



Design and evaluation of an acid leaching-solvent extraction process to extract rare earth elements from acid mine drainage precipitates

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Rare Earth Elements Program

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Pittsburgh PA



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Nomenclature

Rare Earth Elements

		Light															He					
		Heavy																				
H																	He					
Li	Be																B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg																Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr					
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe					
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn					
Fr	Ra	Ac																				
			Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm*	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu						
			Th	Pa	U	Np	Pt	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr						



Our REE Projects

DE-FE0026927

- Phase 1 **ETD30 Completed**
 - Development of a cost-effective & environmentally benign process to treat and recover REEs from AMD
 - Perform a preliminary process system Design and Techno-Economic Analysis
- Phase 2 **ETD50**
 - Build and operate a bench-scale pilot plant
 - Update cost and performance metrics
 - Target product grade = 2% REE

DE-FE0026444-ETD39 Poster

- Conduct a broad sampling campaign (> 150 sites).
- Perform a detailed assessment at promising sites
- Report REE concentrations and elemental distributions

DE-FE0031524-ETD53 Poster

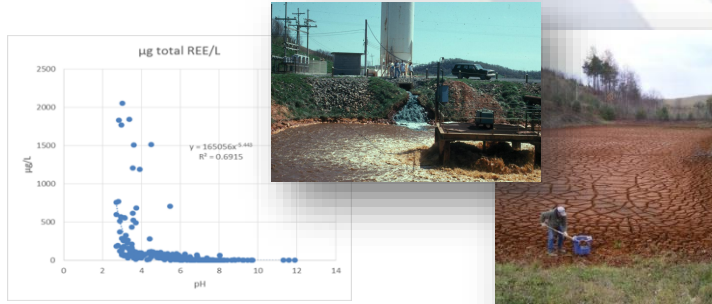
- Develop a novel process of capturing REEs upstream of AMD treatment
- Synthesize with a downstream process to produce high-grade REE products, >90% REO



Presentation Outline

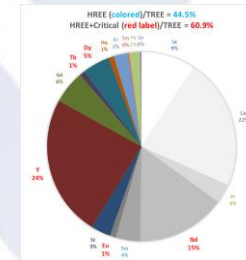
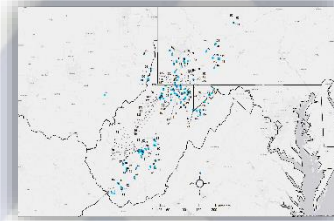
1

REEs in AMD



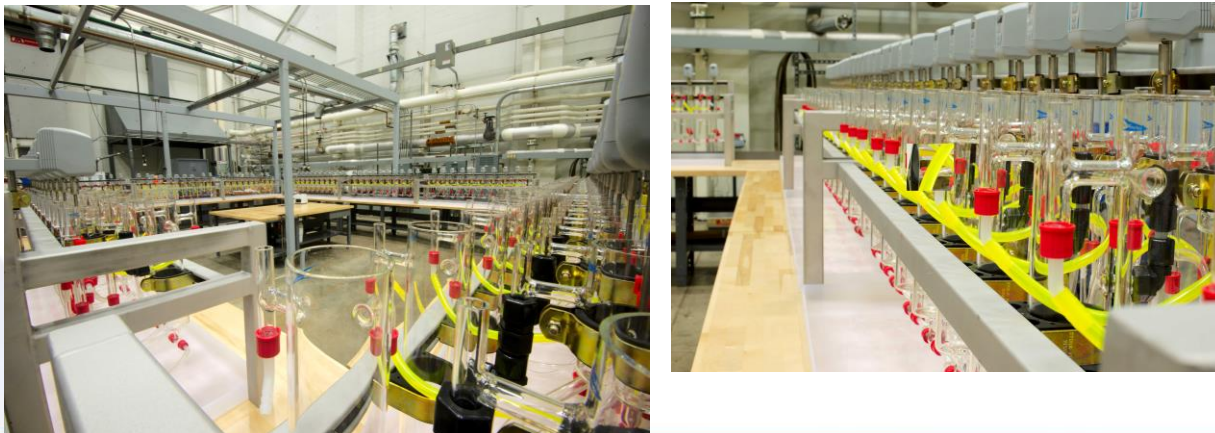
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Resource Characterization



3

Process Design/Test



4

Summary and Questions



RARE EARTH ELEMENTS IN AMD SLUDGE



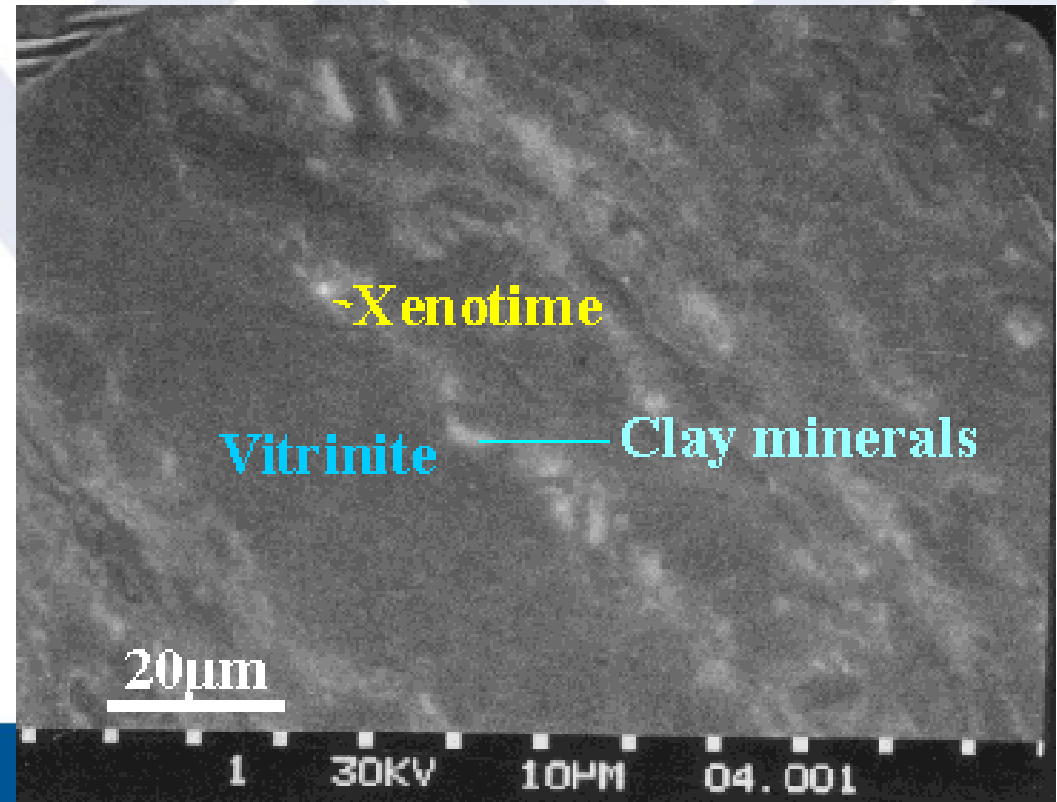
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Mineral associations in WV coals

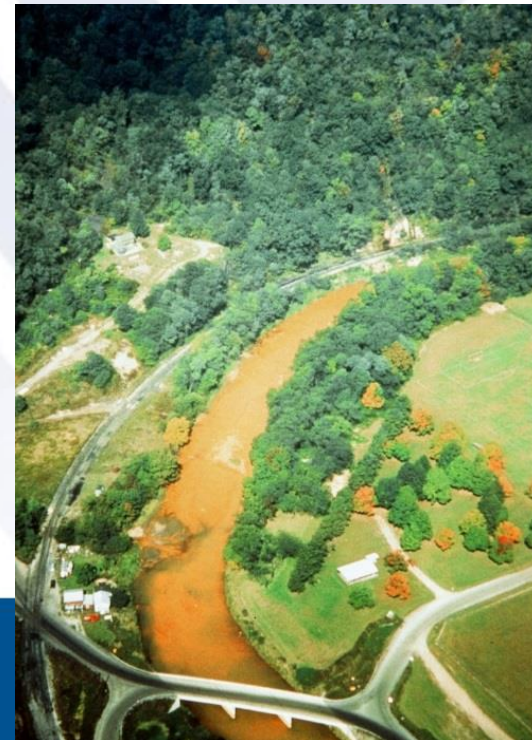
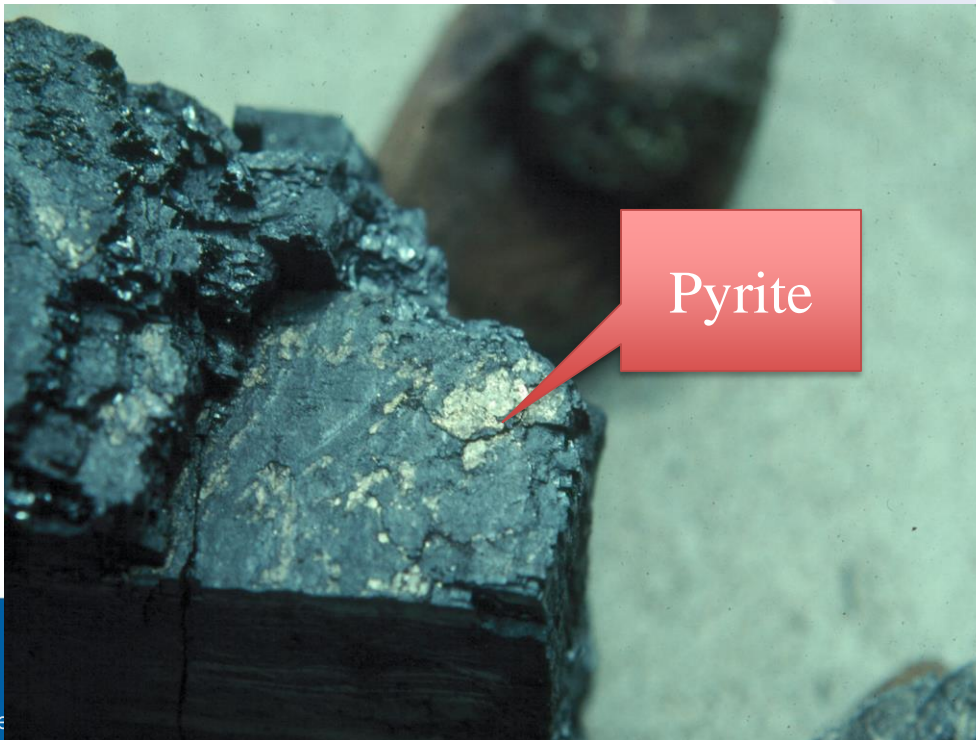
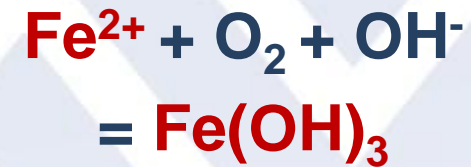
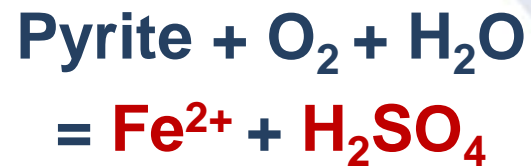
from WVGES

- Monazite (less commonly xenotime): REE (PO_4 SiO_4) weathered from granite as **micron-sized particles**
- Does not dissolve in weak acid, requires concentrated acid to liberate REEs
- When burned in a PC boiler nearly all of the inert minerals fuse into alumino-silicate glass
- Which is even more resistant to acid attack

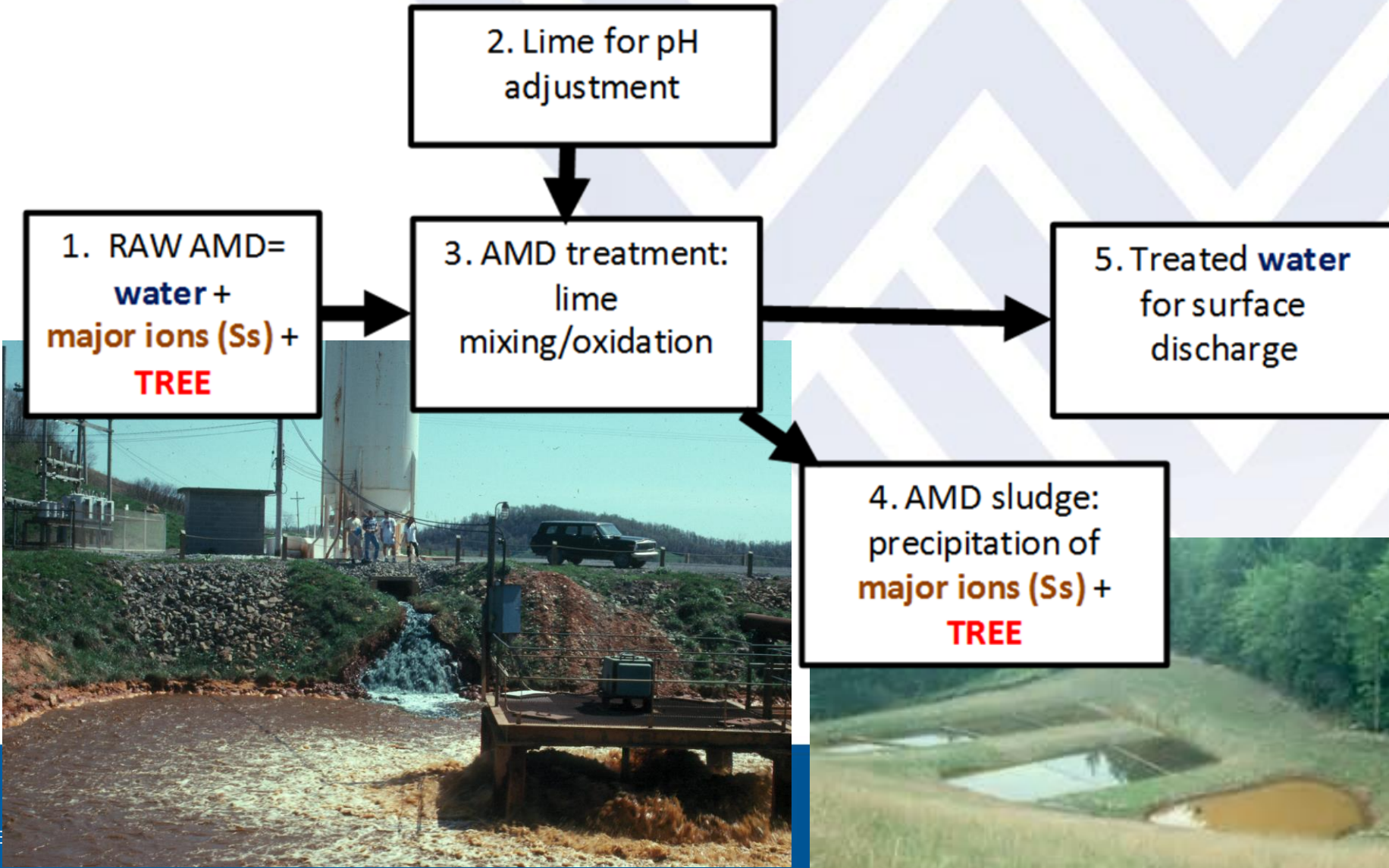


Acid Mine Drainage Chemistry

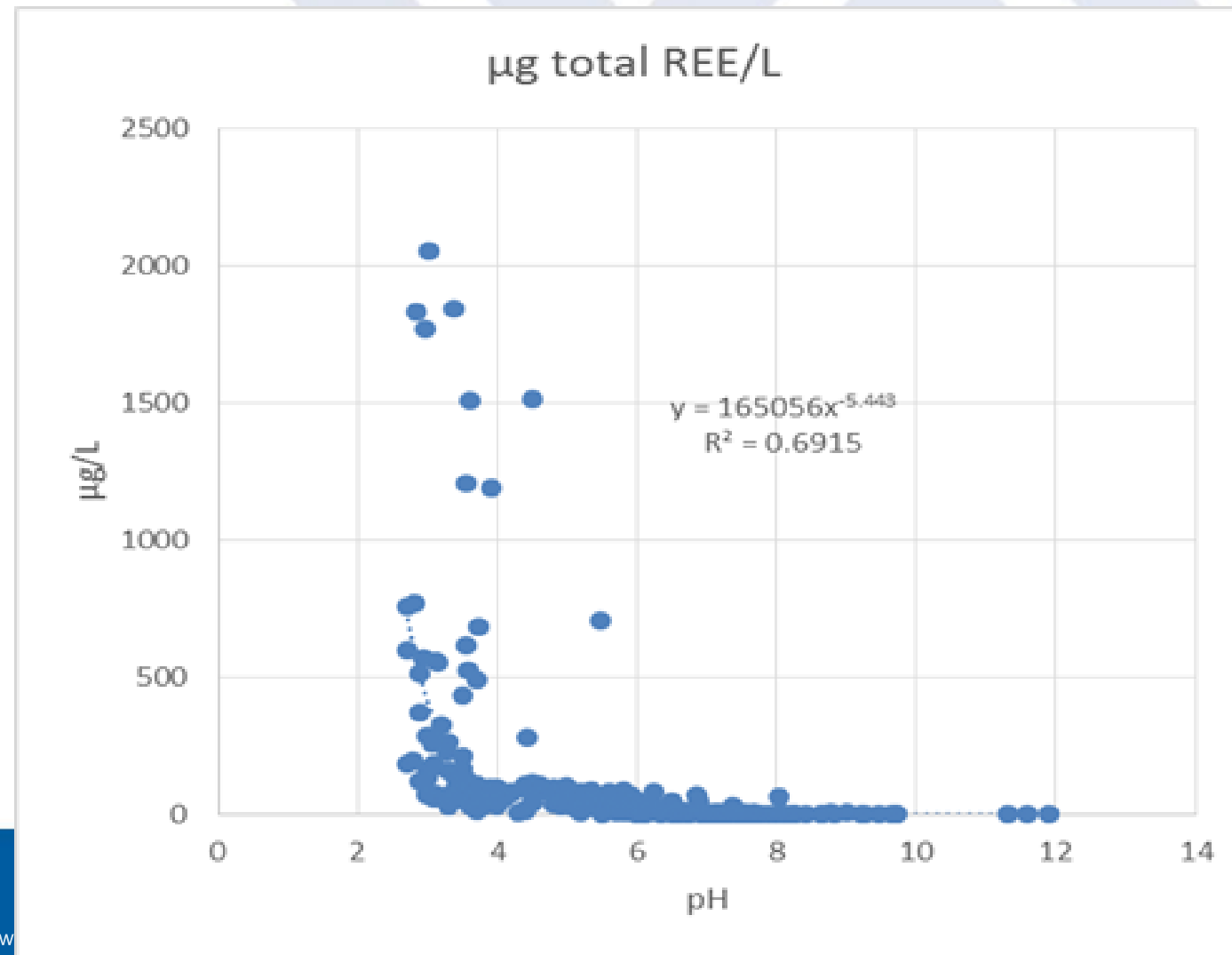
1. H_2SO_4 leaches REEs from shale
2. REE's precipitate with $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$



Conventional AMD Treatment



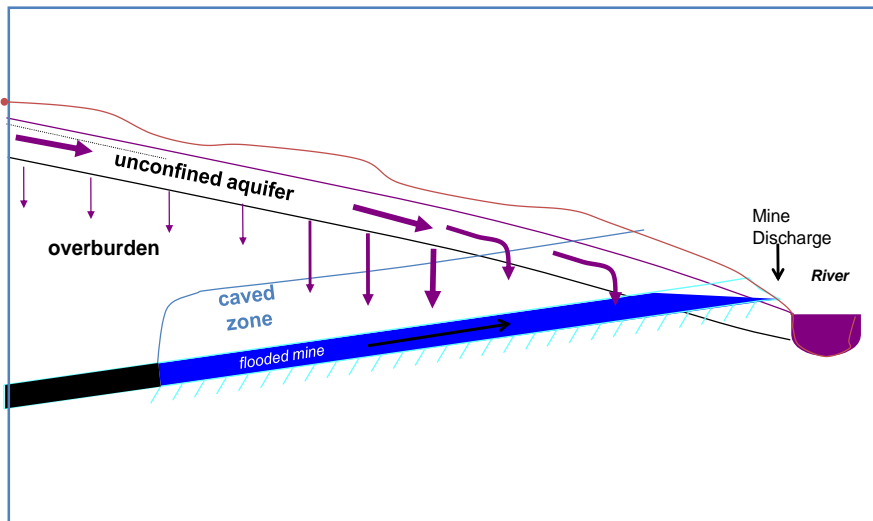
Acid mine drainage: TREE Concentration vs. raw water pH



The extraction point will control REE concentration

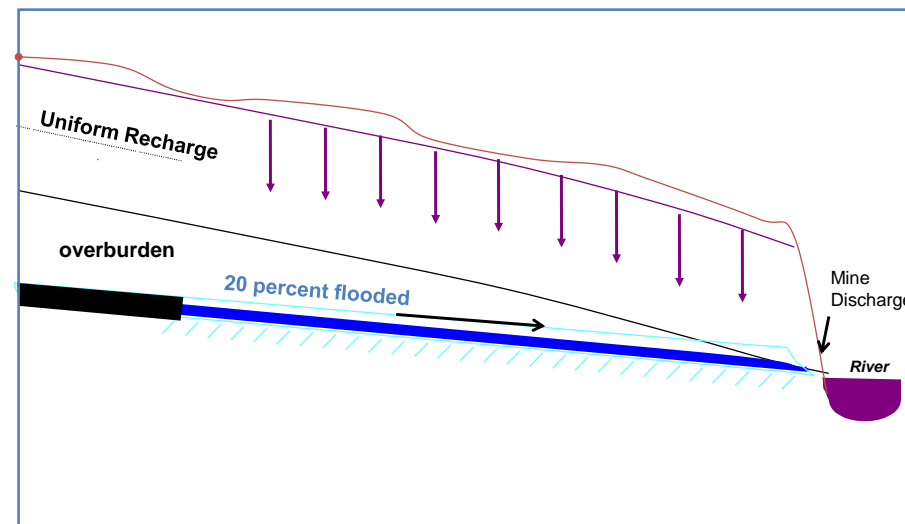
High pH, low REE

Flooded High Dilution

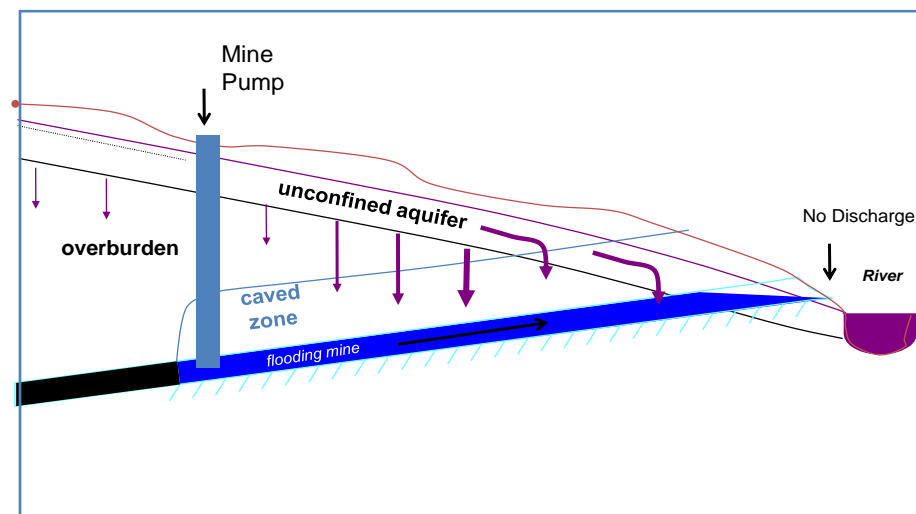


Low pH/high REE

Unflooded, Free Draining



Flooded Mine Low Dilution



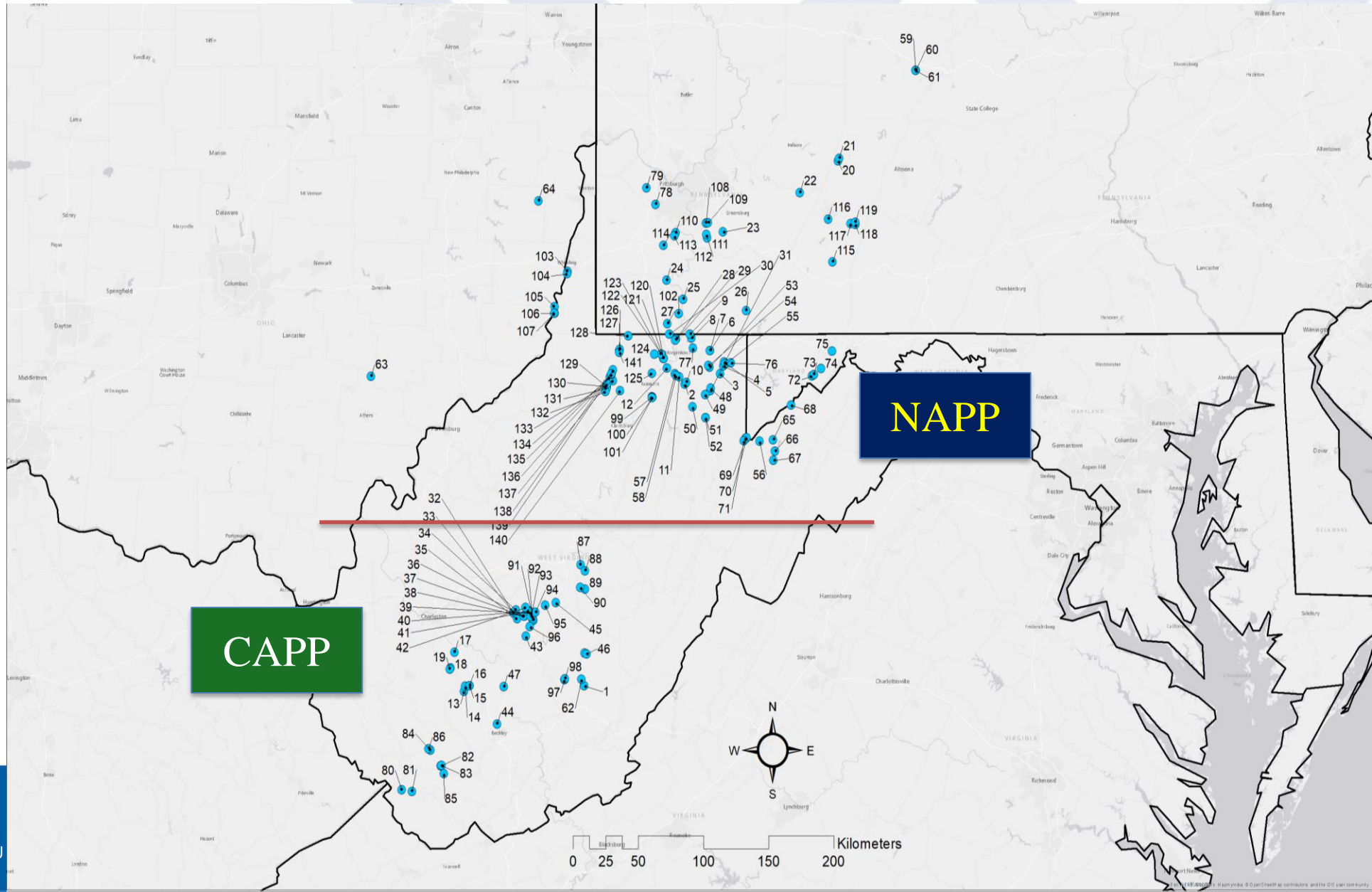
Resource characterization, Valuation

Metal value: \$555/kg TREE

We use a conservative inherent value: \$225/kg TREE
to account for handling and processing



Sampled locations: 140



Central vs. Northern Appalachian coal basins

Little difference between REE distribution or total concentration (g/t)

Sites sampled:
 CAPP 42
 NAPP 110

	CAPP	NAPP	All
La	41.4	38.4	39.9
Ce	97.1	95.0	96.0
Pr	14.4	14.0	14.2
Nd	66.5	64.5	65.5
Sm	18.2	17.6	17.9
Eu	4.4	4.5	4.4
Sc	12.8	14.9	13.8
Y	88.6	108.7	98.7
Gd	23.9	24.3	24.1
Tb	3.4	3.7	3.6
Dy	18.8	20.7	19.8
Ho	3.5	4.0	3.8
Er	9.1	10.7	9.9
Tm	1.0	1.4	1.2
Yb	6.7	8.1	7.4
Lu	0.9	1.2	1.0
TREE	410.6	431.6	421.1

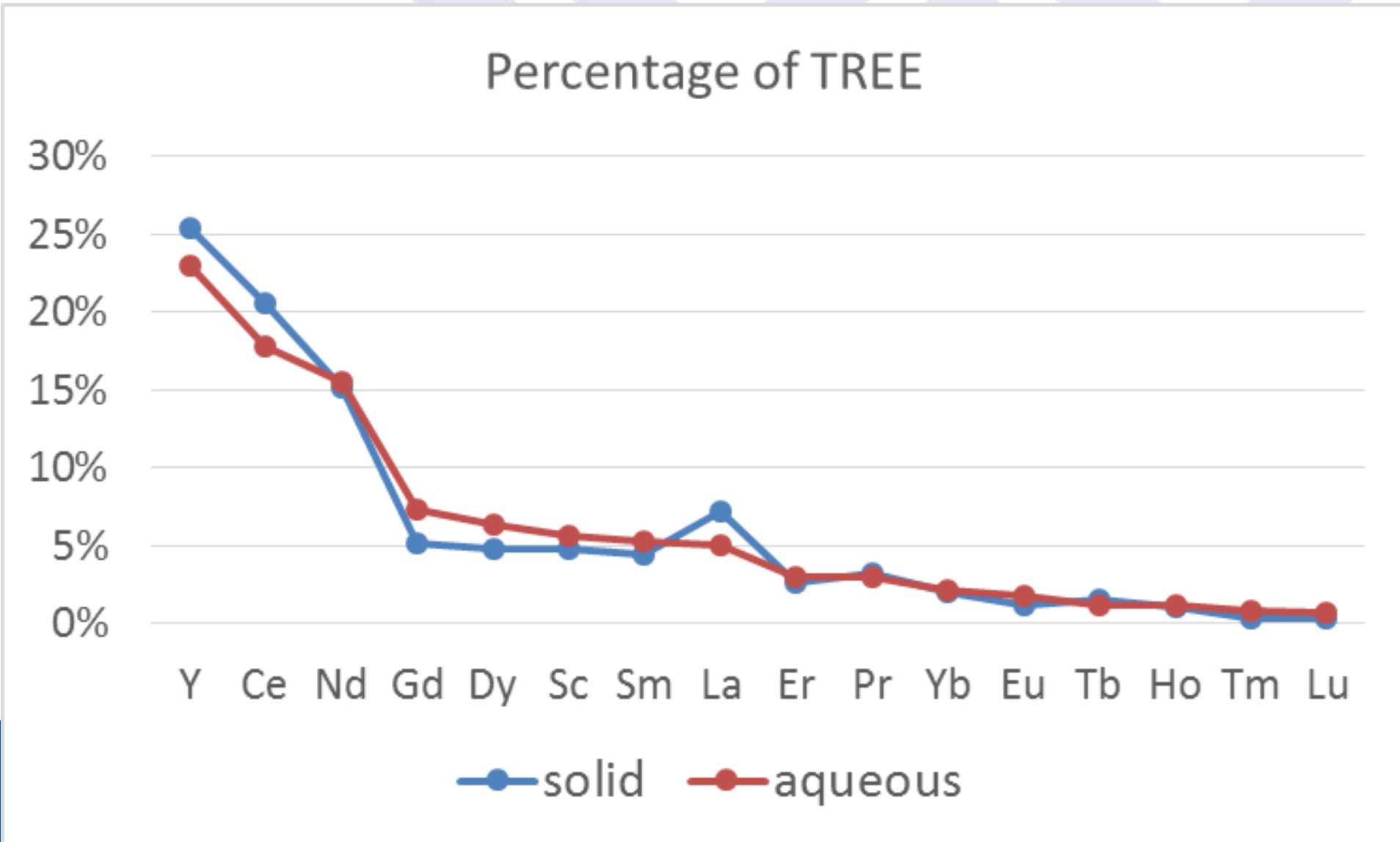
LREE

Critical

HREE

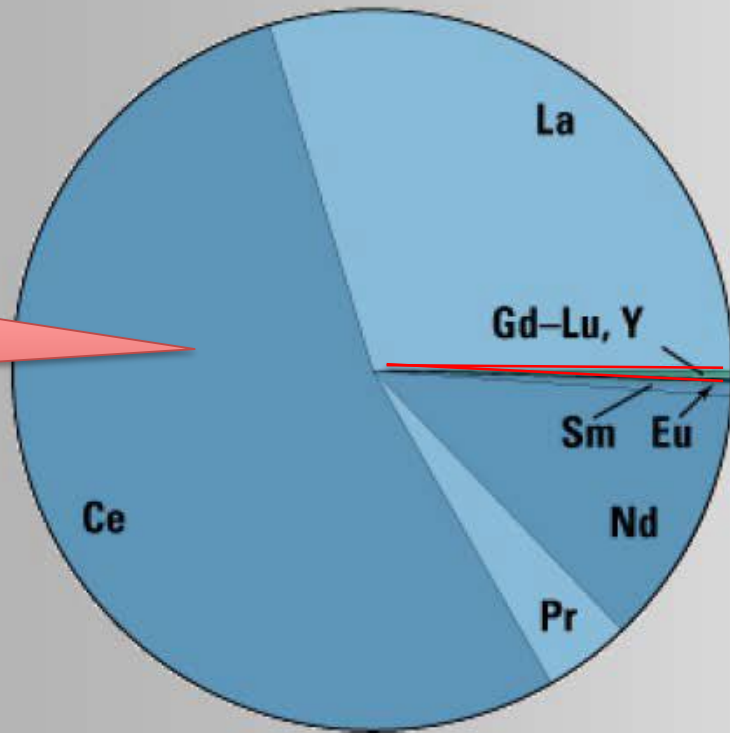


All REEs precipitate to AMDp with nearly equal enthusiasm

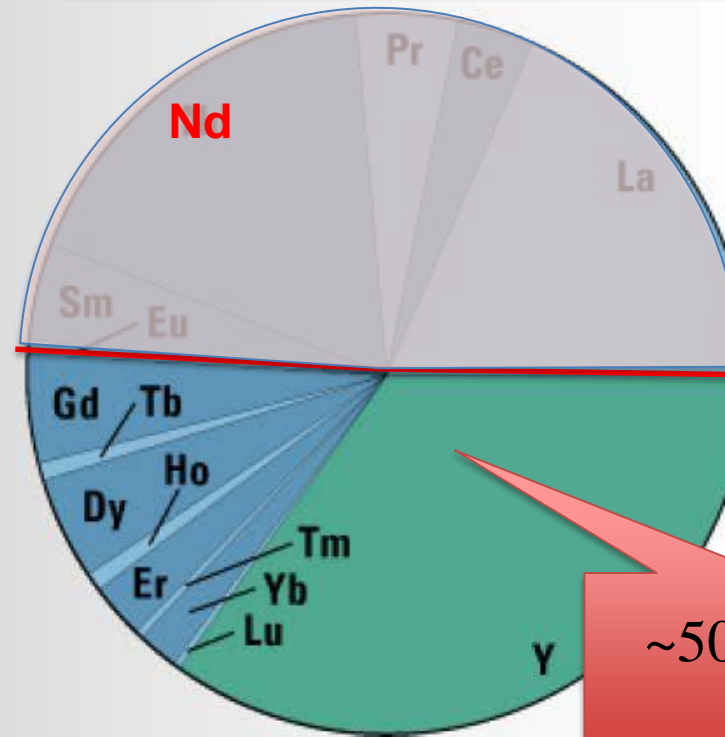


Distribution of HREE in AMD sludge is similar to south China clays

Bayan Obo, Mountain Pass



South China Clay



31	Ga	Ga
	Gallium	
32	Ge	Ge
	Germanium	
37	Rb	Rb
	Rubidium	
39	Y	Y
	Yttrium	
64	Gd	Gd
	Gadolinium	
49	In	In
	Indium	
55	Cs	Cs
	Cesium	
73		

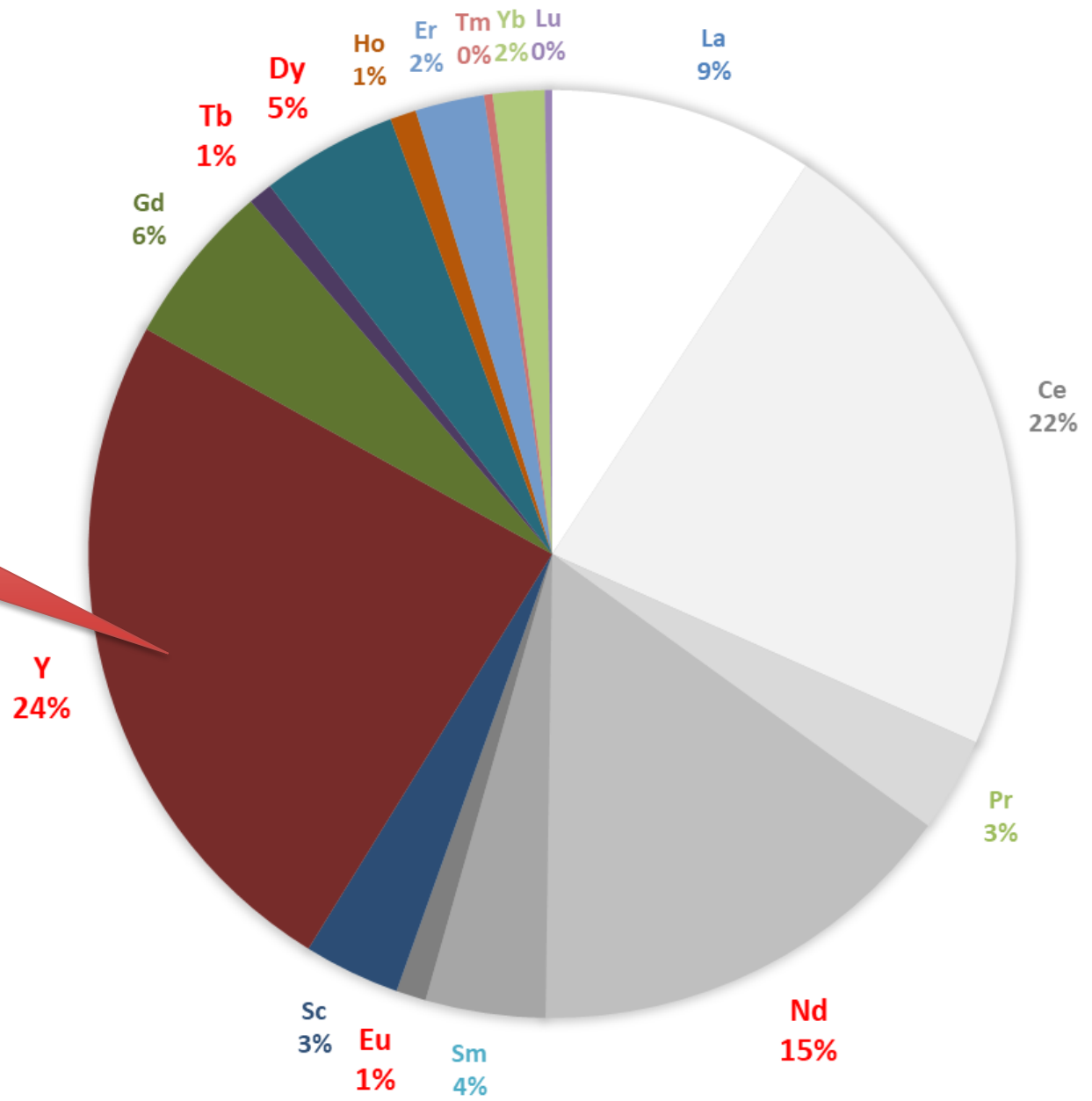
USGS facts sheets

Heavy and Critical REEs in Acid Mine Drainage

Very high Yttrium content...

n=155

HREE (colored)/TREE = 44.5%
HREE+Critical (red label)/TREE = 60.9%



REE concentrations and weighted in situ value

Scandium represents 91% of weighted value.

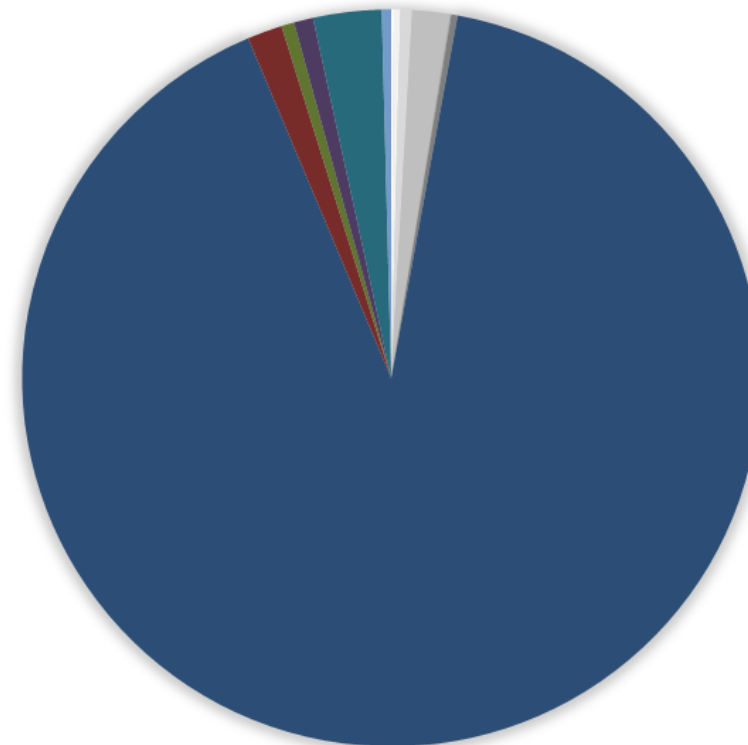
LREE

Critical

HREE

	TREE g/t DW	% TREE	\$/kg elemental	weighted value \$/kg TREE
La	39.2	9.2%	\$ 7.00	\$ 0.65
Ce	95.6	22.4%	\$ 7.00	\$ 1.57
Pr	14.1	3.3%	\$ 85.00	\$ 2.81
Nd	65.0	15.3%	\$ 60.00	\$ 9.16
Sm	17.8	4.2%	\$ 7.00	\$ 0.29
Eu	4.4	1.0%	\$ 150.00	\$ 1.57
Sc	14.3	3.4%	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 504.32
Y	103.3	24.2%	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.49
Gd	24.2	5.7%	\$ 55.00	\$ 3.12
Tb	3.6	0.9%	\$ 550.00	\$ 4.68
Dy	20.2	4.7%	\$ 350.00	\$ 16.62
Ho	3.9	0.9%		
Er	10.2	2.4%	\$ 95.00	\$ 2.28
Tm	1.3	0.3%		
Yb	7.7	1.8%		
Lu	1.1	0.3%		
sum	425.9			\$ 555.56

Scandium represents 91% of the metal value in AMD derived REEs



Sc
91%

n=155

In situ sludge value=market value of REEs excluding transport and processing



Small AMD sludge drying cell

0.5 ac, 10 ft deep, 80% moisture

Sludge DW 1,300 t

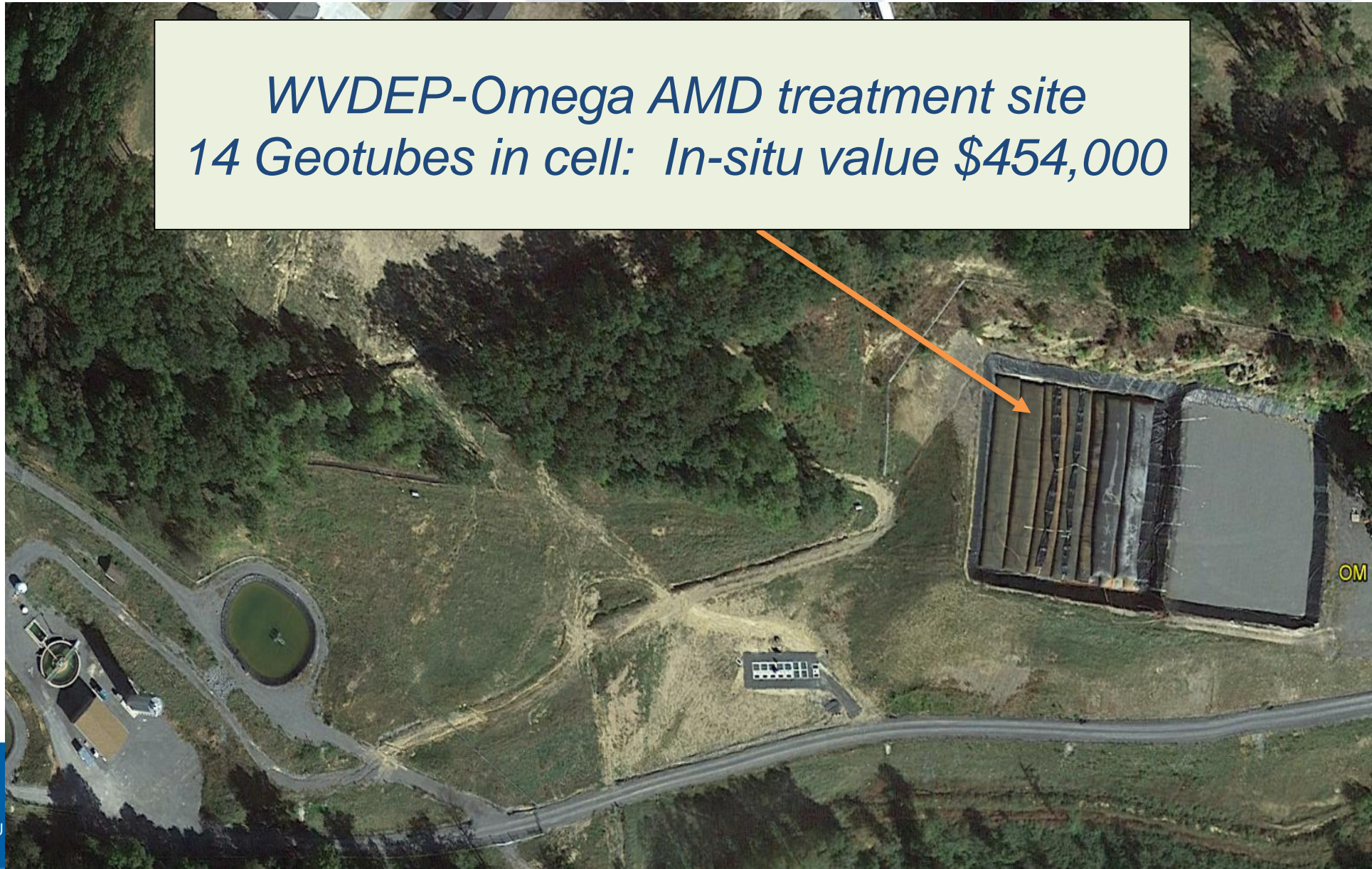
\$225/kg REE

In situ REE value = \$457,000



Accessibility/Extractability/Dewatering

*WVDEP-Omega AMD treatment site
14 Geotubes in cell: In-situ value \$454,000*



Estimated REE production CAPP/NAPP

Sludge cells sampled to date:		155
Sludge	2,344,452	m ³
solids content	21%	
Sludge	1,081,660	tons DW
average TREE grade	428	g/t
TREE	462,950	kg
in-situ value	\$ 225.00	/kg TREE
in-situ TREE value	\$ 104,163,841	



All Sites	Units	sites (n=140)	est. total APP ¹	est. total APP ²
Total Q	L/sec	6,221	94,838	418,000
% total APP Q			6.56%	1.49%
Total TREE flux	kg/year	41,395	631,059	2,781,412
In-situ value/year @ \$/kg TREE	\$ 225.00	9,313,905	141,988,220	625,817,729

¹APP basin AMD discharge (Q) per this study

²APP basin AMD discharge (Q) per Stewart et al., 2017



PROCESS DESIGN



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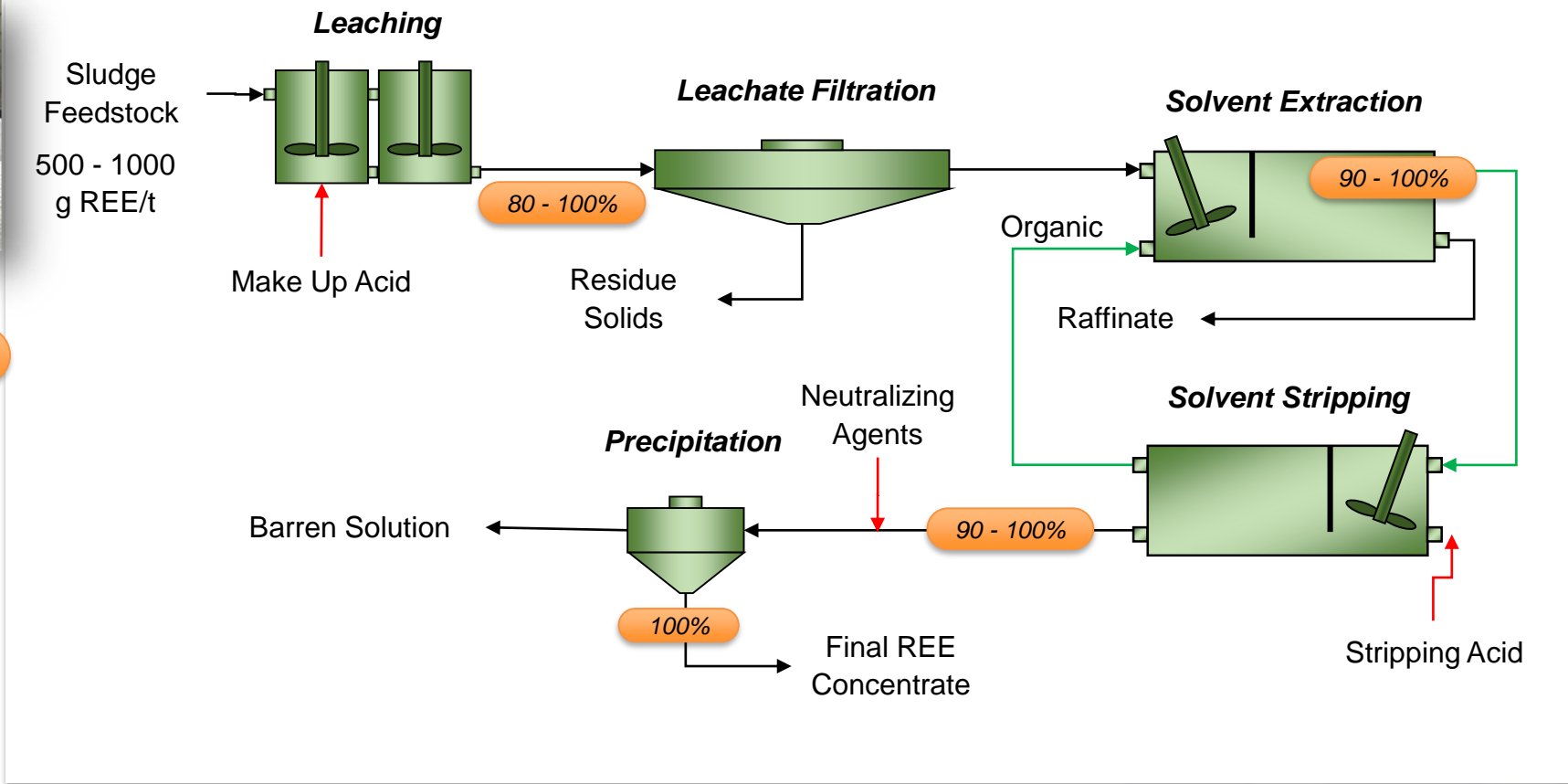
Conceptual Process Flowsheet

All processes at ambient pressure and temperature



Sludge Feedstock
500 - 1000 g REE/t

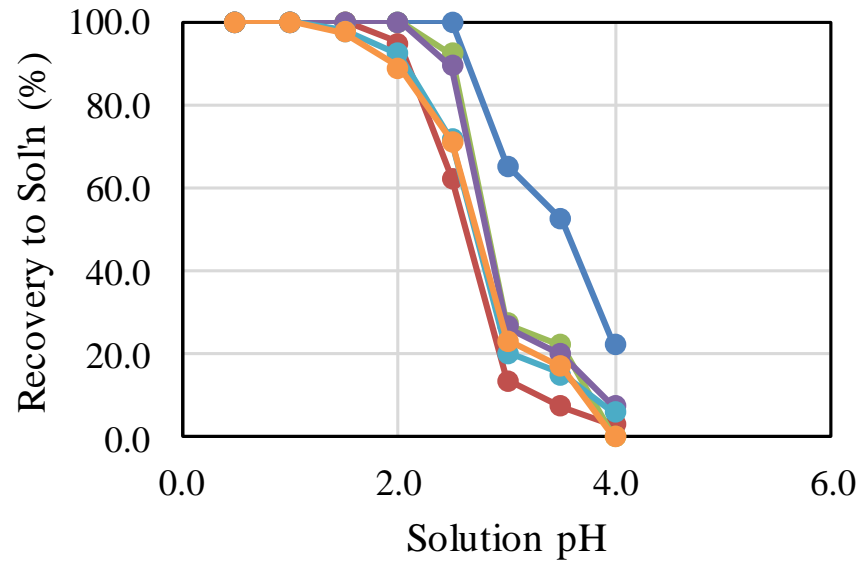
REE recovery



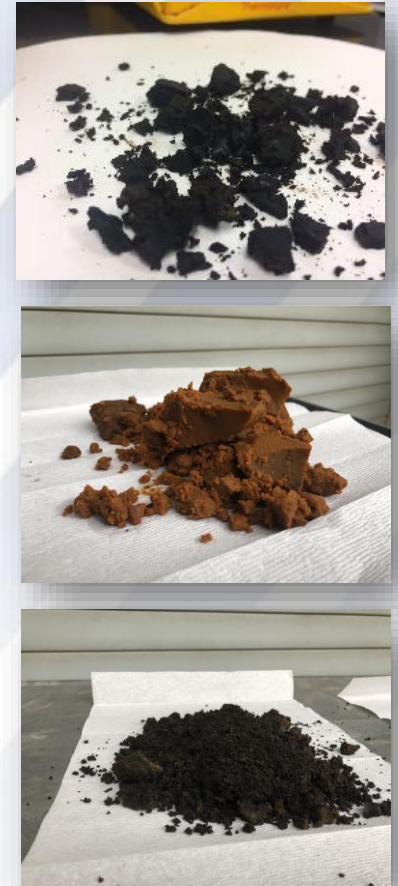
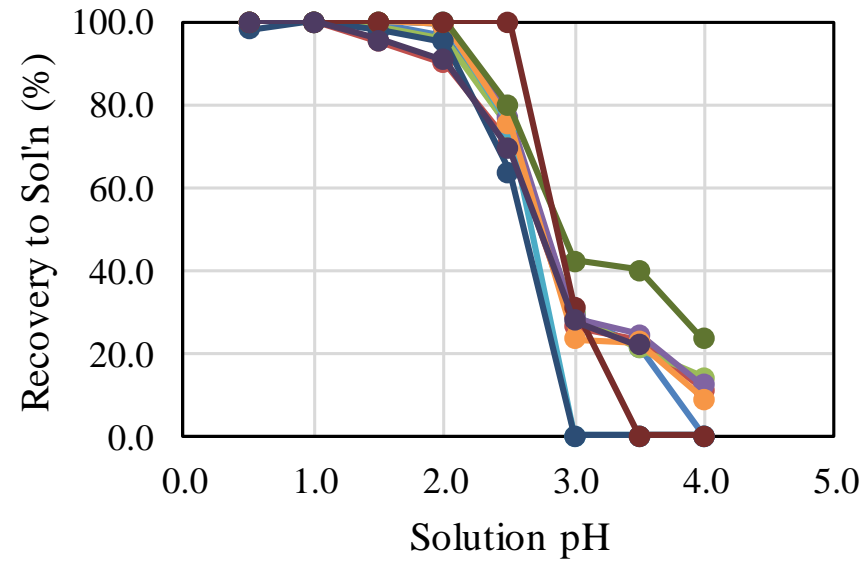
Acid Leaching at Ambient Temperature and Pressure

Feedstock

Light Rare Earths



Heavy Rare Earths



Solvent Extraction-Batch Tests

Distribution Coefficients (D)

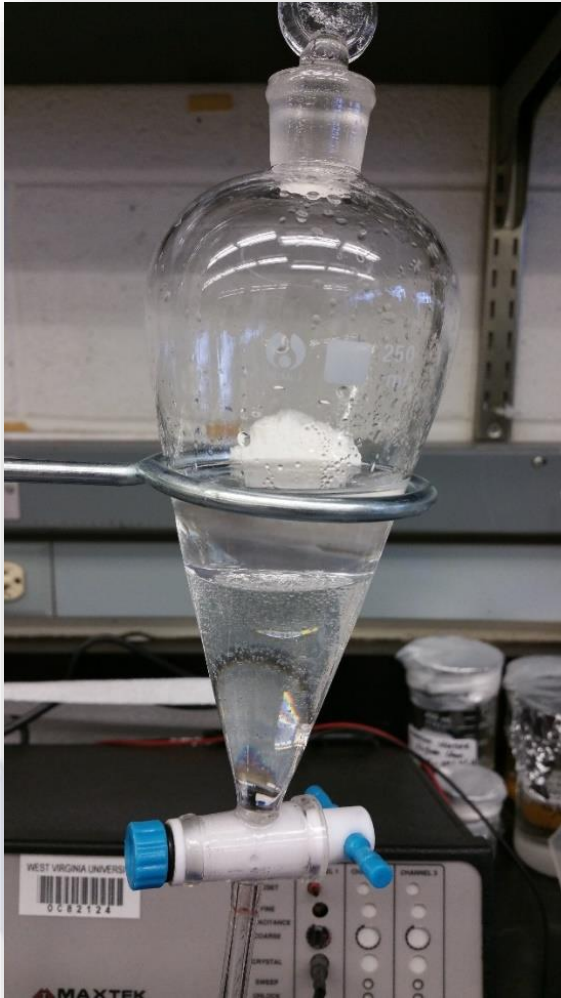
- REE = **17.7** (as high as 100+ for some elements)
- Gangue Metal = **0.023**

$$D = \frac{M_o}{M_{Aq}}$$

Separation Factor (SF)

- SF=17.7/0.023=**770**

$$SF = \frac{D_{REE}}{D_{gangue}}$$



Construction Bench-Scale, Continuous Flow Plant



SUMMARY



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Summary

Acid from coal spoils, tailings, and underground mines tends to leach REEs from the surrounding strata.

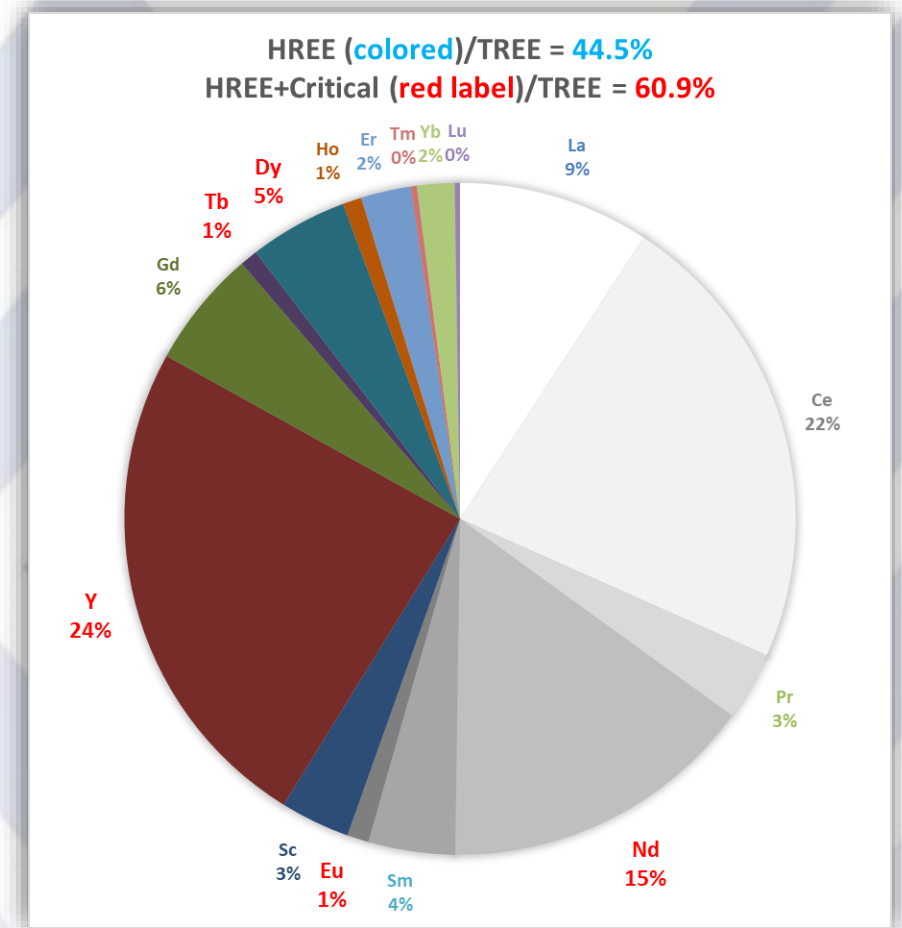


Conventional AMD treatment captures nearly 100% of the REEs and concentrates them by a factor of 2000x.



Summary

AMD sludge has a mean REE concentration of 420 mg/kg, with a fairly consistent elemental distribution



A continuous, bench scale ALSX unit is currently under construction. Operational mid May 2018



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