

MINE WASTE AS AN ECONOMIC PROSPECT?



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- 1 | **Motivation for change:**
Risks in mining
- 2 | **Case study:** Savage
River mine: Old
Tailings Dam (OTD)- Co
- 3 | **The Future:**
New opportunities in
Tasmania and Queensland



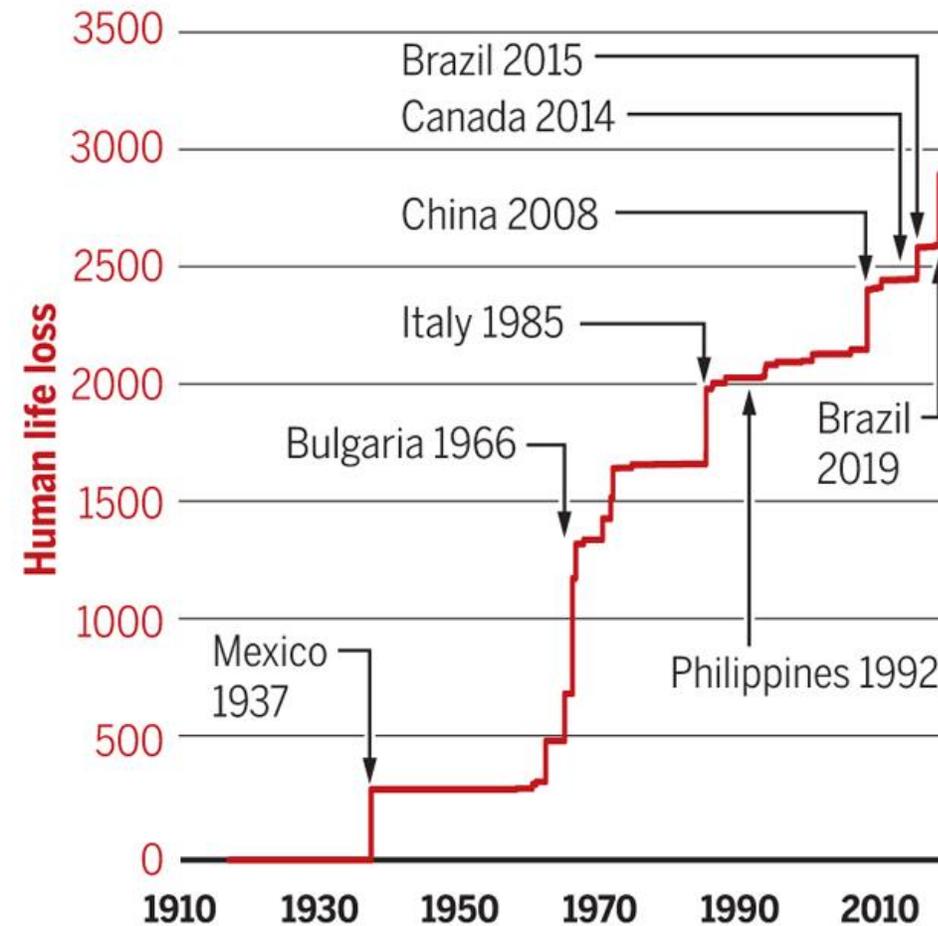
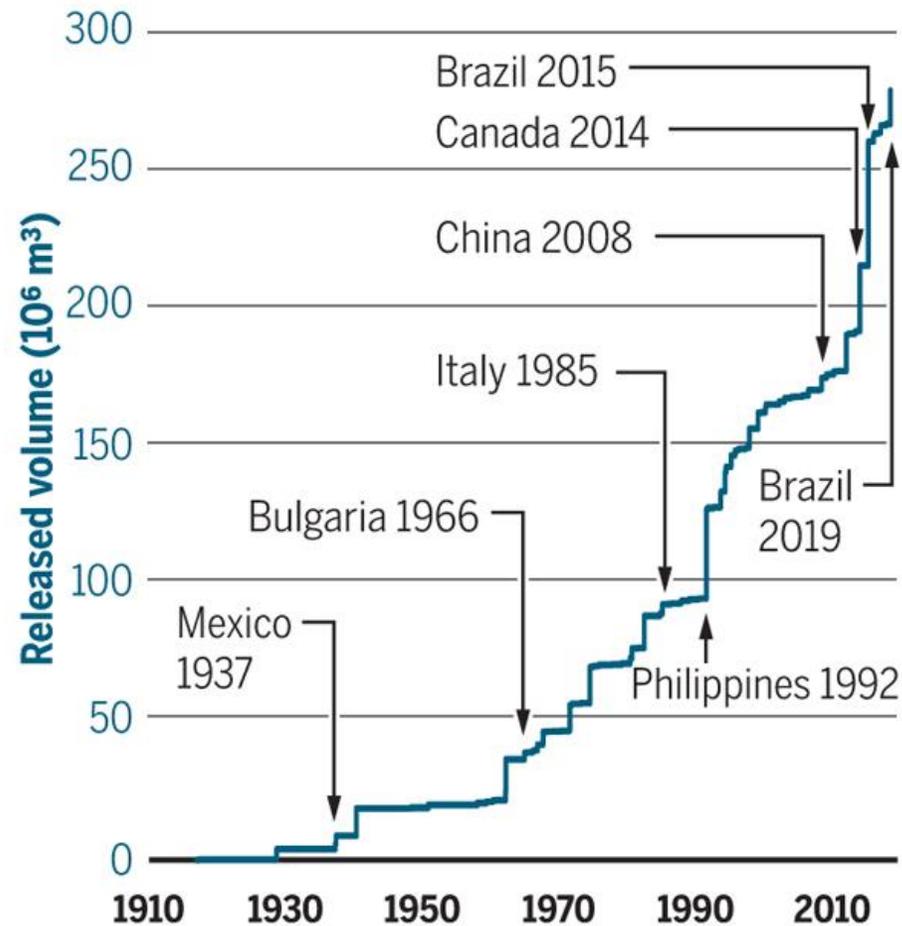
Brumadinho Dam, Córrego do Feijão iron ore mine, Brazil, 25/01/19



12 million cubic meters of tailings released
237 people lost their lives, ~33 still missing

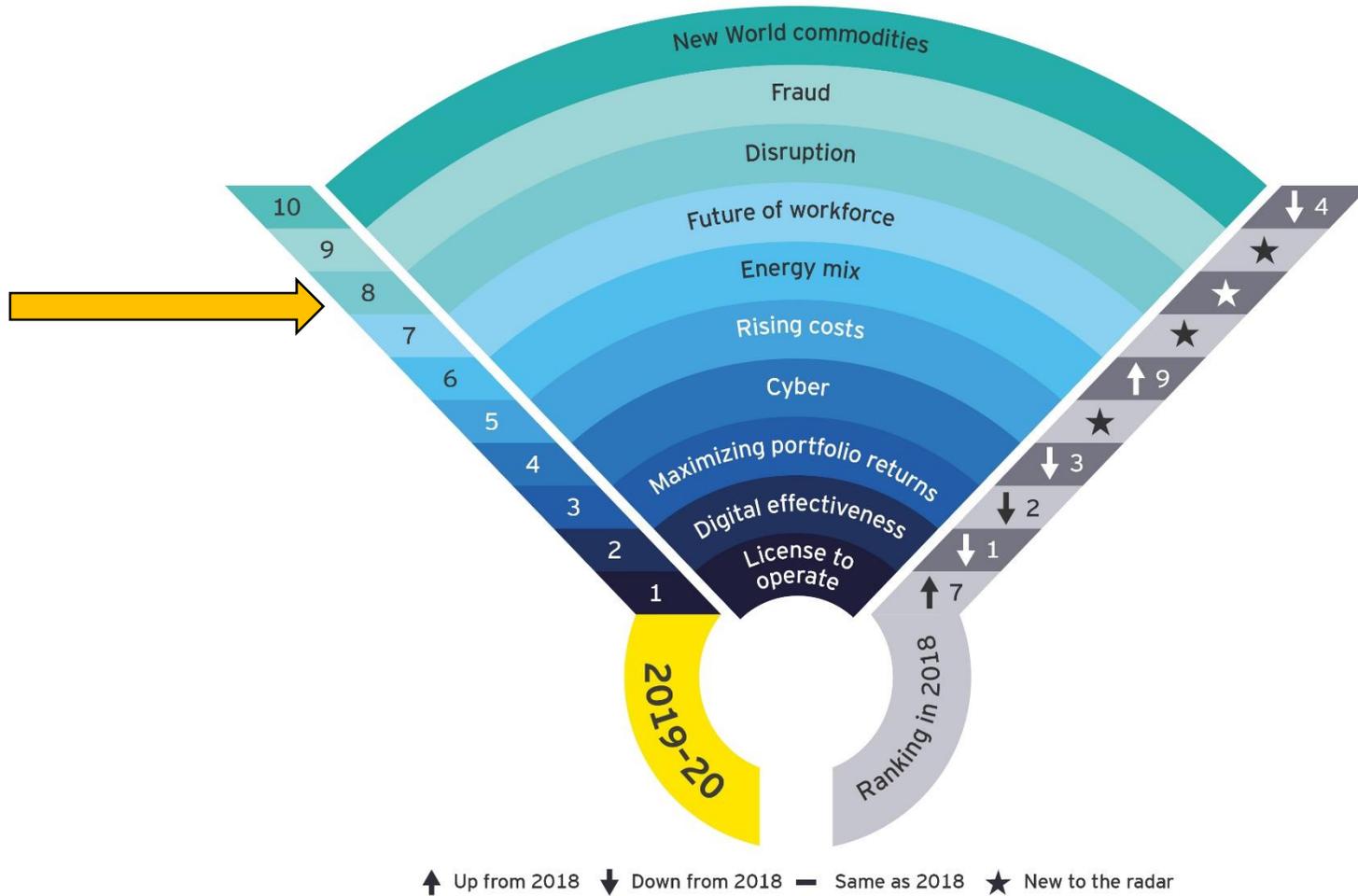
Catastrophic dam failures

Over the past century, tailings dams and ash pond failures and the resulting fast-moving mudflows have led to a cumulative loss of almost 3,000 lives



MINING & METALS

Top 10 business risks facing mining and metals

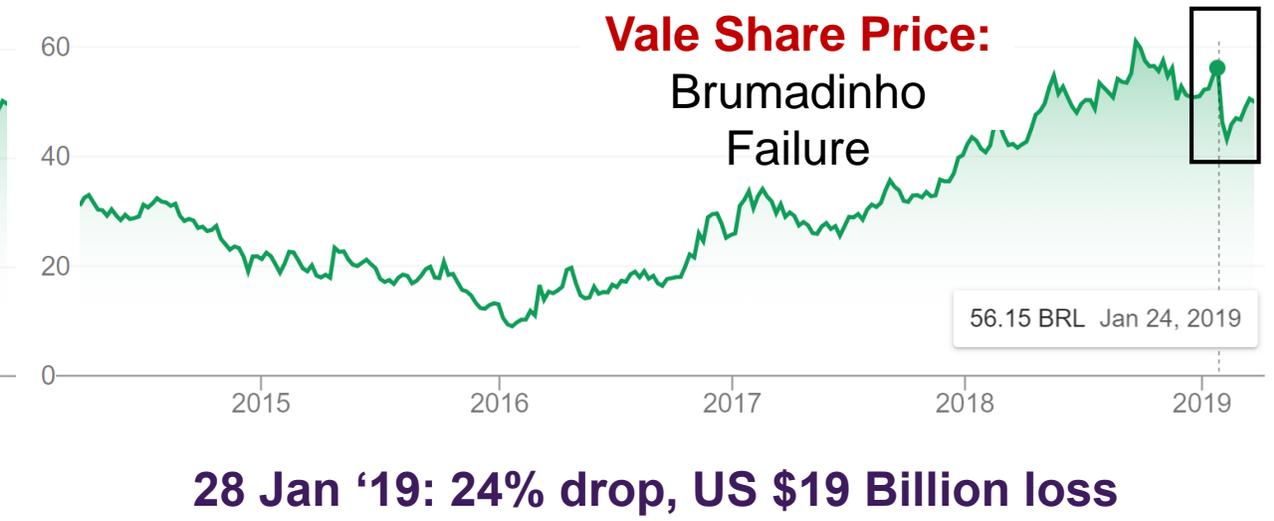
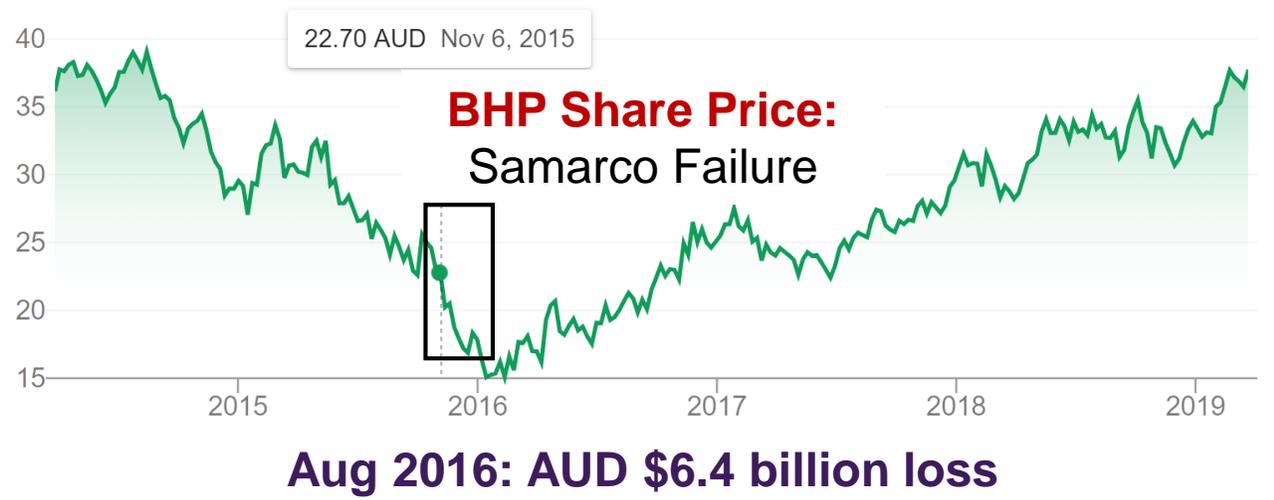


The sector needs to redefine its image as a sustainable and responsible source of the world's minerals

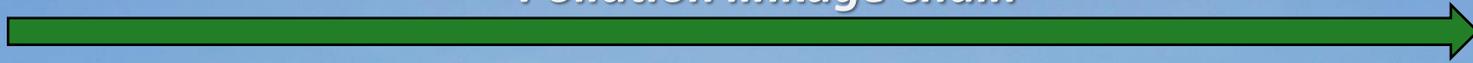
To do this, organizations need to:

- Take a whole of business approach to license to operate driven from the top down
- Commit and contribute to community, government, employees and environment needs beyond life of mine
- **Walk the talk! Make it part of the company's DNA**

Risks in mining



Pollution linkage chain



Source

Pathway

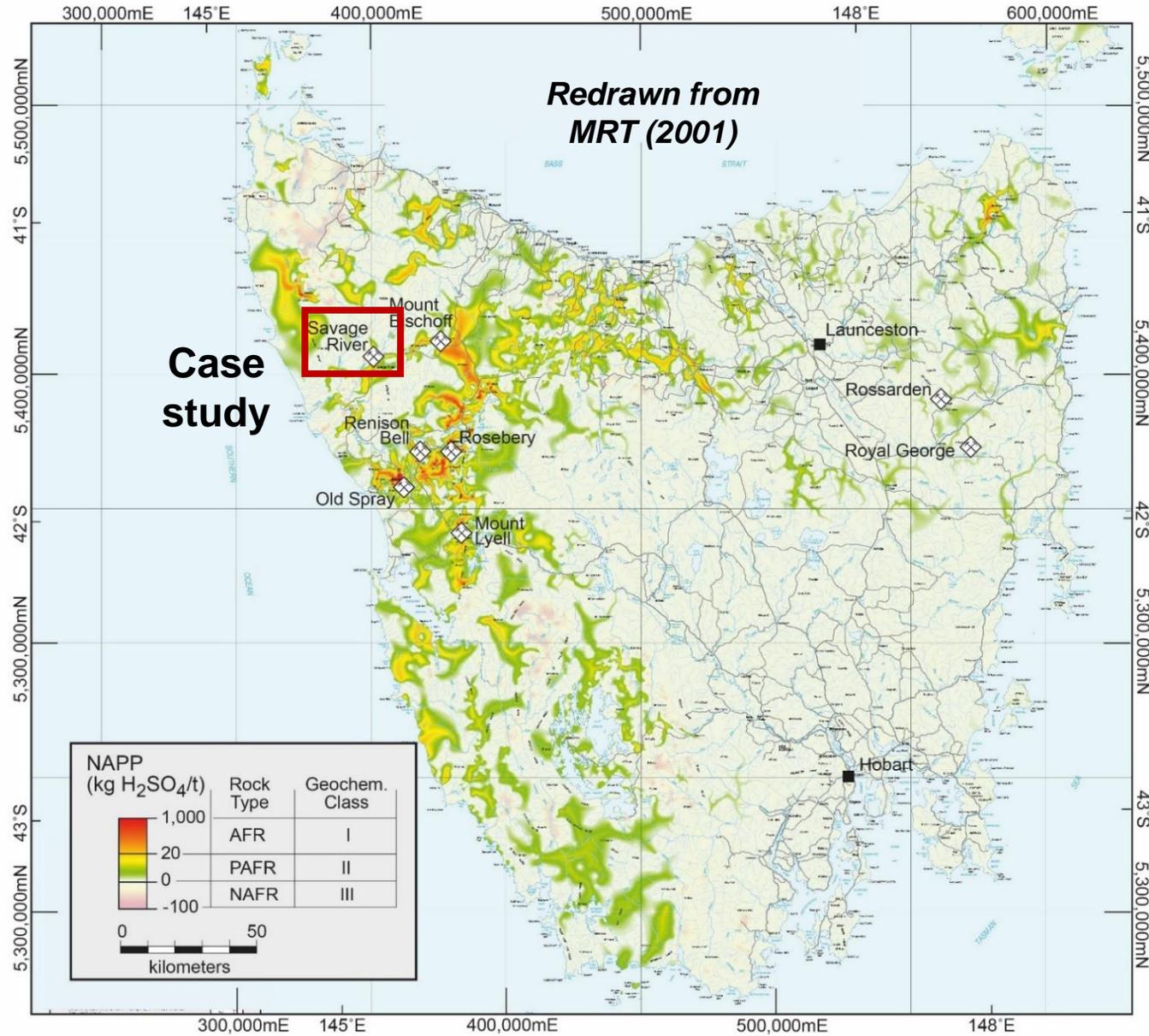
Receptor

Characterise materials, identify recommercialisation opportunities, reduce risk & liabilities (increase profits?)

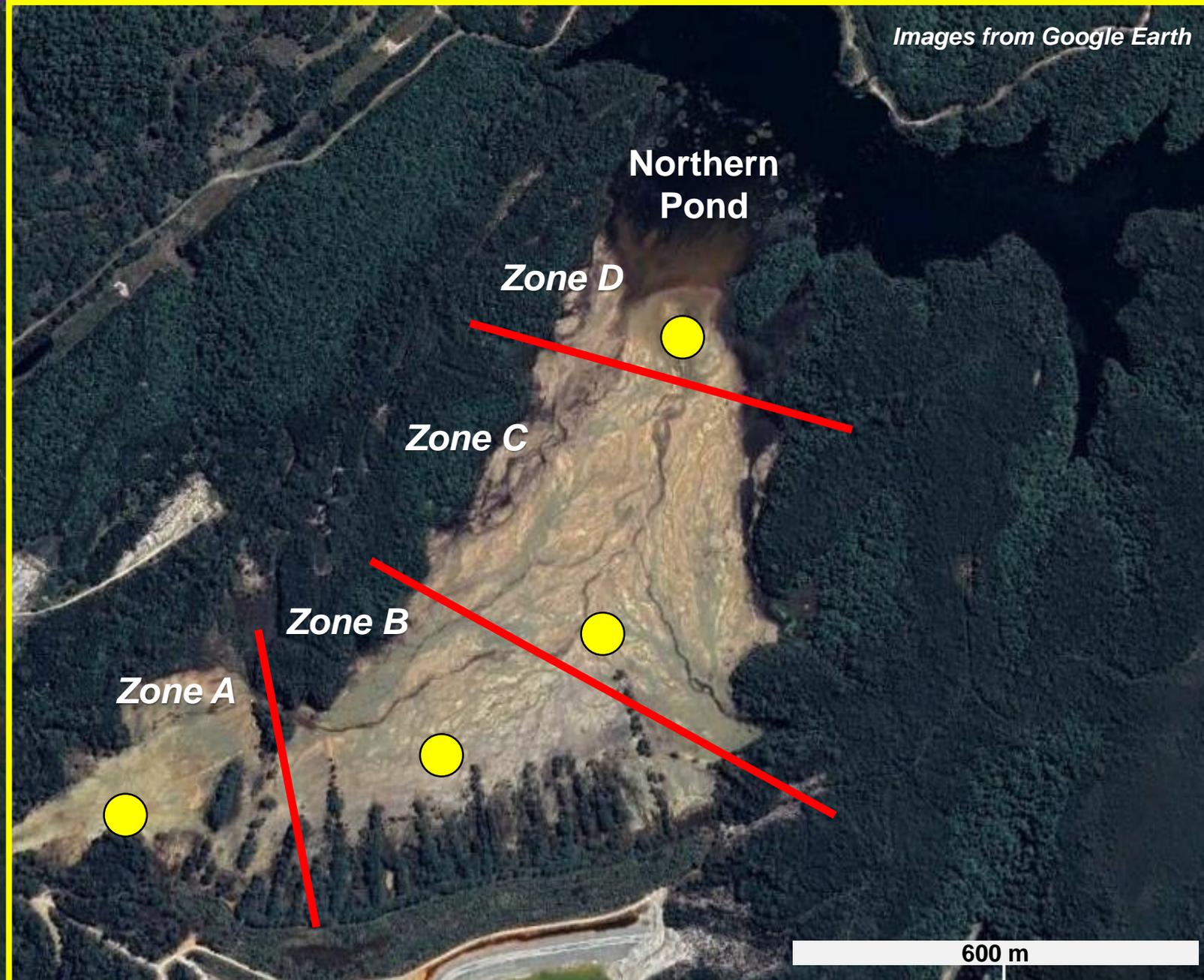
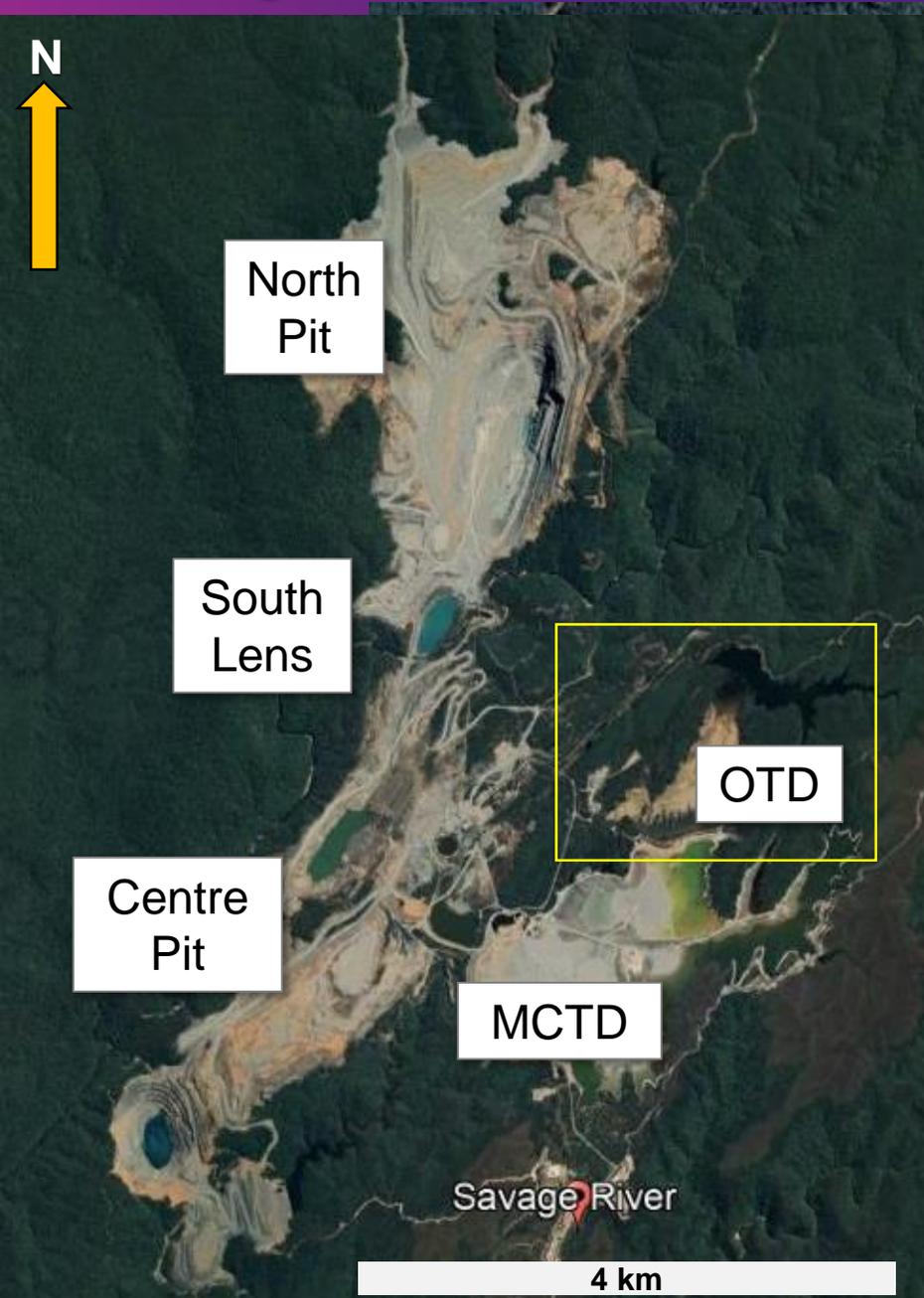


*Bobadil tailings storage facility,
Rosebery, Tasmania (MMG)*

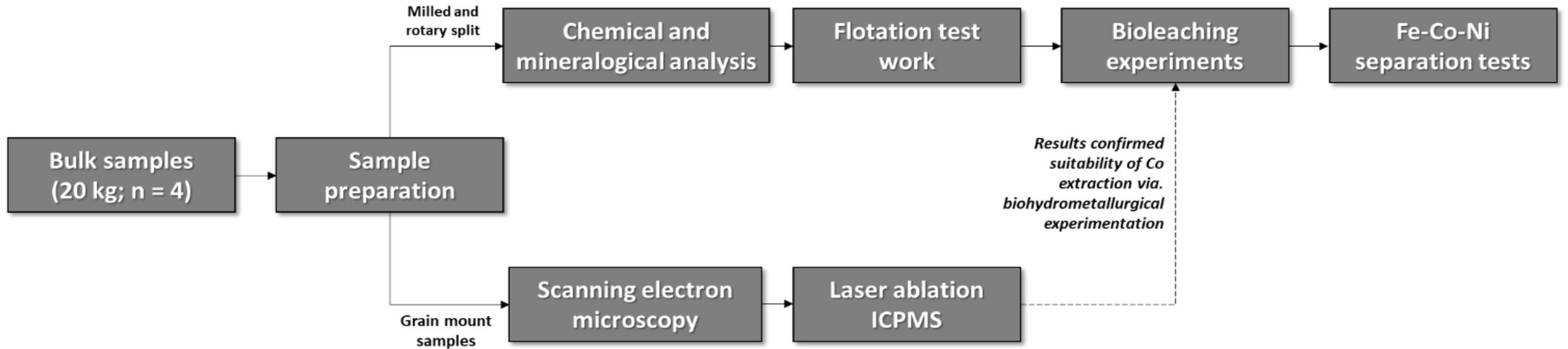
Tasmania: AMD distribution



Savage River mine: Old Tailings Dam

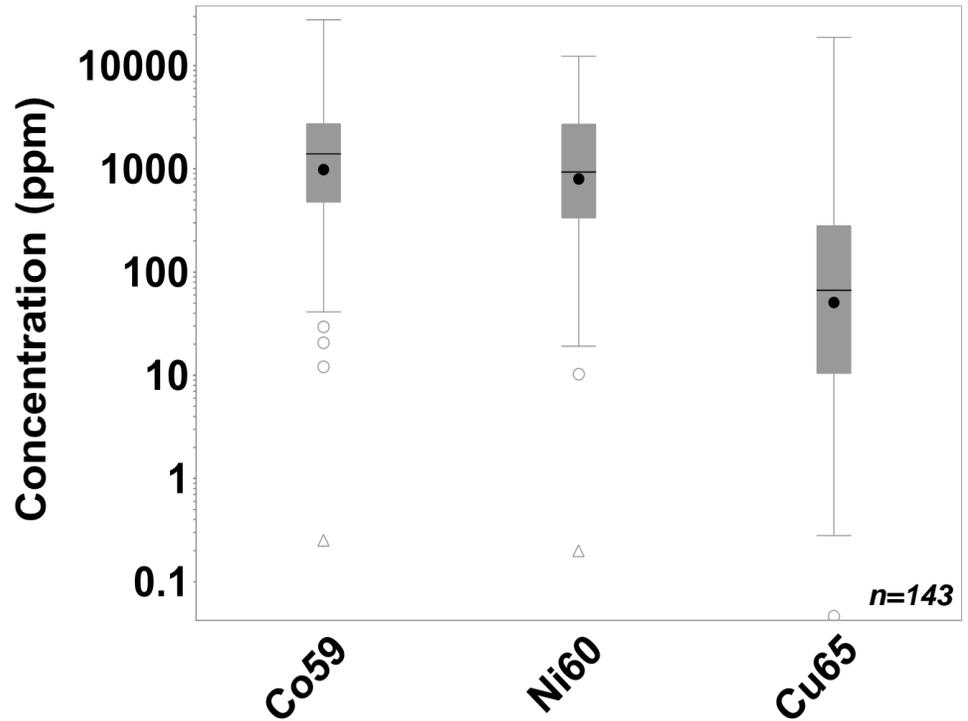
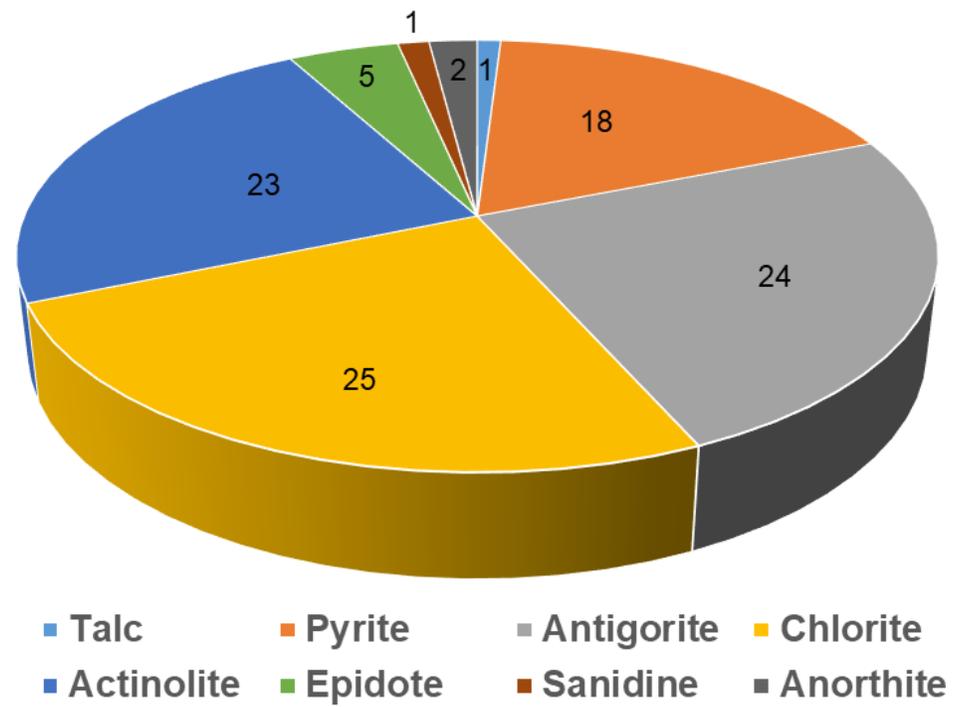


Geometallurgical characterisation approach



Composite head characteristics

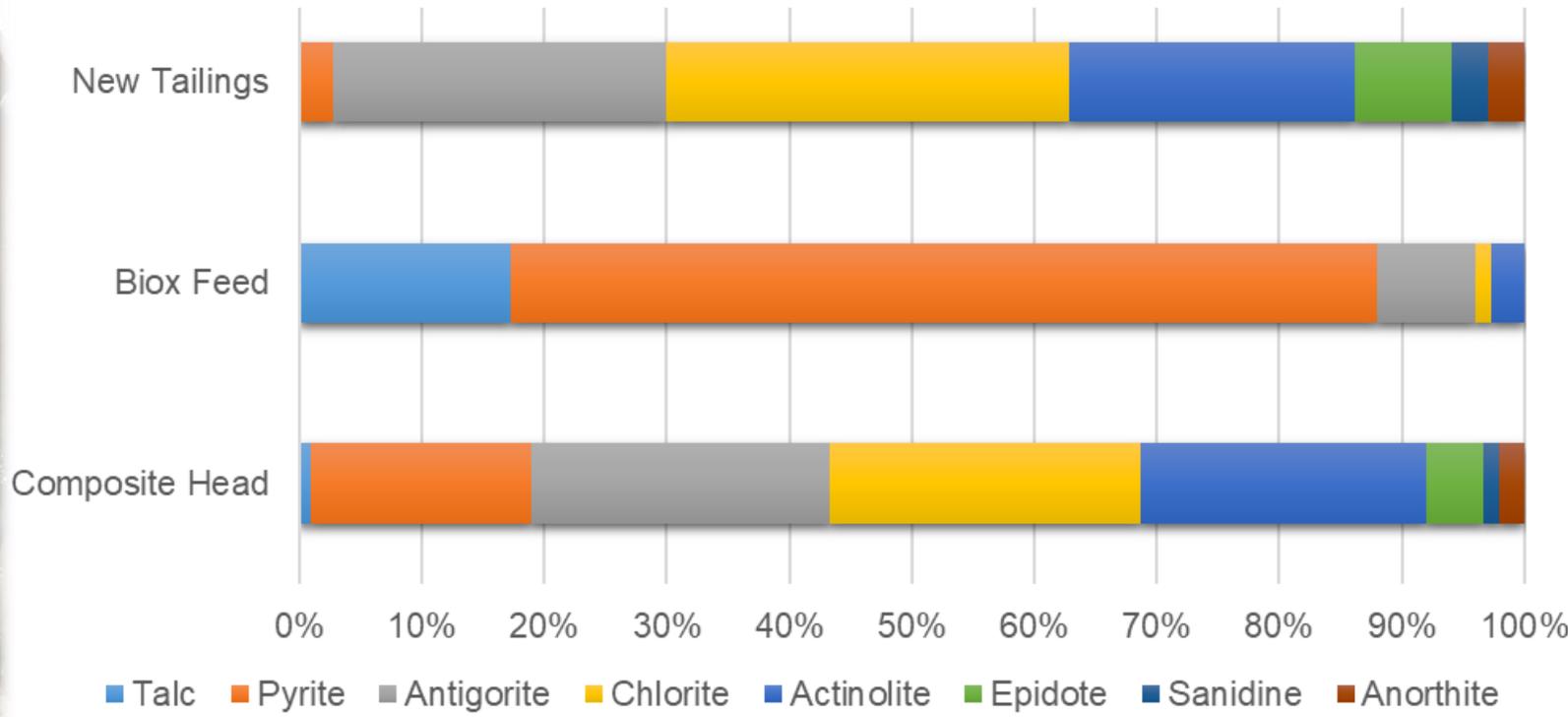
	S	S ²⁻	Fe	Cu	Co	Zn	Ni	Pb
	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Zone A Head	0.72	0.56	9.38	98	60	32	75	15
Zone B Head	15.9	14.2	18.1	2120	580	88	595	25
Zone C Head	10.6	9.54	14.1	1480	440	102	375	30
Zone D Head	9.54	8.62	13.6	1640	380	76	305	35
Composite Head	9.16	8.22	14.0	1400	360	74	325	30



Flotation results: Mineralogy



*Frother: methyl isobutyl carbinol
Collector: potassium amyl xanthate
84 µm, pH 5.3
Airflow: 40-60 L/min
3 stage rougher: 5 min, 3 min, 3 min*



Flotation results: Chemistry

Parameter	Unit	Composite head	Biox feed	New Tailings
Fe	%	14	37	9.5
Cu	ppm	1100	5910	452
Co	ppm	360	1840	70
Ni	ppm	350	1385	170
Pb	ppm	30	80	5
Zn	ppm	114	166	80
S	%	7.53	44.9	1.09
Neutralising characteristics				
Fizz Rating	-	1	0	1
ANC (Sobek)	Kg H ₂ SO ₄ /t	14	0	22
Acid generating characteristics				
MPA	Kg H ₂ SO ₄ /t	230	1374	33
NAPP	Kg H₂SO₄/t	216	1374	11
NAG*	Kg H ₂ SO ₄ /t	45	115	15
NAGpH	-	2.3	2.1	2.6
ARD Classification		PAF	PAF	PAF

pH: 40°C, 9K Medium

1.3 – 1.4

1.5 – 1.6

1.7 – 1.8

2.0 – 2.1

Temp: pH 1.5, 9K Medium

40°C

45°C

35°C

Medium Fe: pH 1.5, 40°C

4

9

12

16

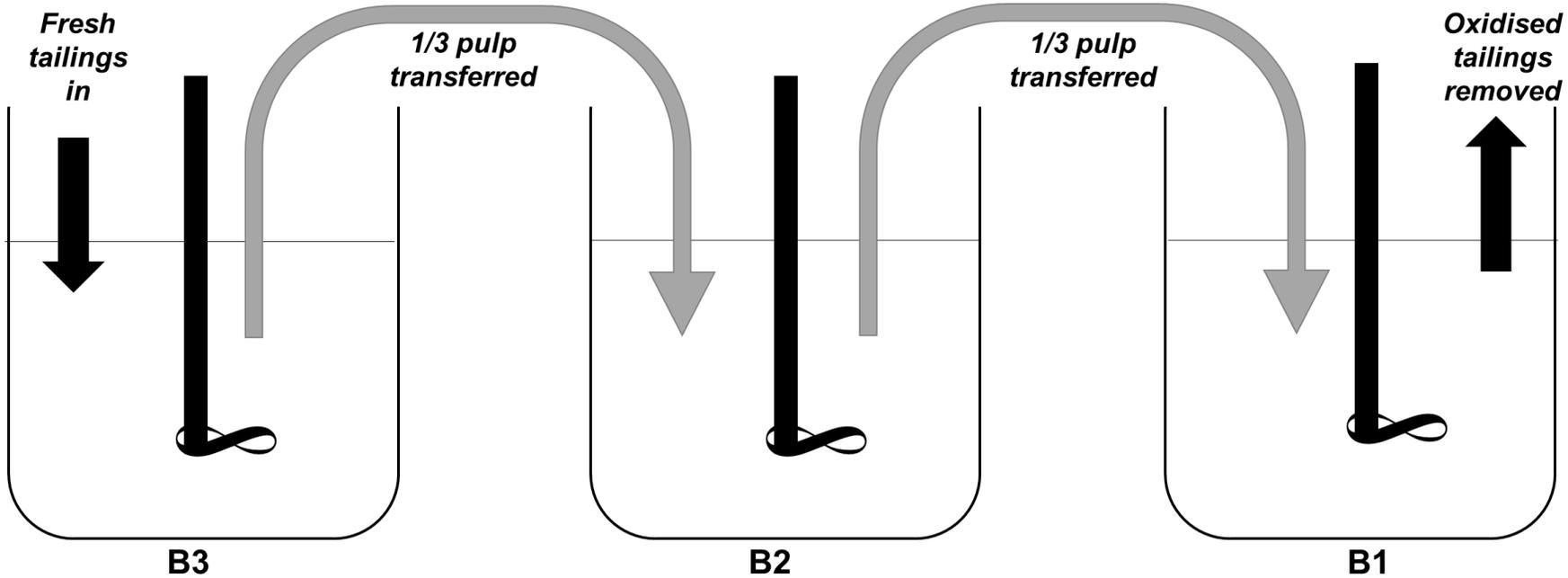
Monitored daily, collected liquor
and solids periodically collected

425 rpm

0.2L/min

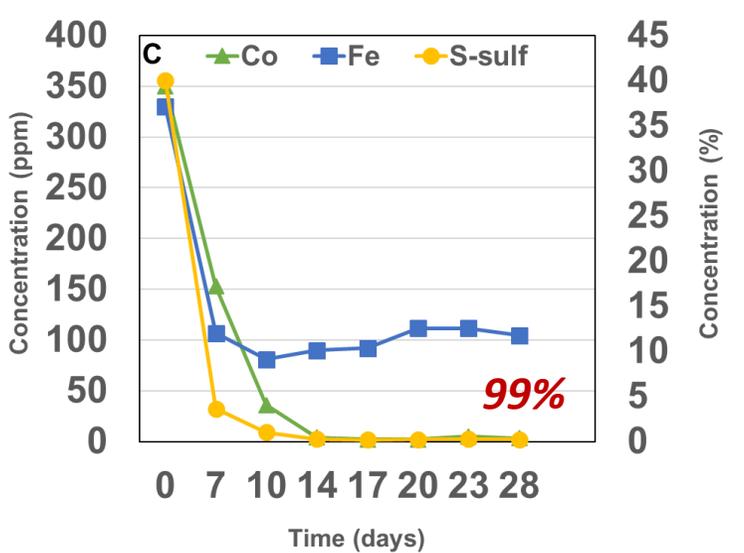
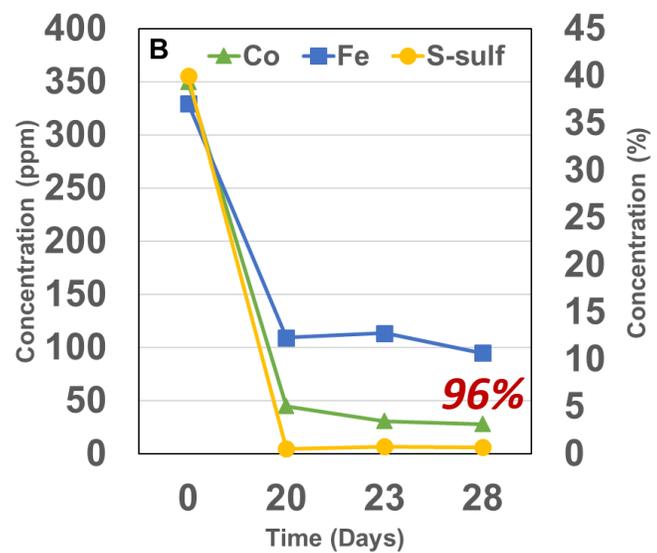
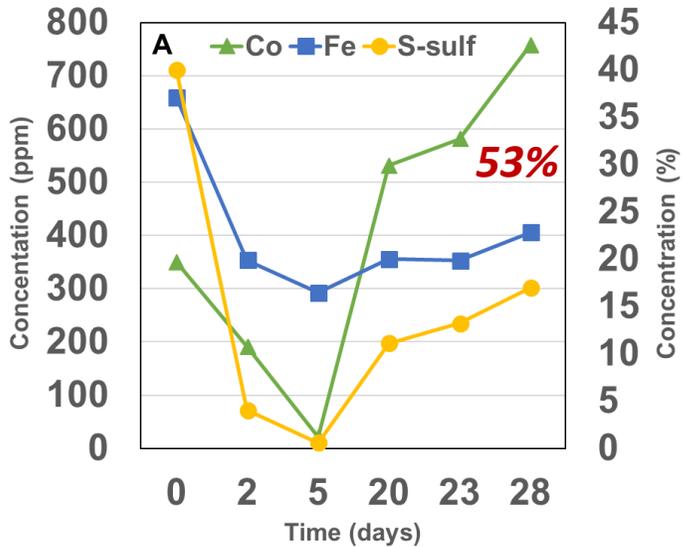
Acidithiobacillus ferrooxidans
Acidithiobacillus thiooxidans
Leptospirillum ferrooxidans

Bioleaching results: Co leached

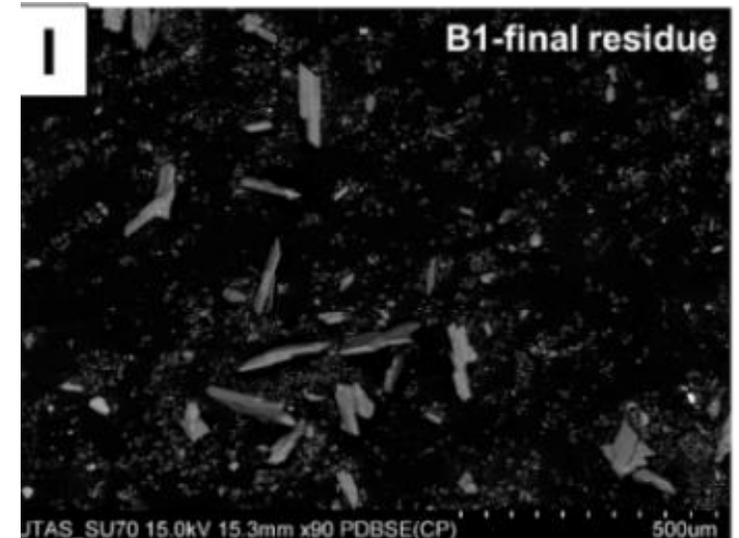
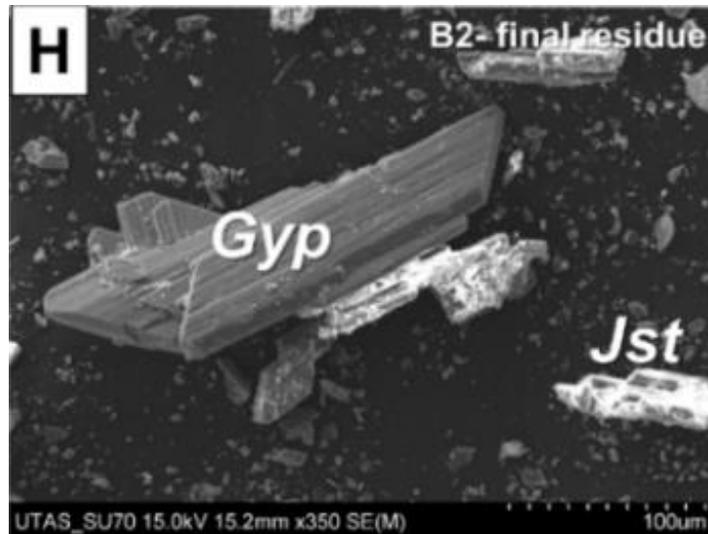
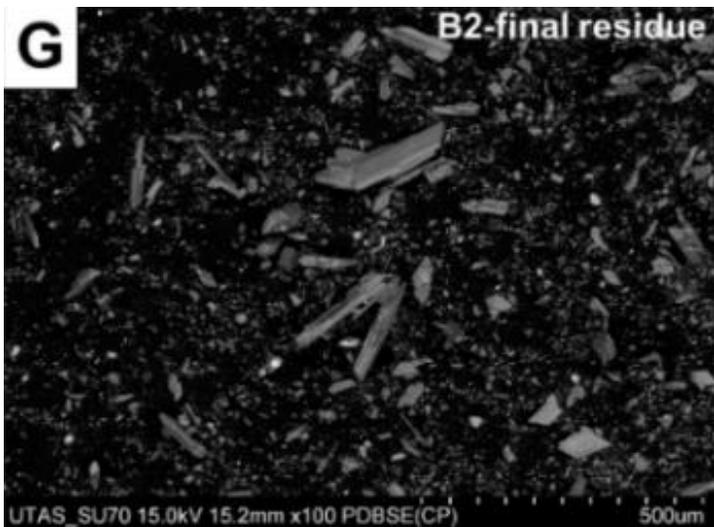
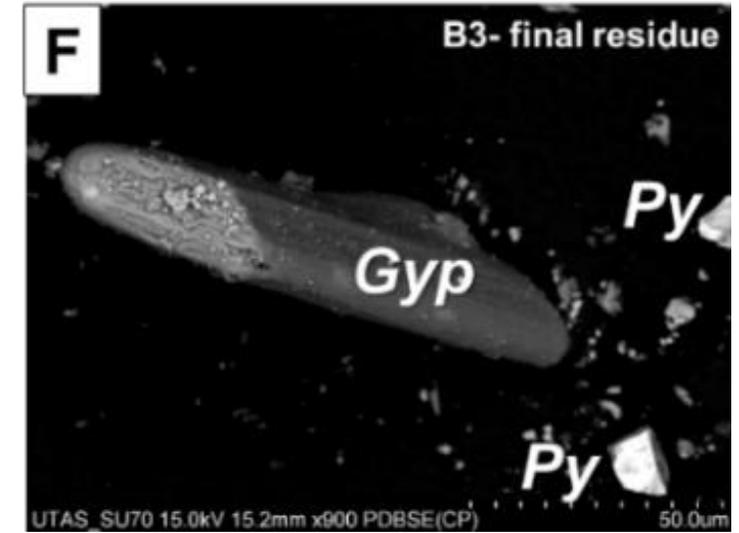
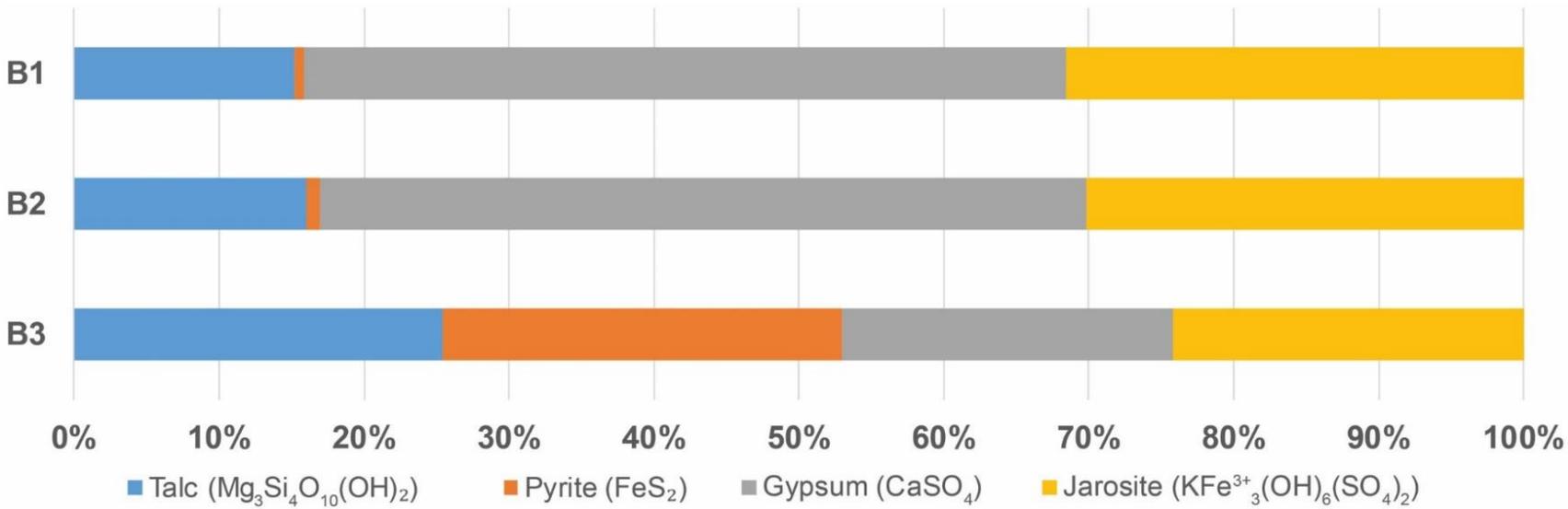


7 days reaction, fresh con. added

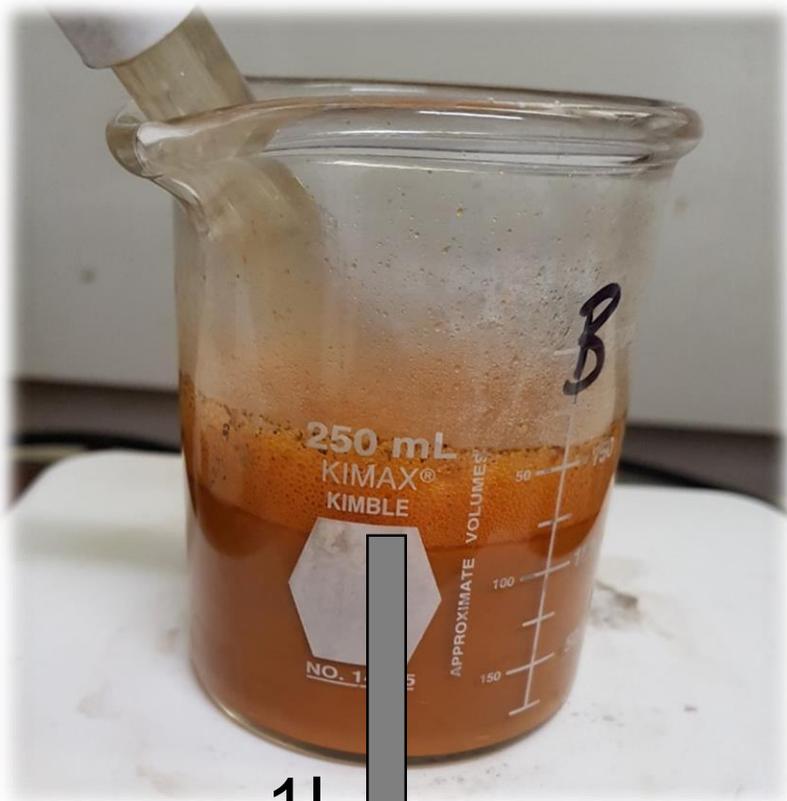
Final exit solid: < 5 ppm Co



Bioleaching results: Solid mineralogy



Co precipitation tests



	pH	Fe	Co	Cu	Ni	As
Experiment		mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Test A	2.18	9730	135.5	275	96.7	3.6
Test B	3	124	135.5	218	96.3	1.7
Test C	3.8	93.6	126	38.2	86.2	1.8
Test D	4.86	20.6	64.9	0.9	30	0.7
Test E	6.3	0.80	1	<0.2	0.6	3.5
Feed Liquor		19,950	127	267	90.8	6.8

+ NaOCl (15% 5 ml)

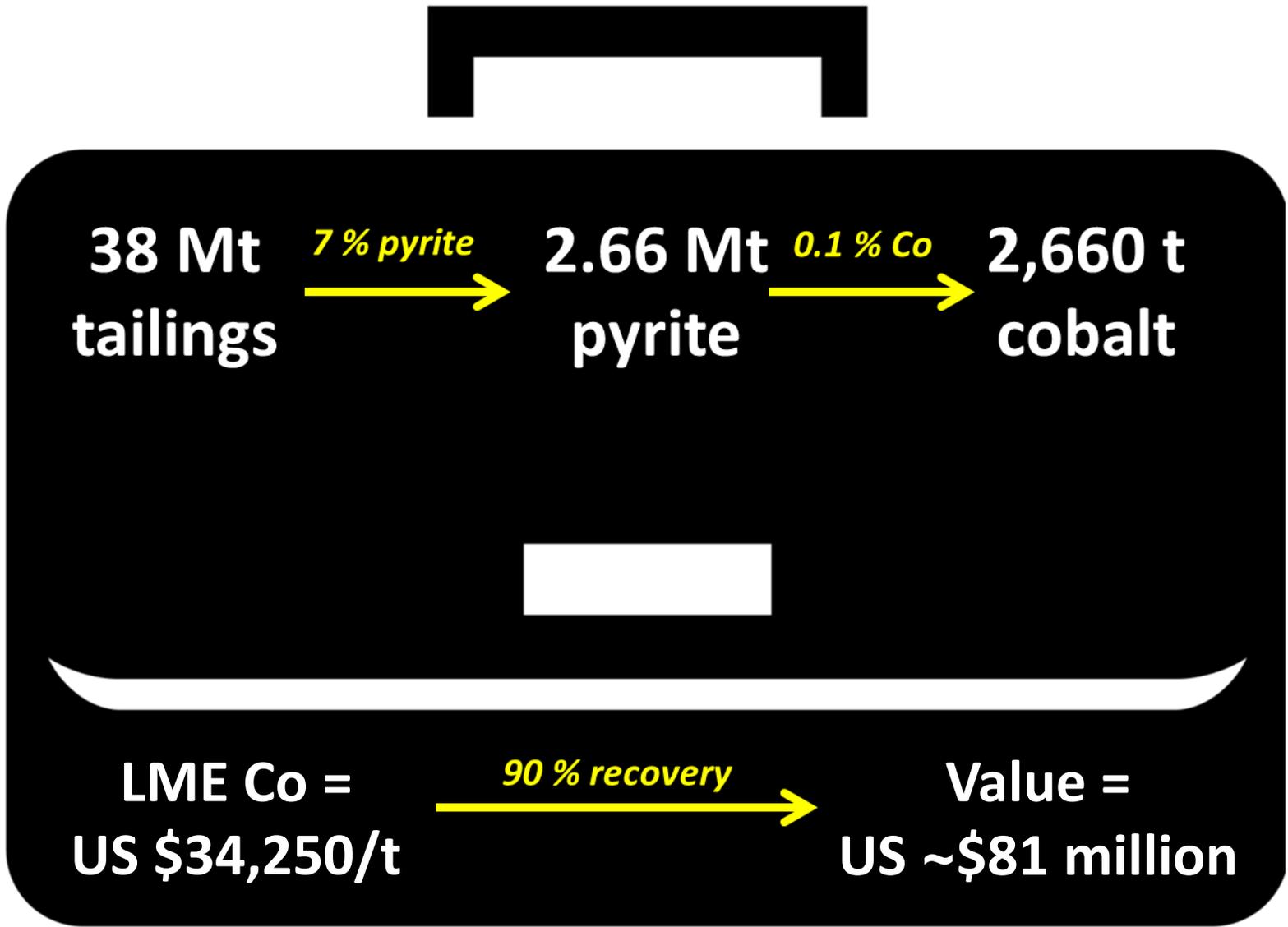
to pH 4.5

+ NaOH (5% 8 ml)

Intermediate
saleable product

$\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$

A potential business case?



Cobalt: supply and demand balances in the transition to electric mobility

Why is cobalt important?
cobalt → batteries → e-vehicles → low carbon targets

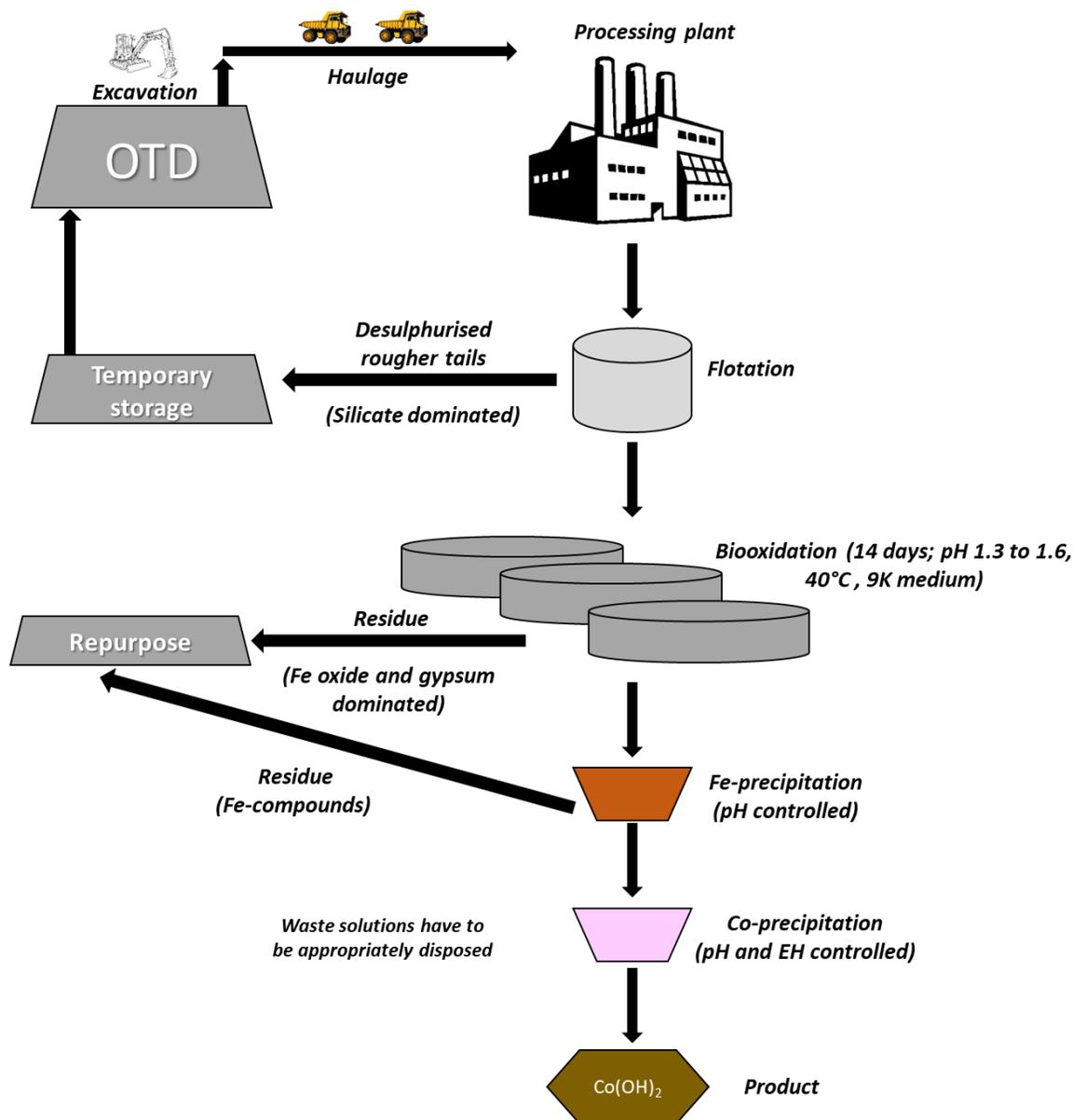
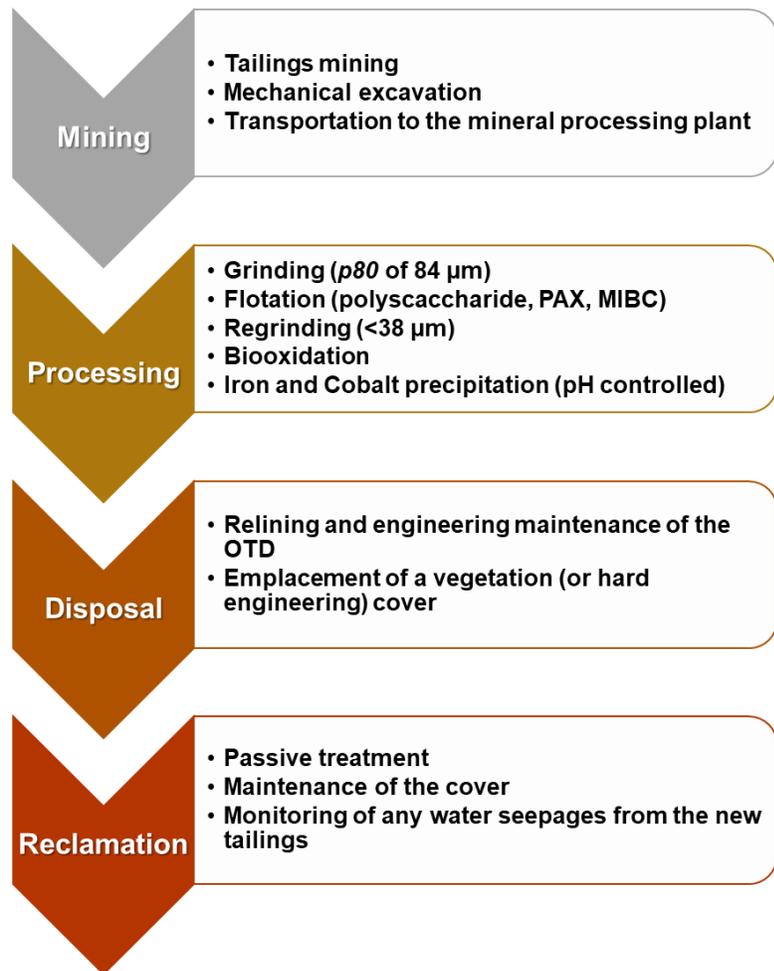
Why is cobalt potentially an issue?
65% of the cobalt demand in 2030 is needed for the e-vehicle market
= 10 million e-vehicles
55% of the world supply is coming from Democratic Republic of the Congo
the price per tonne has escalated rapidly

Will cobalt demand exceed supply?
2017: 150 000 tonnes supply vs 104 000 tonnes demand
2025: 196 000 tonnes supply vs 203 000 tonnes demand
2030: 252 000 tonnes supply vs 316 000 tonnes demand
so even if EV battery recycling, mining and substitution are developed as assumed in the forecasts, the future supply-demand gap will unlikely be avoided.

48% of the EU imports are coming from Democratic Republic of the Congo

The gap between supply and demand is widening, while battery manufacturing capabilities are set to grow. This emphasizes the importance of frameworks such as the Raw Materials Initiative.

Future implications for the OTD



New 2019 geomet. program commissioned by SRRP and Grange

Optimise flotation by finer grind (< 33 μm) and introducing polysaccharides

Refine bioleaching by increasing O₂ into the tanks

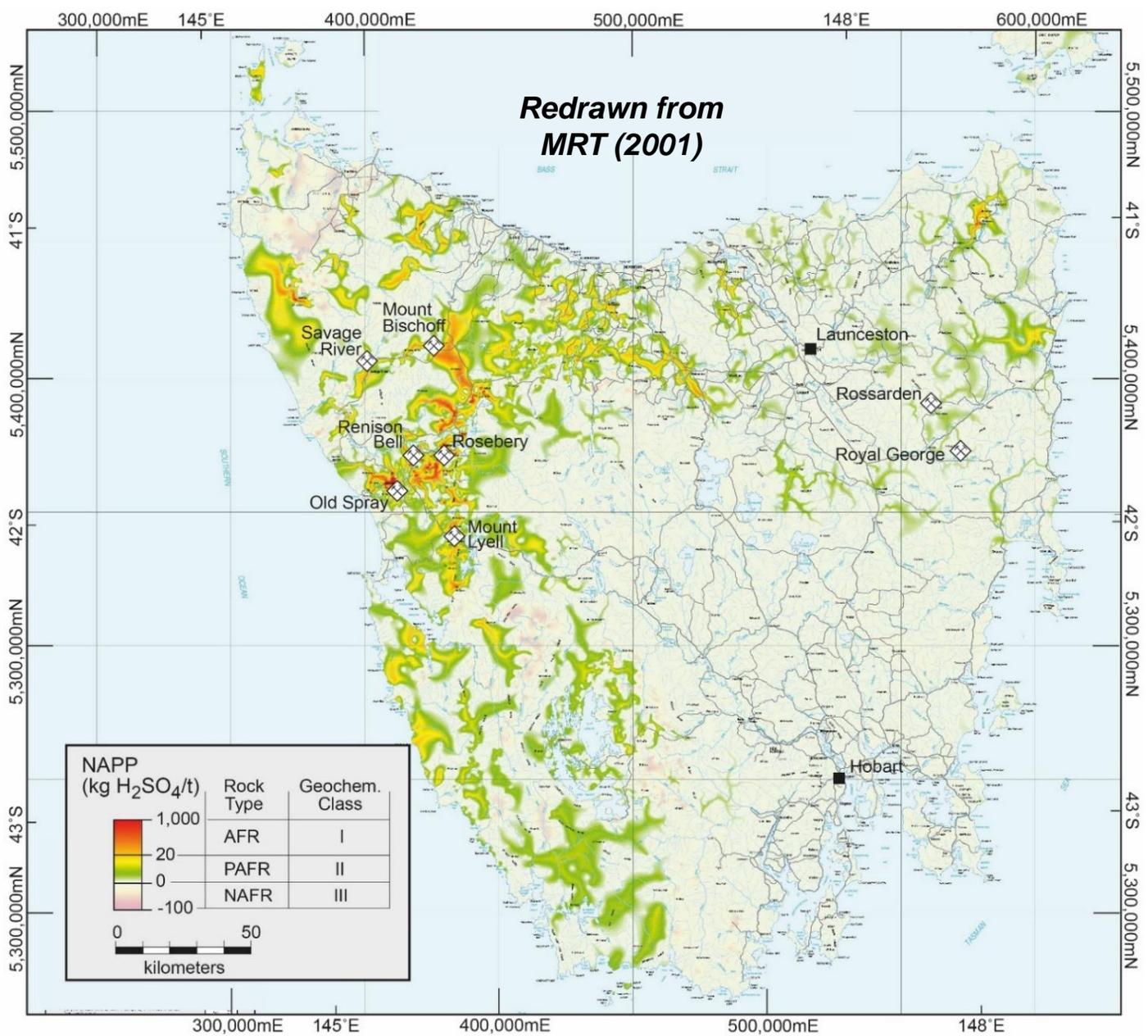
Tasmania: Recommercialisation opportunities

New cobalt resources

Tin and gold from historic tailings

Zinc from slag

New indium resources?



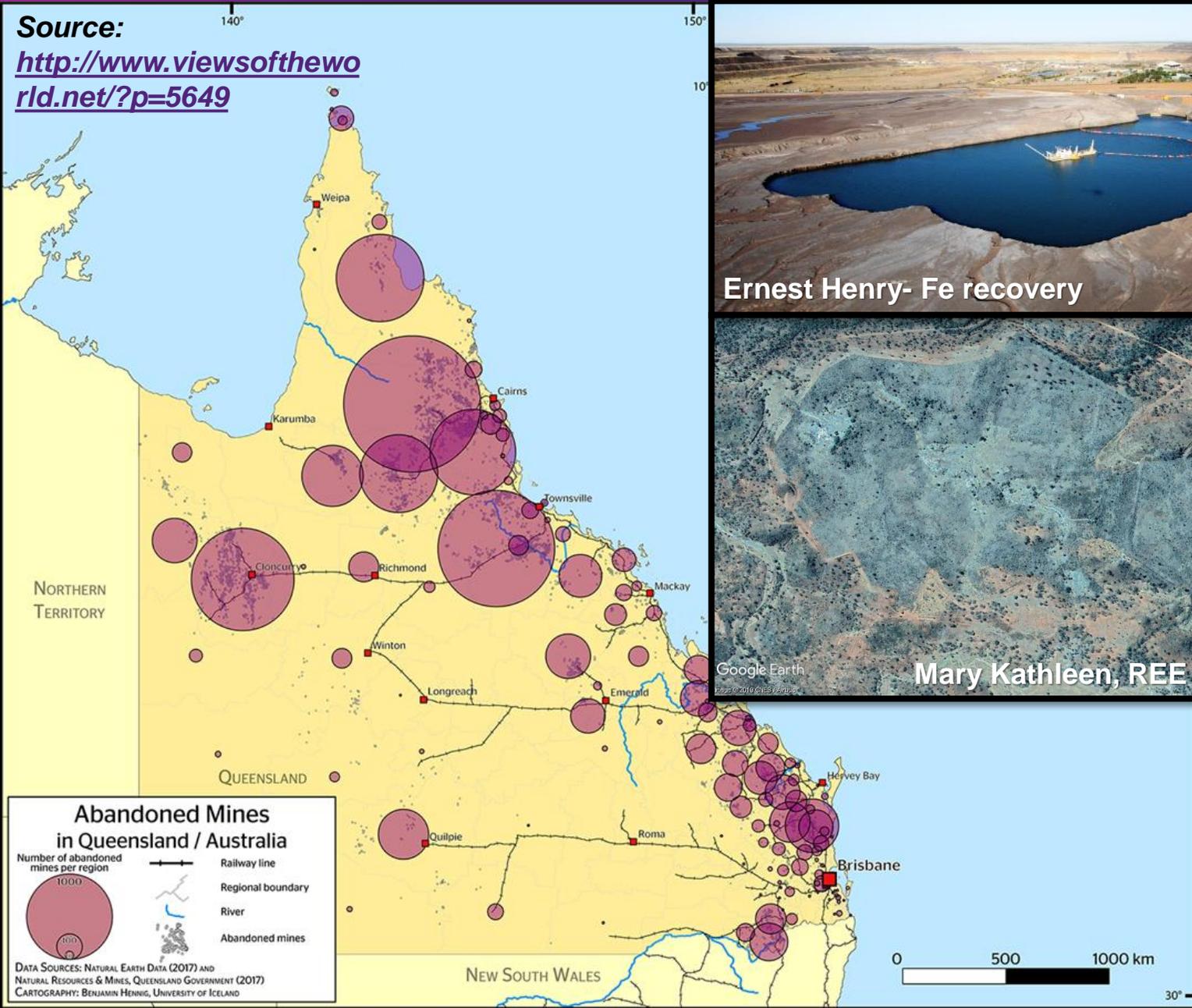
Tasmania: Recommercialisation opportunities



Queensland: Recommercialisation opportunities

Source:

<http://www.viewsoftheworld.net/?p=5649>



Mine waste as a resource: Research programs

Focused on improving metal recovery from (sulphidic) mine waste



NEAR-ZERO-WASTE RECYCLING OF LOW-GRADE SULPHIDIC MINING WASTE FOR CRITICAL-METAL, MINERAL AND CONSTRUCTION RAW-MATERIAL PRODUCTION IN A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

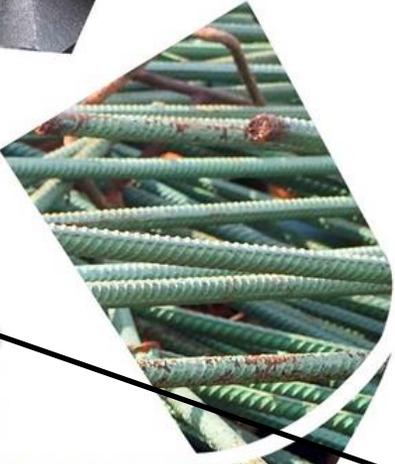
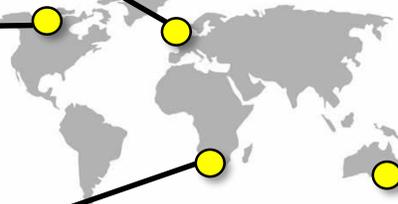


Image source: CSIRO



**Thank you for your
attention...**

Questions?