

# AMDREE-Integrated Treatment of Acid Mine Drainage and Rare Earth Recovery



**Paul Ziemkiewicz, Director**

Water Research Institute

**Jeff Skousen, Professor**

Department of Plant and Soil Science

West Virginia University

Morgantown WV

**Virginia Tech:**

Aaron Noble

**Industry:**

Tom Laroche, L3 Process Development,

**WVDEP:**

Rob Rice

# Background\*, Late Pennsylvanian time

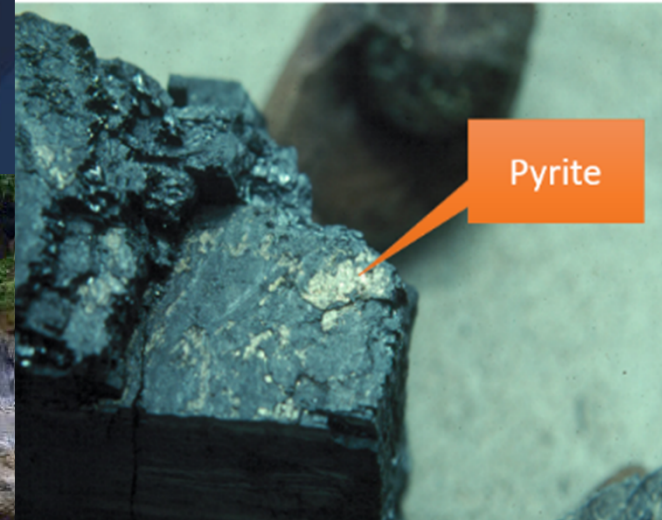
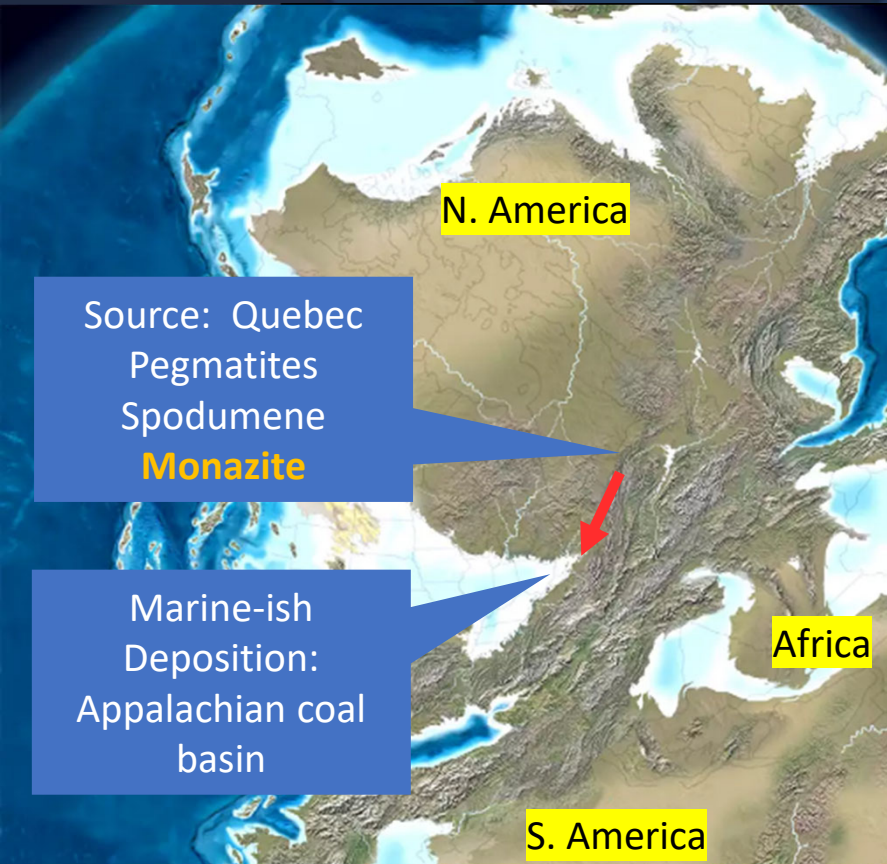
\*Paul's unified field theory: Free acid drives REE recovery

## Acid Mine Drainage: AMD

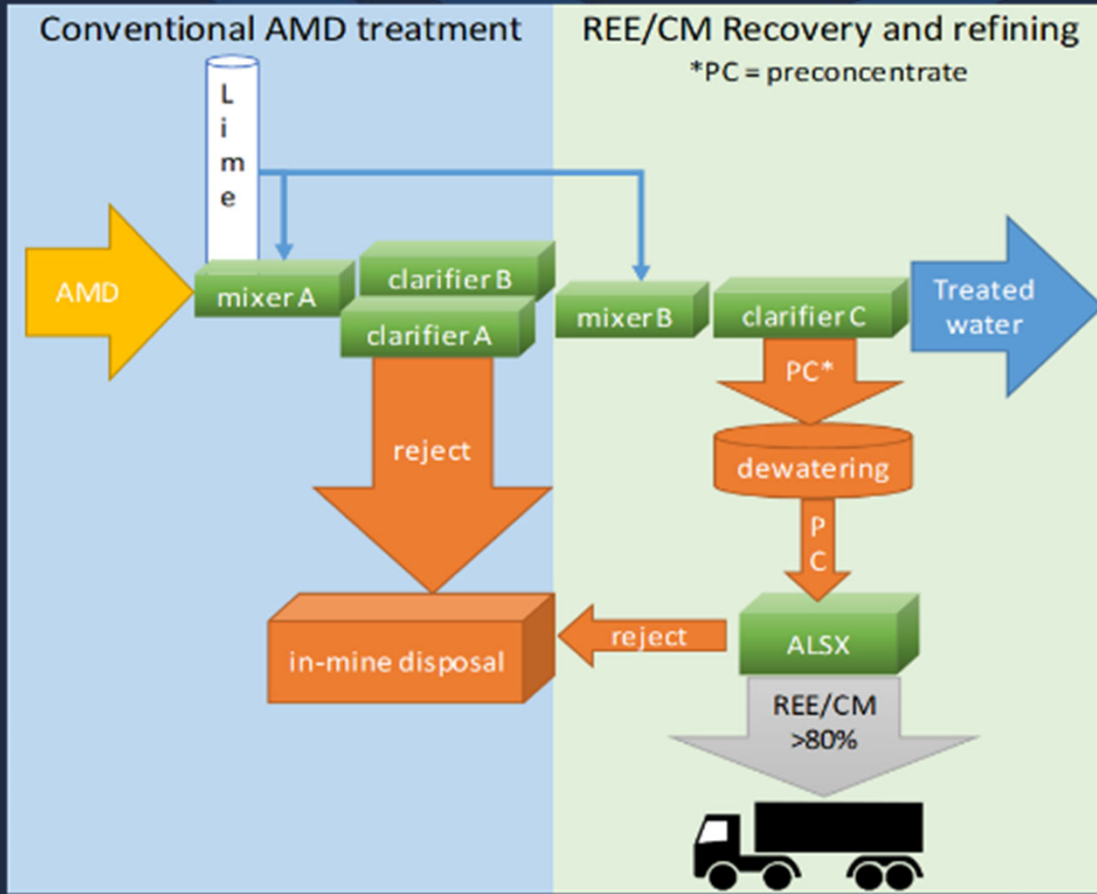


1.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  leaches REE from shale
2. REE co-precipitate with Al, Fe(OH)

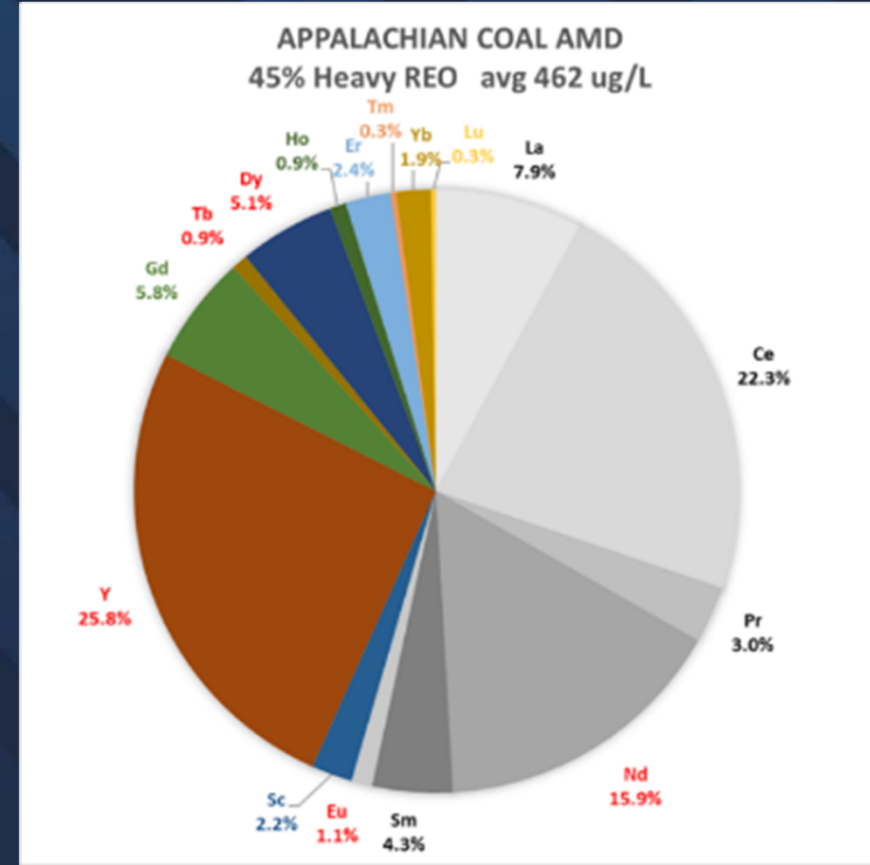
Monazite dissolution favors HREE



# Integrated AMD treatment/REE/CM recovery



Consistent feedstock: average of 140 sites



## Process:

1. Generate pre-concentrate (brown floc)
2. Passively dewater to 85% solids (brick)
3. Transport to a central processing facility
4. Convert it to high-grade PLS (green), then MREO
5. Elemental oxide, reduction to metal

8.5 pH underflow



0.1% solids

HPC: 0.5-5.0%

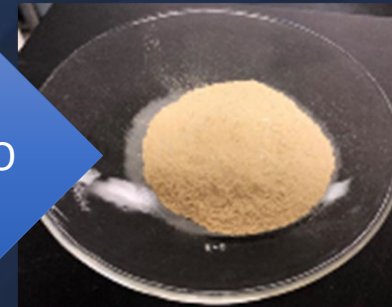


Hi grade PLS

PLS TREE: 80-100 mg/L



MREO



MREO TREE:  
90-99%

# A34: World's first AMD/REE pilot facility WVDEP Mt. Storm (DE FE0031834)

**Inside the Lime Silo**



**Three clarifiers**



# @ pilot scale MREO Production ~12 hrs/kg



**1. Dewatered  
Preconcentrate**



**2. Leach, precipitate**

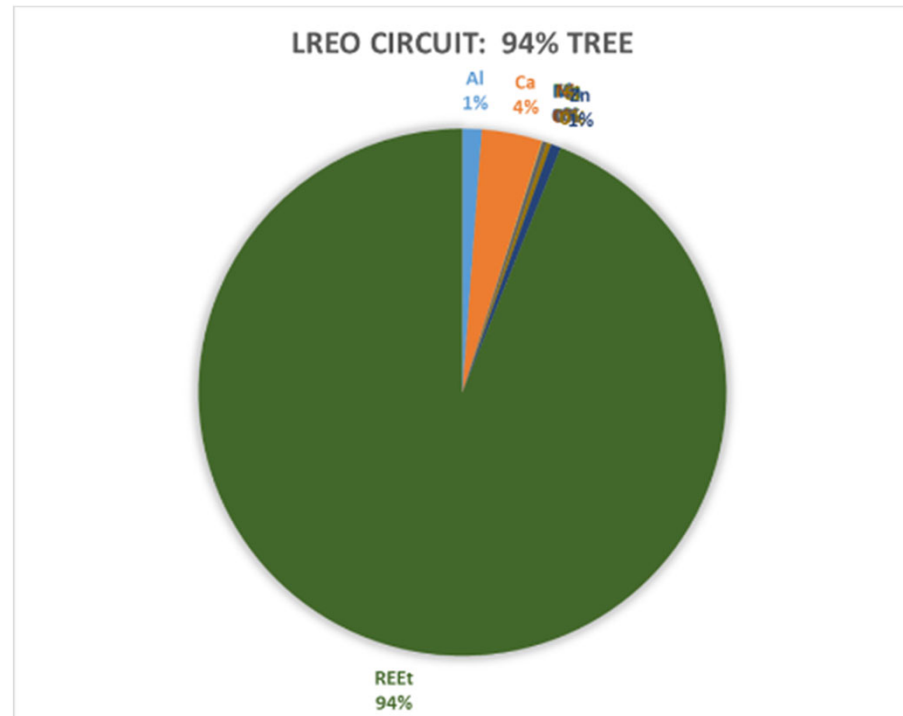
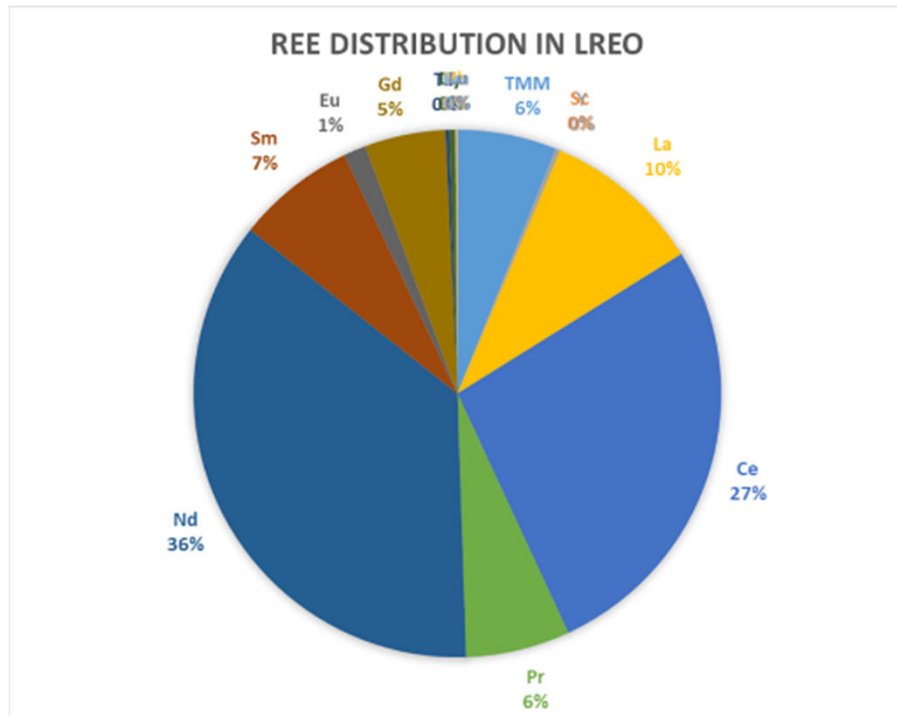


**3. Produce LREO and HREO**



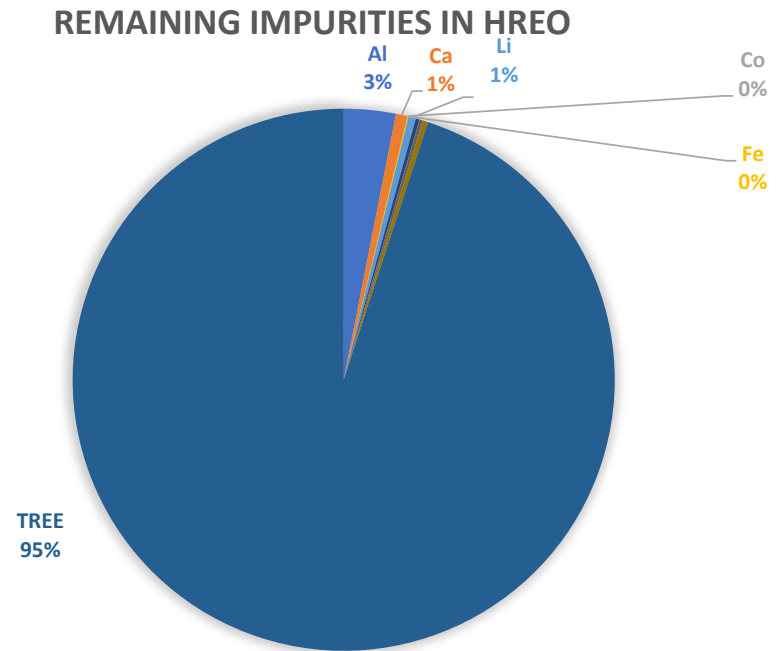
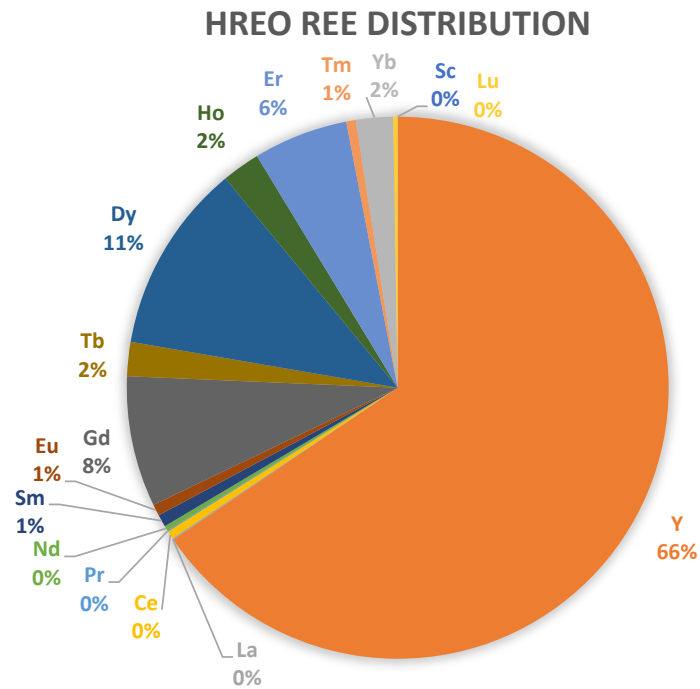
# Recent Results at REE Pilot Plant

## Light REO 94% grade



# Recent Results at REE Pilot Plant


## Heavy REO 95% grade






# Conceptual supply chain: Concentrates move to central processing facilities


**D. Iron Mt. CA**




**E. Butte MT**




**F. Iron Range MN**




**A. Northern/Central APP**




**B. Southern APP/Illinois basin**




**C. Southern Rockies metal belt**




**D. Sierra metal belt**



**E. Northern Rockies metal belt**



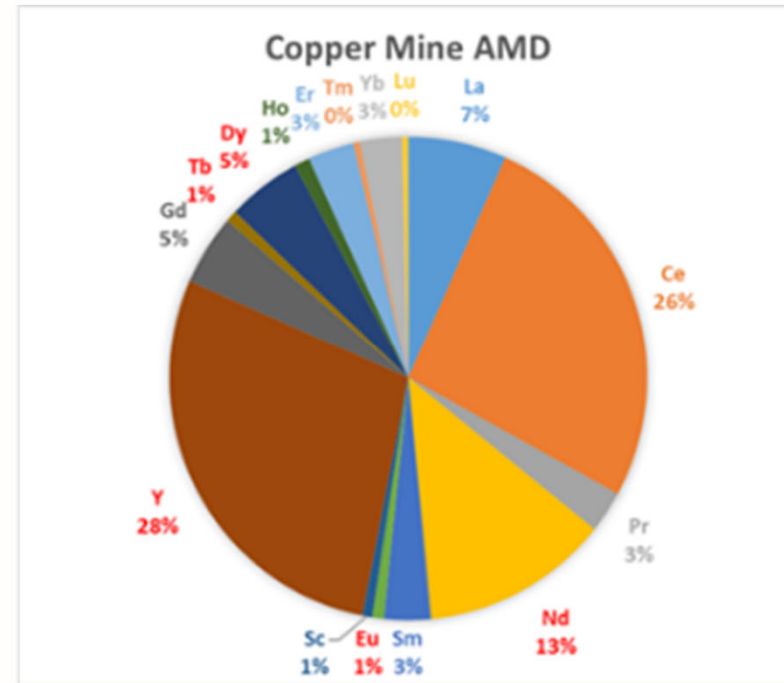
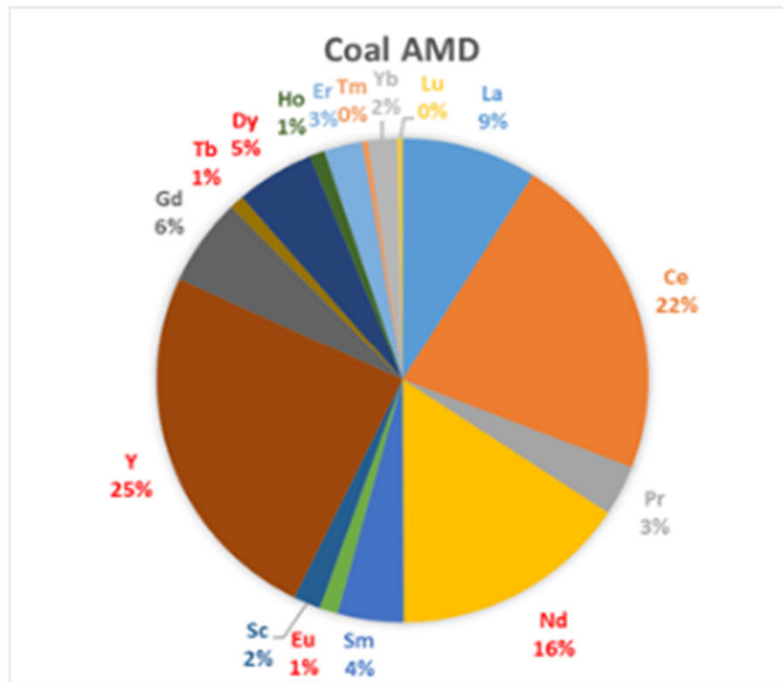
**F. Minnesota iron range**



**Potential source districts**

- A: Northern/Central APP
- B: Southern APP/Illinois basin
- C: Southern Rockies metal belt
- D: Sierra metal belt
- E: Northern Rockies metal belt
- F: Minnesota iron range

# Coal and Copper mine AMD samples have nearly identical REE distributions



# Project ETD99 USDOD IBAS-Copper Mine AMD:

Converted a conventional HDS AMD plant to HPC production in a month.  
30% solids in Geotubes within a week

Horseshoe Bend AMD Plant



# Estimated MREO Production

Assumes 4 day/ 20 hours per day operation

• Assumes:

- Plant is fully automated
- Plant is running at designed efficiency
- No downtime
- Two PLS trains
- Does not account for LREO and HREO separation
- 95% TREE Purity

• 4.68 kg MREO/day

• 1.71 t MREO/yr

Production at A34:

- 7.5 kg MREO
- 1 kg MREO/12 hrs
- 40% LREO
- 60% HREO



Mixed Rare Earth Oxide @95% grade

Estimated yield from the A34 REE Pilot Plant

|                 |      |                    |
|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| Production rate | 2    | kg/12 hrs          |
| Operating hours | 4160 | hrs/yr @ 80 hrs/wk |
| Term            | 2    | yrs                |
| ^Yield          | 1387 | kg MREO            |
|                 | 555  | kg LREO            |
|                 | 832  | kg HREO            |

To Central refinery for ISHP

# Maximum Production

Assumes 24/7/365 Operation

Solvent extraction via BSX vs. mixer-settlers

Estimated yields at 600 gpm:

HPC:

- 729 dry kg/day of HPC
- 266 dry t/yr of HPC @ 1.5% TREE

MREO

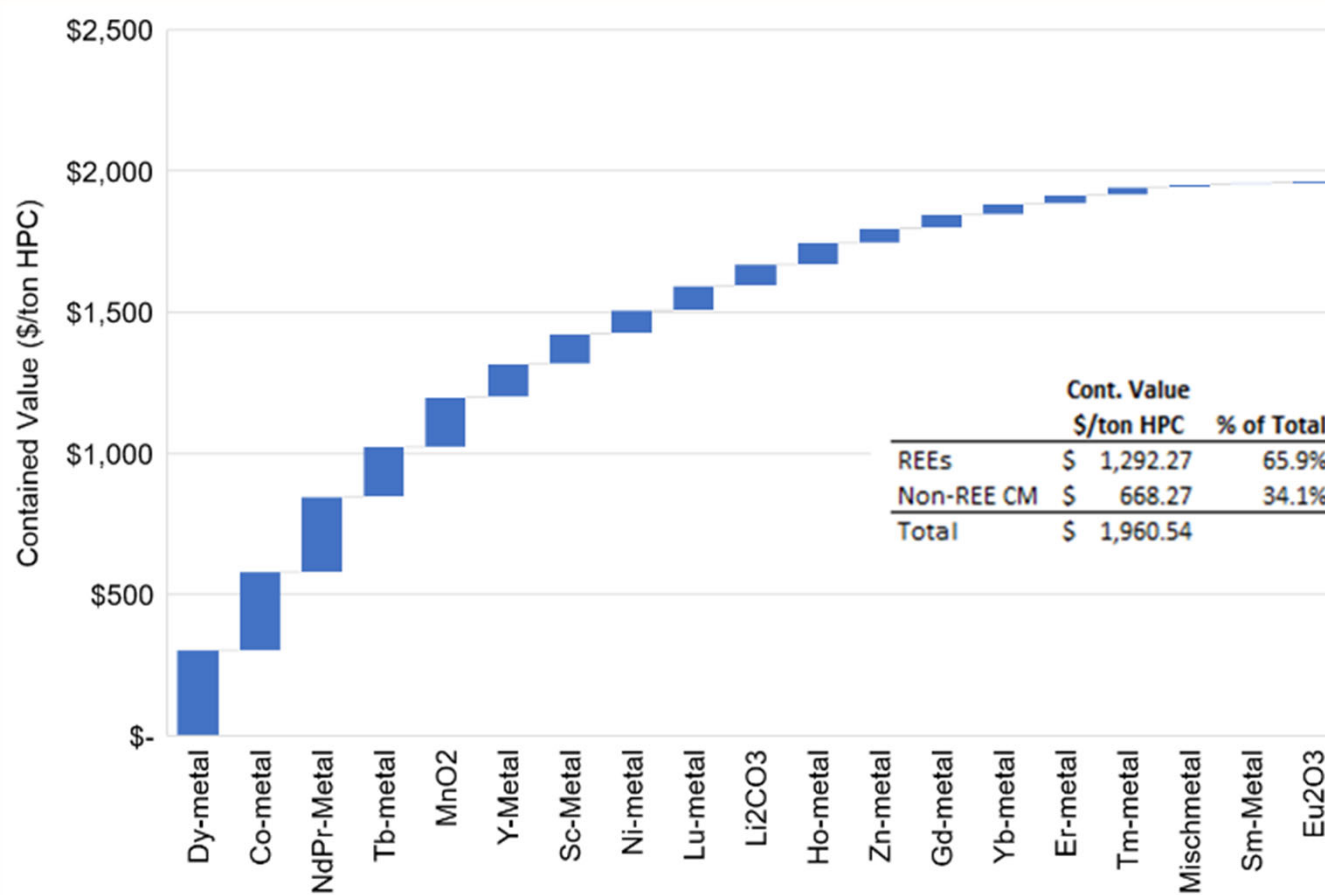
- 9.7 kg MREO/day at 90% purity assuming 80% recovery of TREE
- 3.6 t MREO/yr
- Plus roughly:
  - 7.2 t (Ni+Co)/yr in equal proportions
  - 36.0 t Mn/yr
  - 17.0 t Zn/yr
  - 63.8 t/yr REE/CM oxide basis



# Techno-Economic Assessment

Aaron Noble

# Preconcentrate: ^Contained Value: \$1,960/t



|             | Avg Conc mg/kg | % of TREE |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Sc          | 32.3           | 0.3%      |
| Y           | 2,908.4        | 30.7%     |
| La          | 629.8          | 6.6%      |
| Ce          | 1,572.2        | 16.6%     |
| Pr          | 302.8          | 3.2%      |
| Nd          | 1,592.2        | 16.8%     |
| Sm          | 459.4          | 4.8%      |
| Eu          | 115.0          | 1.2%      |
| Gd          | 688.6          | 7.3%      |
| Tb          | 95.6           | 1.0%      |
| Dy          | 521.9          | 5.5%      |
| Ho          | 96.3           | 1.0%      |
| Er          | 250.4          | 2.6%      |
| Tm          | 30.3           | 0.3%      |
| Yb          | 166.6          | 1.8%      |
| Lu          | 24.6           | 0.3%      |
| <b>TREE</b> | <b>9,486.4</b> |           |

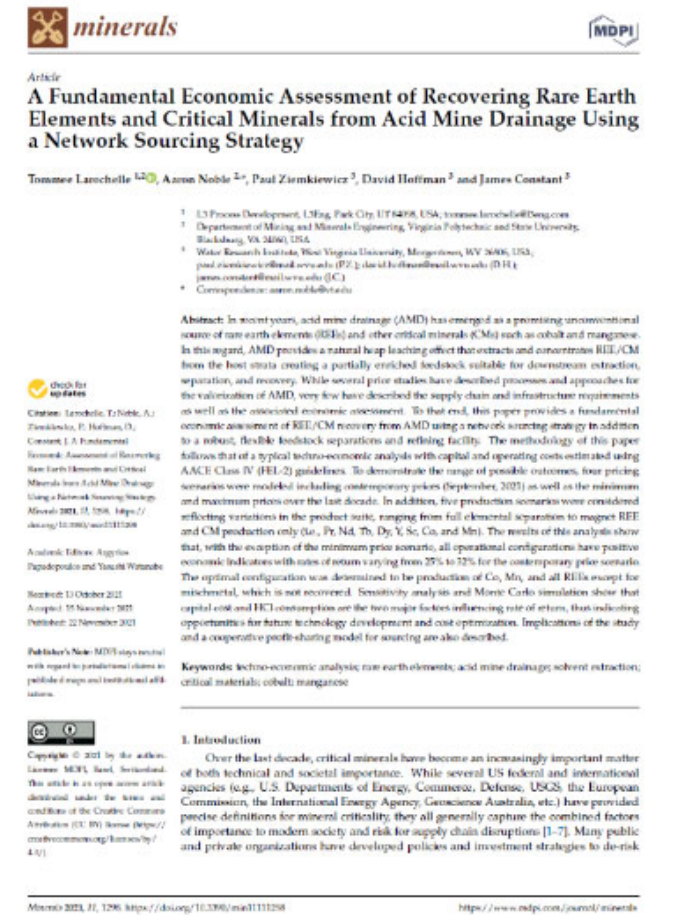
### Non-REE CM

|    |          |
|----|----------|
| Co | 4,765.9  |
| Ni | 4,730.1  |
| Mn | 56,124.3 |
| Li | 2,865.0  |
| Zn | 17,555.3 |

# Perspectives on sourcing REE/CM from AMD

## Objectives

- Objective: conduct a feasibility study to assess the production of **1-3 tpd of REE/CM oxides and metals** from an AMD-based feedstock.
- Keys to the technical approach:
  - AMD is an abundant and accessible, though disperse, resource for REE/CM.
  - Valorization of AMD can incentivize treatment, particularly for abandoned mines. There are also other notable societal and environmental advantages.
  - Advanced process engineering is needed to integrate feedstock robustness.
  - Process modeling, techno-economic analysis, life cycle analysis, and economic impact analysis are all to be conducted to further quantify the benefits.





# Techno-Economic Analysis

| Revenues and Costs                        | <u>Plant Configuration</u> |                   |            |                 |                     |                      |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|   | REO Facility               | Complete Facility | REE, no MM | REE + Co, no MM | REE + Co + Mn no MM | CREE + Co + Mn no MM |
| <b>Revenues, Sept 2021 (MM USD)</b>       | \$20.24                    | \$70.46           | \$49.42    | \$58.59         | \$69.70             | \$56.58              |
| <b>Total Operating Cost (MM USD/year)</b> | \$14.62                    | \$25.00           | \$21.14    | \$22.24         | \$24.41             | \$24.41              |
| <b>Capital Cost (MM USD)</b>              | \$22.10                    | \$185.81          | \$130.79   | \$148.60        | \$154.83            | \$142.20             |

# Feasibility Study: Recovery of REE+Co+Mn yields the most favorable economics

| Parameter                                 | REE + Co + Mn<br>no MM |
|---|------------------------|
| REE Production (t/y)                      | 289.8                  |
| Total Production (t/y)                    | 6,099.80               |
| Net Present Value <sub>10%</sub> (\$ mil) | \$248.38               |
| Rate of Return                            | 34.70%                 |
| Discounted Payback Period                 | 6.5                    |

# Current Partners

## Private Sector

- Rockwell Automation
- Northrop Grumman
- Rivian
- Endress & Hauser
- Solmax
- L3 Process Development
- Terves
- Hela Novel Metals
- Montana Resources

## Government

- WVDEP-OSR
- USDOE-FECM
- USDOD-IBAS
- USDI-OSMRE

## Academic

- Virginia Tech-Mineral Processing
- Montana Tech-Geology

# Questions?

Paul Ziemkiewicz  
Director  
Water Research Institute  
West Virginia University

[pziemkie@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:pziemkie@mail.wvu.edu)  
304-293-6958

