



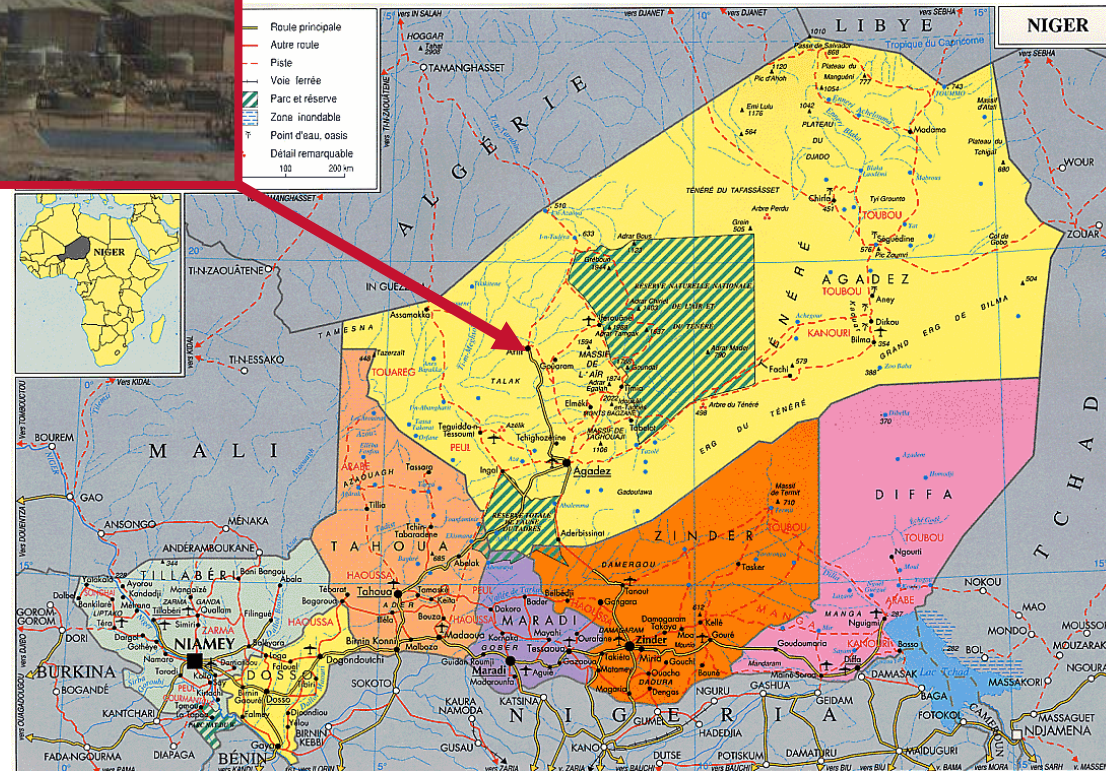
HEAP LEACHING OF LOW GRADE URANIUM ORES AT SOMAIR

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Heap Leaching of Low Grade Uranium Ores at Somair



Somair

More than 40 000 t of uranium produced from 1968

Production in 2006 : 1565 t of U – Production in 2009 : 1808 t of U

Estimation for 2010 : Up to 2500 t of U with heap leaching production

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Heap Leaching History at Somair

- ▶ Production by heap leaching from 1971 to 1988
- ▶ Heap leaching of the marginal run of mine ores with strong acid irrigation
- ▶ 5900 t U produced by heap leaching during that period of time
- ▶ Until 500 to 600 t U /y
- ▶ Low recovery : around or less than 50%

- ▶ 1988 – 2009 - More than 10 millions tons of marginal ores stored on the site – Average grade : 800 ppm (range 400 to 1000 ppm)
- ▶ Renewal of U market

=> Necessity to define new modern heap leach process according to other mineral industry (Cu, Au...)

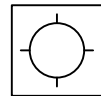
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1. Ore Preparation



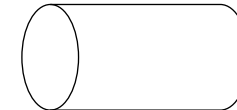
Ore



Crushers



2. Agglomeration



Rotating drum

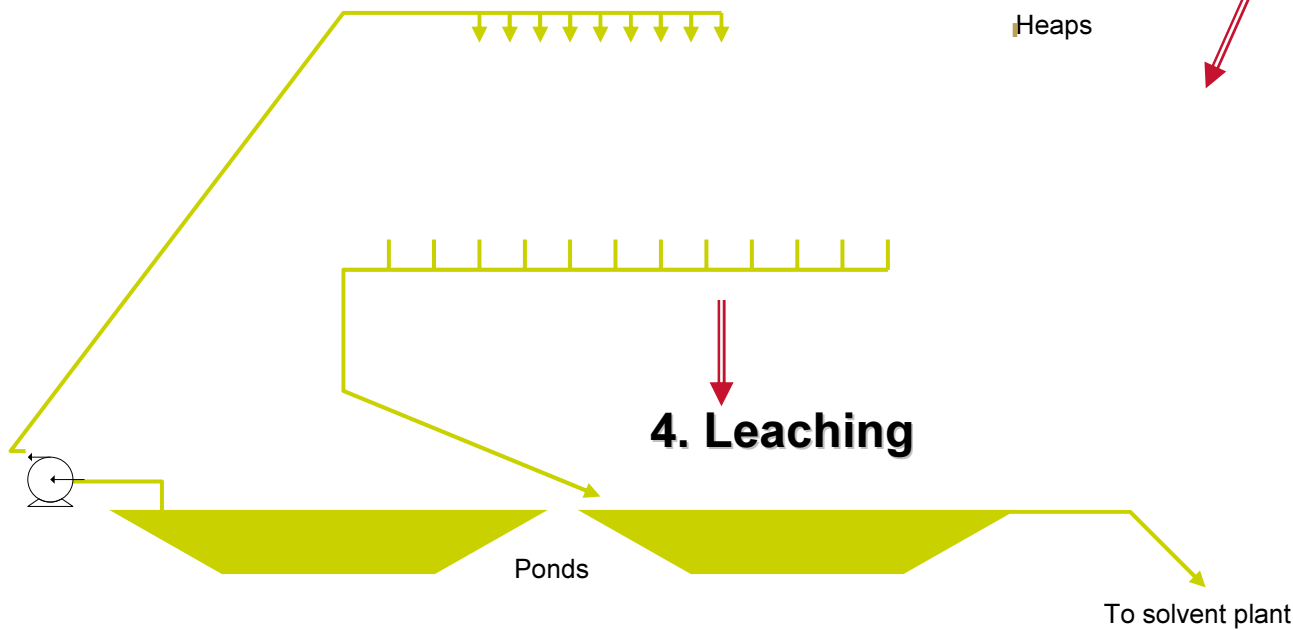


3. Stacking



Heaps

4. Leaching



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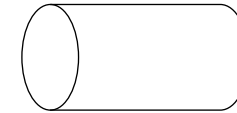


1. Ore Preparation

- Particle size ?
- Number of crushers ?



2. Agglomeration

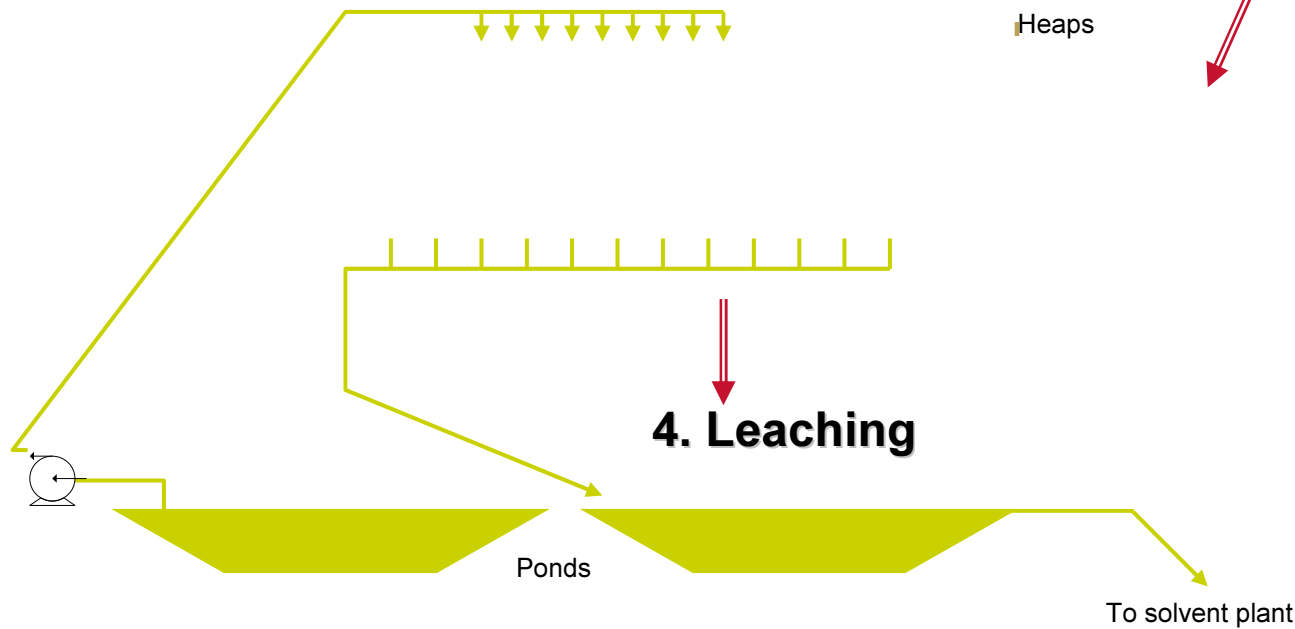


Rotating drum



3. Stacking

Heaps



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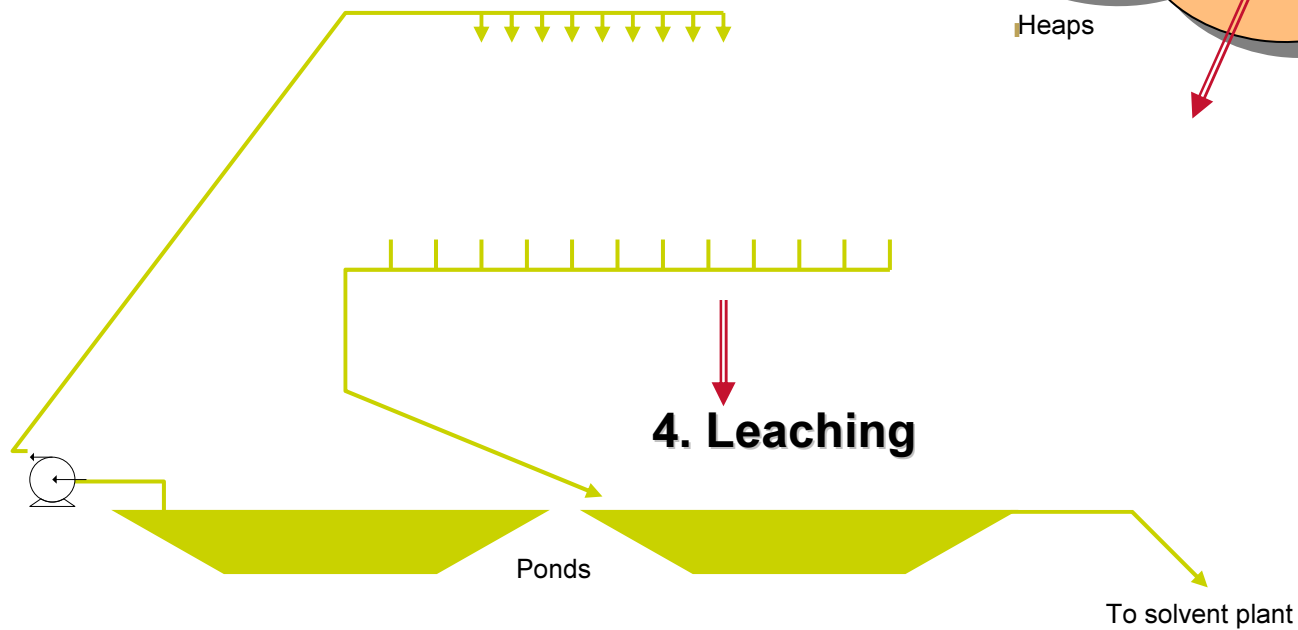
1. Ore Preparation

- Particle size ?
- Number of crushers ?

2. Agglomeration

- Water flowrate ?
- Flowrate and concentration of acid ?
- Use of a binder ?
- Size and rotating speed of the drum ?
- Final moisture ?
- Way of reagents addition ?

3. Stacking



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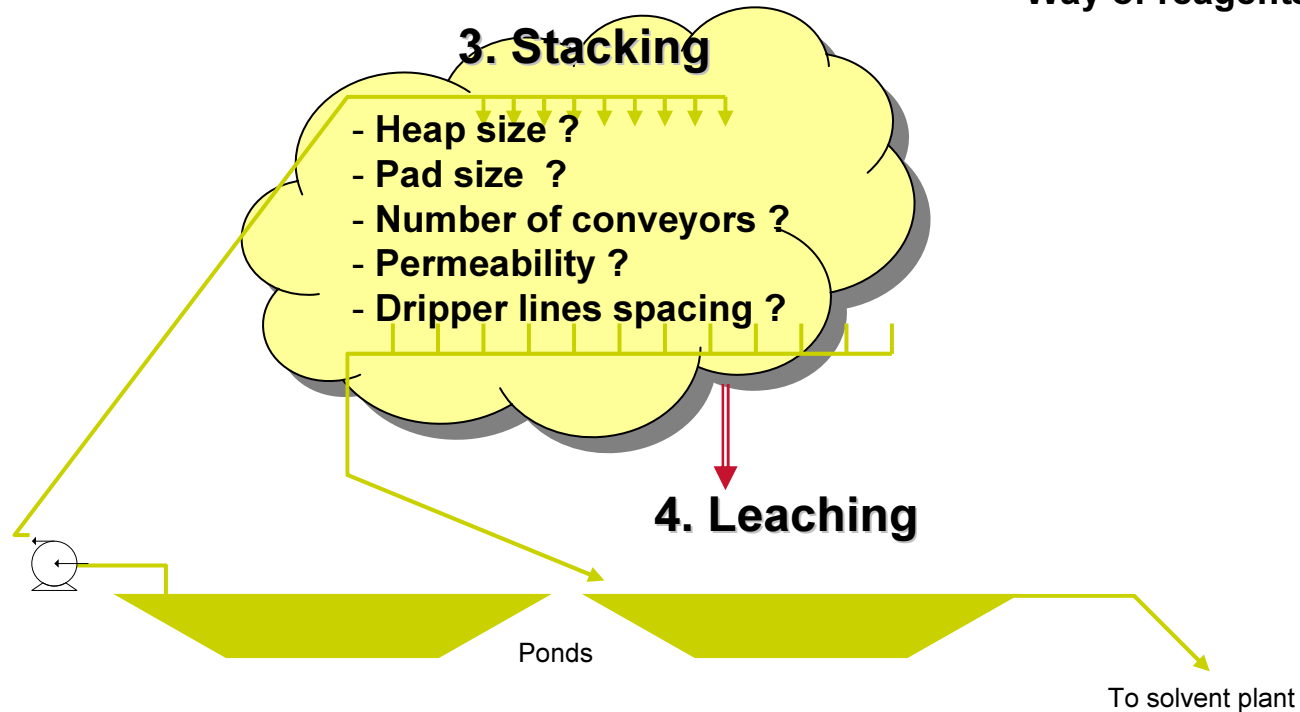


1. Ore Preparation

- Particle size ?
- Number of crushers ?

2. Agglomeration

- Water flowrate ?
- Flowrate and concentration of acid ?
- Use of a binder ?
- Size and rotating speed of the drum ?
- Way of reagents addition ?



Heap Leaching of Low Grade Uranium Ores at Somair



1. Ore Preparation

- Sampling ?
- Composite ?
- Particule size ?
- Number of crushers ?

2. Agglomeration

- Water flowrate ?
- Flowrate and concentration of acid ?
- Use of a binder ?
- Size and rotating speed of the drum ?
- Way of reagents addition ?

3. Stacking

- Heap size ?
- Pad size ?
- Number of conveyors ?
- Permeability ?
- Dripper lines spacing ?

4. Leaching

- % recovery ?
- Specific flowrate ?
- Total irrigation flowrate ?
- Acid concentration ?
- Oxidizing agent ?

- Acid consumption ?
- Impurities concentration ?
- Ponds capacities ?
- Leach time ?
- Irrigation cycles ?
- Evaporation datas ?
- Recycling considerations ?

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Ores characterization

Ores dedicated to heap leaching process come from marginal ores stored during the last twenty years :

- Eight different deposit studied + two other ores to study in the future
- More than 10Mt of heaps
- Multiple quantities and grades
- Two very clayey ores
- Similar impurities in the ores (Mo – Zr – V)
- Project for 500 to 750 t/y of uranium with 1.4 Mt/y of stacking

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Studies carried out in 4 steps :

➤ Lab tests :

- ✓ Identification of highest acid consuming ores
- ✓ Estimation of uranium recovery
- ✓ Constraint of acid availability on site – Optimisation required at first

➤ Column tests on an average sample of all deposits :

- ✓ Determination of mean uranium recovery and acid consumption for feasibility study
- ✓ Identification of the most significant parameters

➤ Column tests on specific sample of each deposit :

- ✓ Optimisation of leaching conditions for each ore
- ✓ Determination of uranium recovery and acid consumption for each ore

➤ Pilot tests in boxes (6m high ; 9m² area) :

- ✓ Validation of process parameters
- ✓ Training for operators

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Preliminary lab tests in agitated tanks

- Leaching tests in agitated tanks for :
 - Estimation of acid consumptions
 - Comparison between each deposit
 - Average recovery determination

- Main results showed
 - Lowest U recoveries for lowest grade ores
 - Highest acid consumptions for clayey ores
 - Variation of recovery from 50 to 70 % according to the acid availability

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Column tests - Agglomeration



Sampling

Composites

Preparation - Agglomeration



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Column tests - Leaching

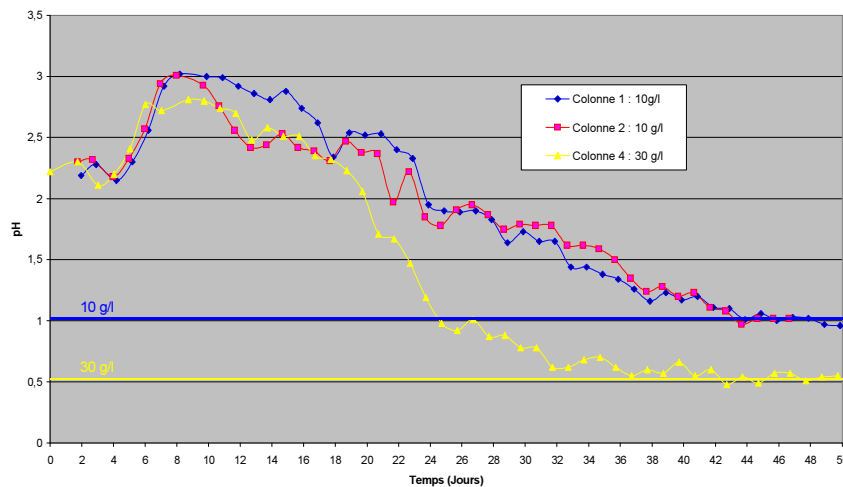
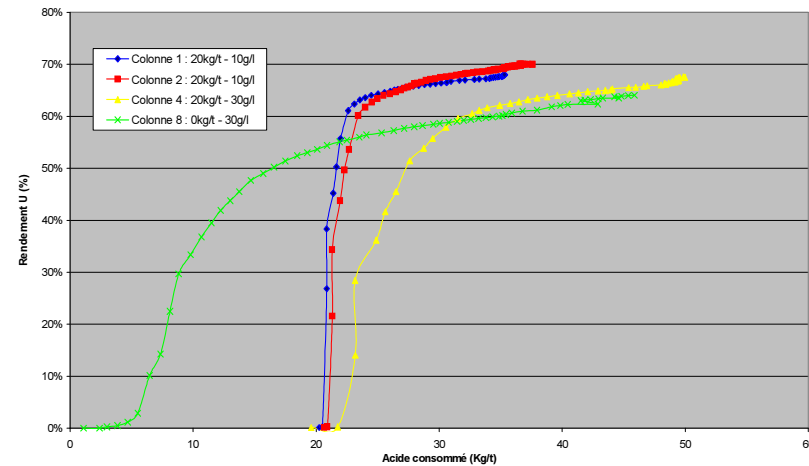
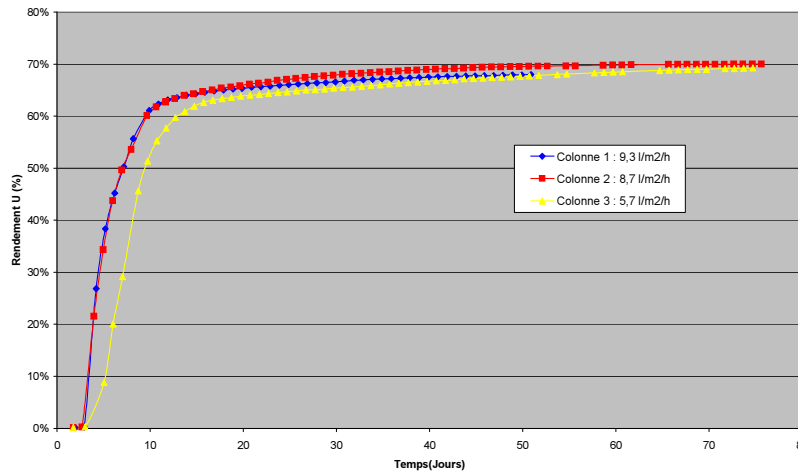
- Height
- Diameter
- Filling
- Irrigation



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Column tests – Follow up



Precise sampling and follow up :

- ✓ Added volumes
- ✓ Collected volumes
- ✓ Ore compression - permeability
- ✓ pH, Redox, U and impurities analysis in collected volume
- ✓ U and impurities grades in residues
- ✓ Moisture of the residues
- ✓ Gradient determinations
- ✓ ...

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Column tests on an average sample of all ores

- 19 columns tests

- Study with a statistical analysis :
 - Variance for uranium recovery : 0.9 %
 - Variance for acid consumption : 0.5 kg/t
 - Determination of significant and insignificant parameters according to the range of study

- Plugging risks if ore dries before stacking

- Average leaching recovery determined

- Average acid consumption determined

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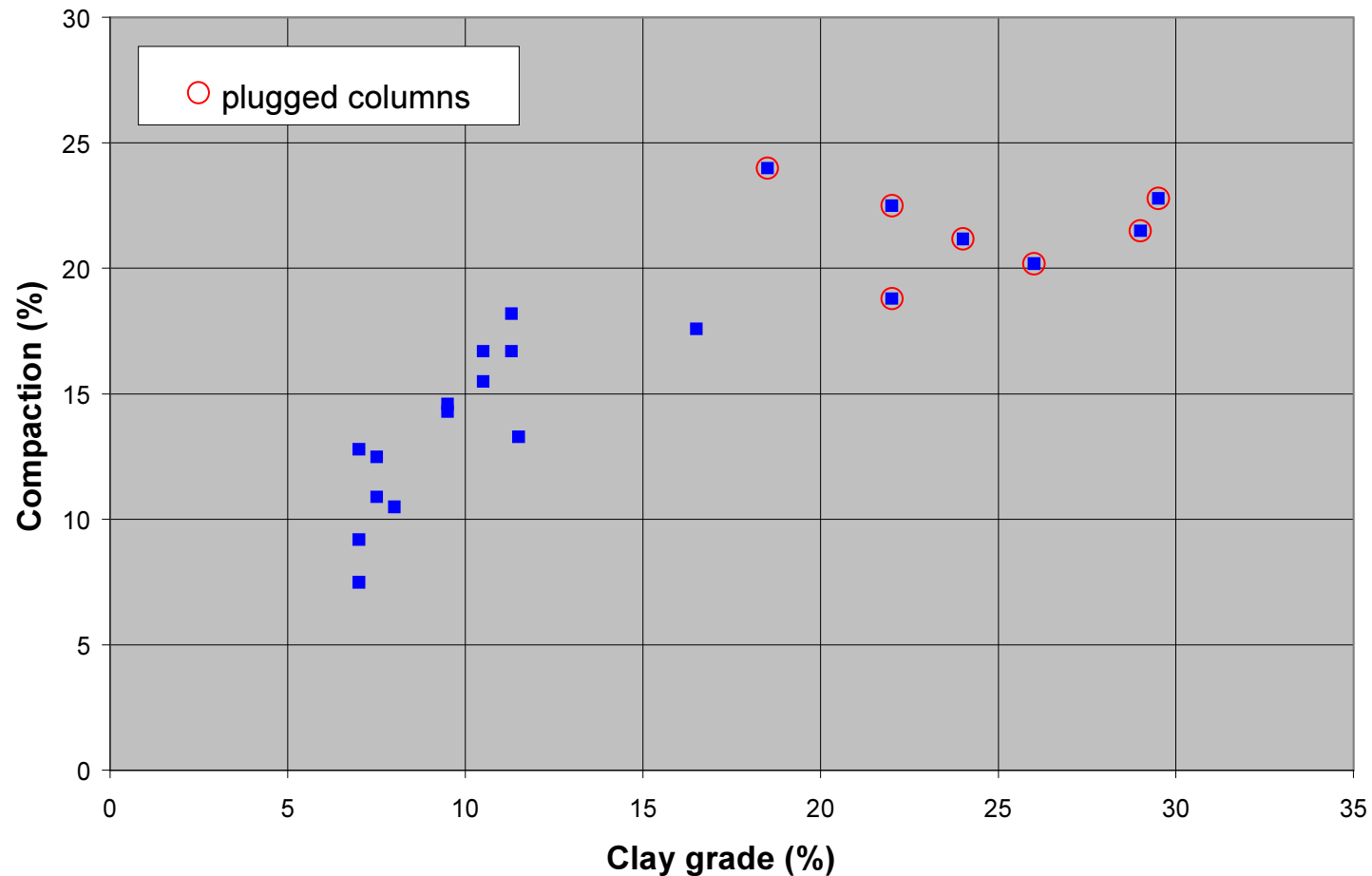
Column tests on specific samples of each deposit and blending

- 57 columns tests
- 8 deposits tested
- Uranium recovery range
- Acid consumption range
- Oxidant may be required for some ores
- Plugging risks with clayey ore

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Column tests on specific samples of each deposit

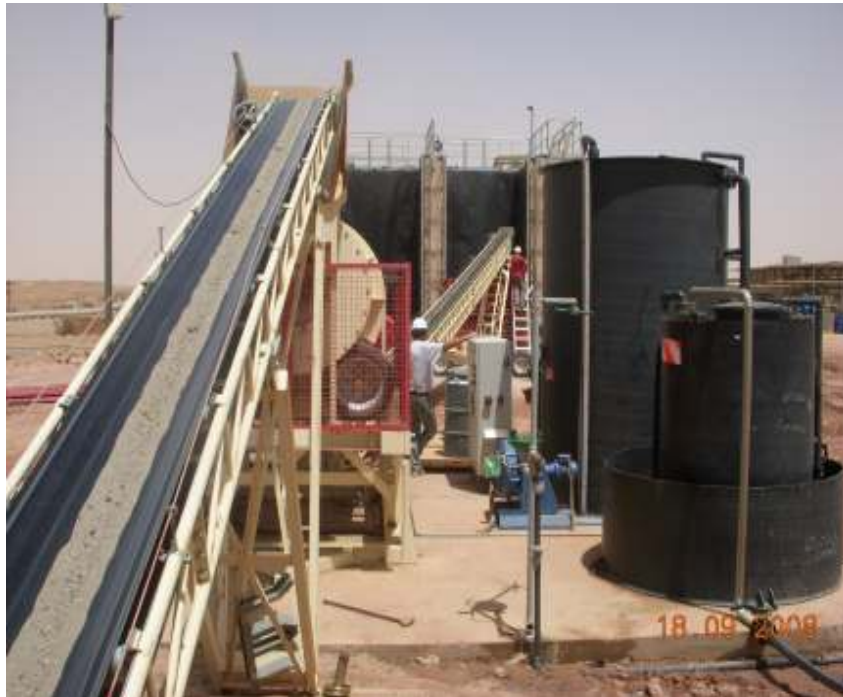


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Pilot tests with 6m high boxes

Irrigation



Agglomerator feeding and
tanks



Boxes

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Pilot tests with 6m high boxes

- ▶ **Sampling & Crushing 200 tons ore**
- ▶ **Continuous agglomeration**
- ▶ **Stacking at 7 t/h**
- ▶ **Height : 6 meters**
- ▶ **Drop irrigation**
- ▶ **Day per day follow up of parameters**
- ▶ **Decommissioning with rigorous sampling**
- ▶ **Analyses**



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Pilot tests



Sampling
&
Crushing



Agglomerator



Drain

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Pilot tests



Stacking



Irrigation

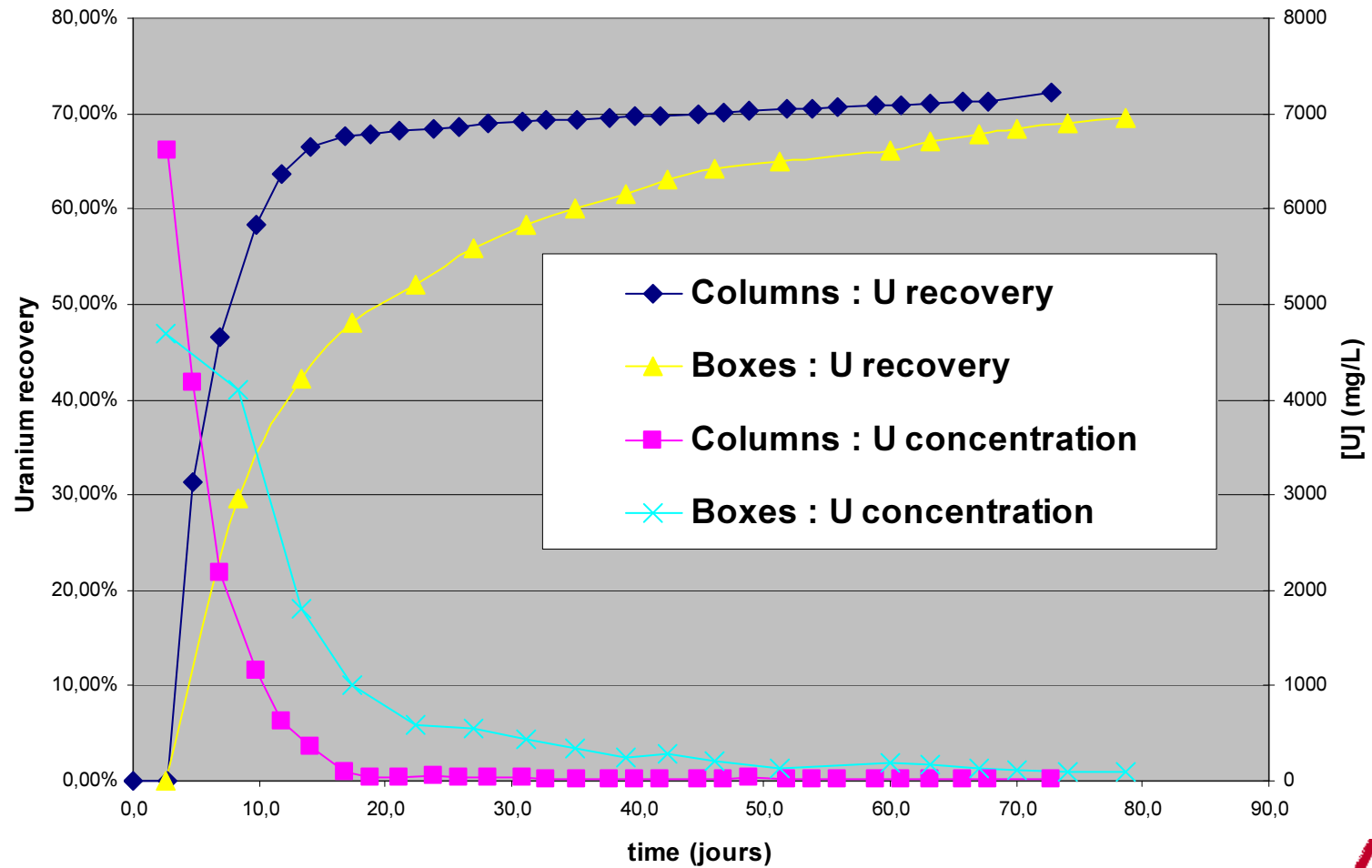


Decommissioning

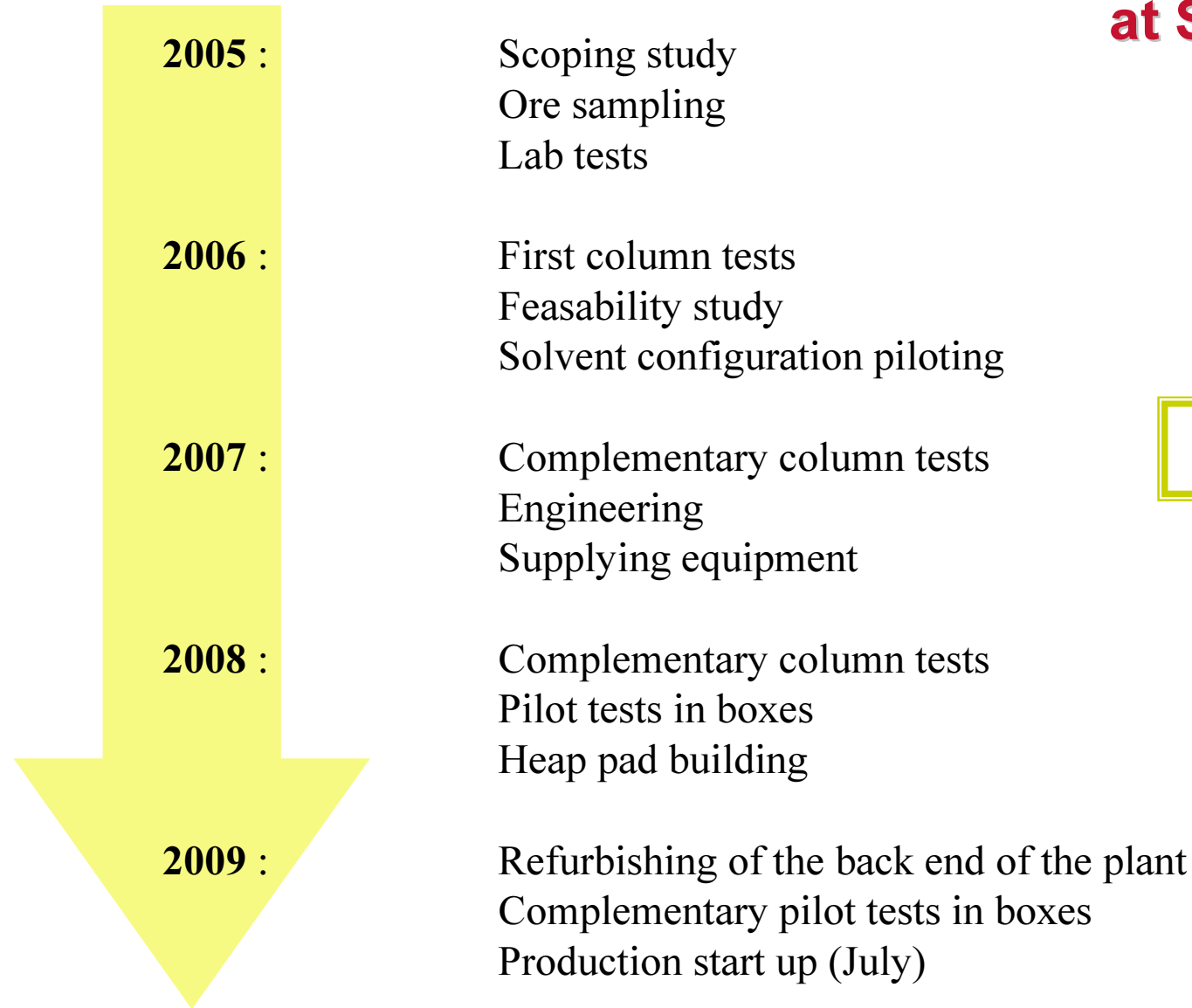
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Pilot tests with 6m high boxes



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Planning

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► Operations



Ore crushing



1st Pad construction
(176500 m²)

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Pad preparation

Pad drain



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Ore stacking

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Main results of tests

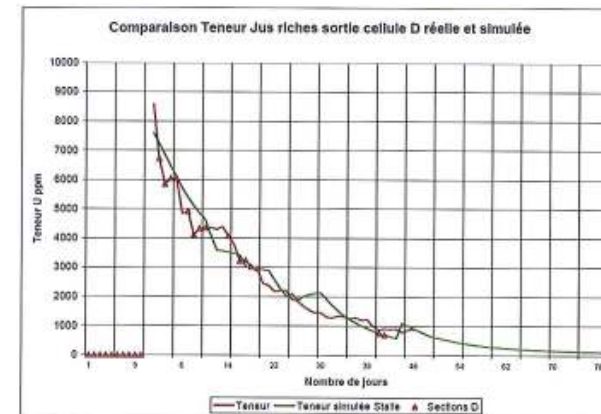
- ✓ Uranium recovery : > 65 %
- ✓ Weak acid consumption : 20 to 35 kg/t
- ✓ Oxidant possible
- ✓ Plugging risks with clayey ore to manage
- ✓ Good confidence and reproductibility from columns to boxes but longer time leaching

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Main conclusions

- ✓ Need time and tests to define process data
- ✓ Process very sensitive to the ore characteristics
- ✓ Result checking by pilot test with boxes
- ✓ Feed back required (on going)
- ✓ Follow up of more tests for more optimisation and better recovery ($\geq 80\%$ expected)
- ✓ As Areva will produce a significant part of its productions by heap leaching (acid and alkaline), extensive R & D studies are in progress for :
 - ✓ Modelling
 - ✓ Define faster and reliable testing strategies





Thank you for your attention

Questions ?

