# Core to Local Scale Assessment of REE and Critical Minerals in Sedimentary Rocks from the Powder River Basin



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## **Authors**



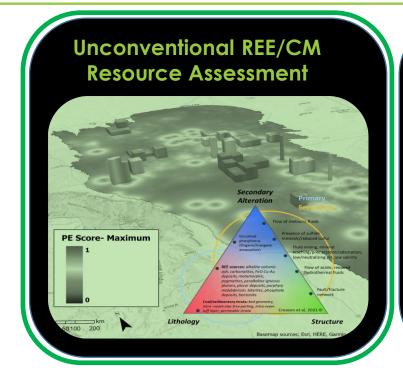
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# NETL REE/CM Geo-data Science Research and Development









<u>A Multi-scale, Geo-Data Science Method For Assessing Unconventional CM Resources</u>, Session T9. Wednesday, 18 October 2023, 2:20pm

EDX ClaiMM: A Virtual Common Operating Platform and Interactive Tools Supporting Critical Minerals Resource Development, Session T7. Tuesday, 17 October 2023, 8:35am



# Data Scarcity and Lack of Systematic Data Collection Methods for REE/CM Evaluation



#### **REE Data for Domestic Deposits**

 Current databases (e.g., CoalQual) are based on single sample or composite measurements

 There is a <u>need</u> for discrete, finer-scale sampling of cores, data to improve prospecting and ID of unconventional ore quality rare earth element/critical mineral (REE/CM) deposits

NETL and U of Wyoming study demonstrated vertical, lithologic controls on REE/CM occurrence (Bagdonas et al., 2019)



Filling in data gaps, documenting high-concentration deposits, and improving predictions

Bagdonas, D., Nye, C., Thomas, R., and Rose, K., 2019, Rare Earth Element Occurrence and Distribution in Powder River Basin Coal Core, Wyoming, 2019 Thirty Sixth Proceedings of the International Pittsburgh Coal Conference, September 3 - 6, 2019, 13 pgs.

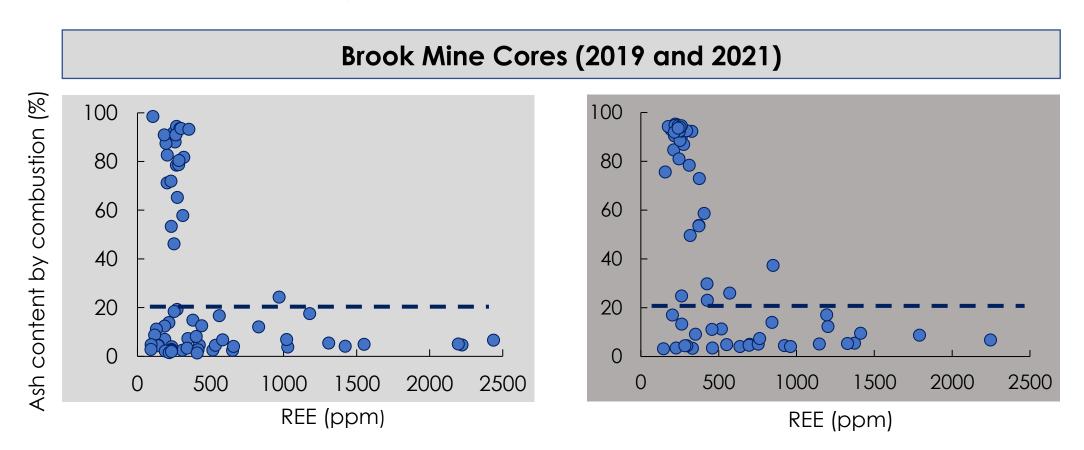


TOTAL REE + Y (ppm)

## REE in Powder River Basin Rock



**Brook Mine, Sheridan Wyoming** 



<u>Trend of high REE in carbon ore compared to other</u> <u>lithotypes (e.g., clay or sandstone)</u>

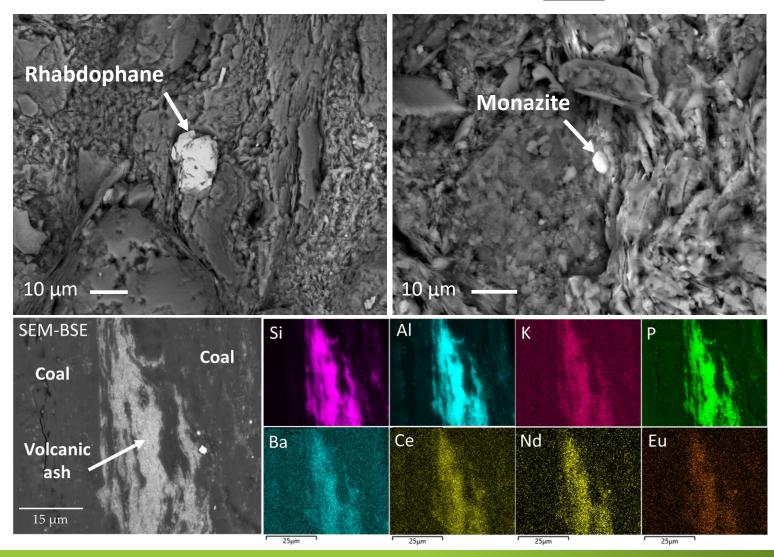


# Microanalysis of Coal Bearing Minerals

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### **Core Chip or Thin Section Analysis**

- Collected single field or large area images and element maps
- Presence and distribution of mineral phases
- Evidence of diagenesis or mineralization (e.g., pyritic zones or large grains of zircon, monazite, xenotime)



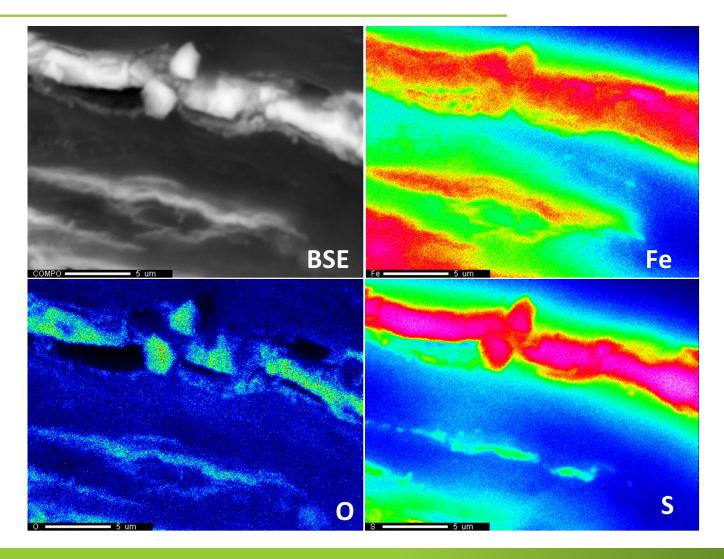


# Microscopy and Microanalysis of Coal Bearing Minerals



#### Fe Mineral Phases

- Dissolution of volcanic ash grains and oxygen replacement in Fe-sulfide minerals present in coal
- Due to introduction of oxygenated epithermal water into fractures and pore spaces within parent material

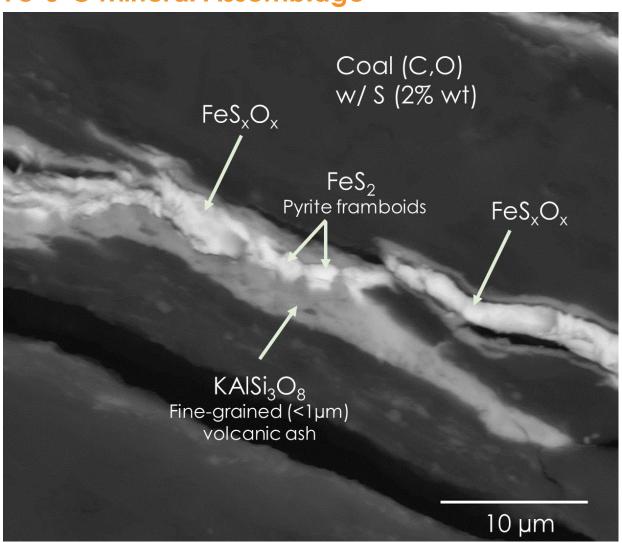




# Microscopy and Microanalysis

#### Fe-S-O Mineral Assemblage





- Changes in mineral phases present due to dissolution and replacement
- Sulfide oxidation via oxygenated water
- Acidity generated by pyrite oxidation leads to:
  - Weathering of mineral phases and mobilization of REE
  - Dissolution and breakdown of coal matrix



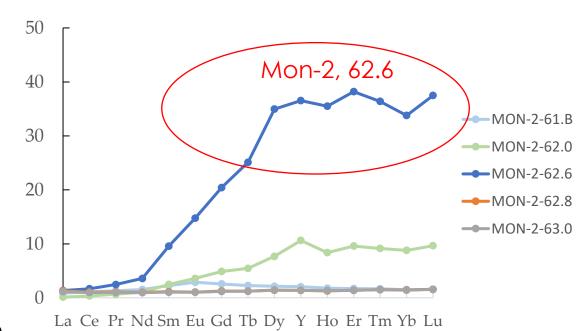
# Evidence for Mobilization and Fractionation of REE at Coal-Clay Boundary



Mon-2, 62.6,  $\Sigma$ REE=1551 ppm; Ash = 4.9%; Coutl = 4.8; Heavy Rare Earth Element Ore

Base of coal and lower clay

Monazite, xenotime (REE-PO<sub>4</sub>) Quartz, kaolinite, pyrite, Ti, and FeO, zircon Clay matrix kaolinite and illite



- No Eu anomalies in zone (61.8-63.0')
- H-type ore, highly enriched in HREE

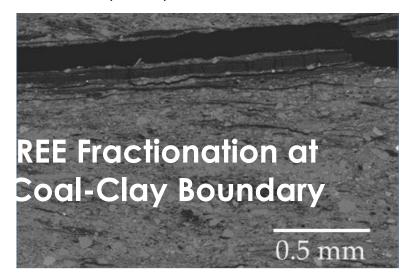


# Evidence for Mobilization and Fractionation of REE at Coal-Clay Boundary



#### **REE Type at Lithologic Boundary**

Coal above (62.8), low ash 4%, M/HREE enrichment at 62.6, 4.9% ash, high outlook coefficient (Coutl)



Clay layer below (62.8), high ash % (87%), UCC like, low  $C_{out}$  and REE rel def.

REE = 232 ppm Ash = 1.92 Coutl = 1.2, REE rel def = 43

REE = 409 ppm Ash = 1.36 Coutl = 5.8, REE rel def = 77

REE = 1551 ppm Ash = 4.92 Coutl = 4.8, REE rel def = 73

REE = 196 ppm Ash = 87.4 Coutl = 0.9, REE rel def = 34





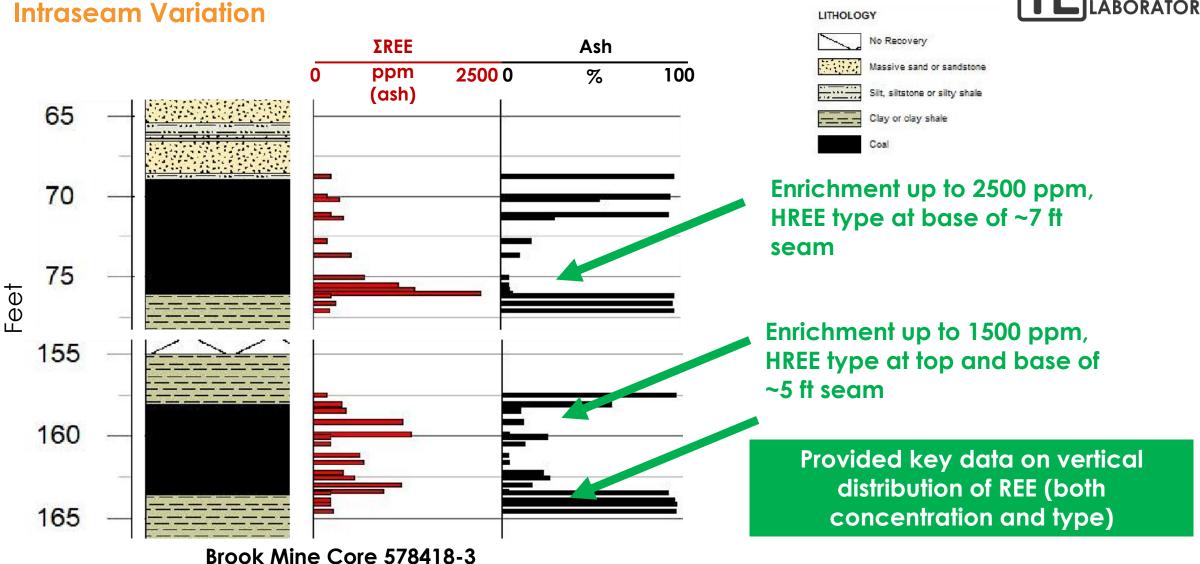






# **Enrichment by Deposition or Mobilization**







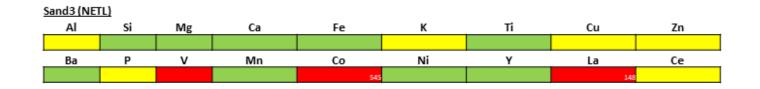
# Optimization of Method for Core Scanning



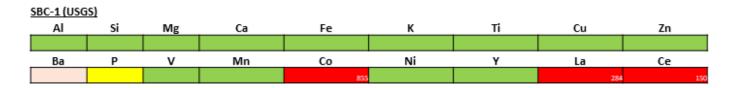
#### **pXRF** Data Optimization

- pXRF calibrated for REE (Ce, La, Nd, and Y) and major and trace elements using standard reference materials
- Experiments to optimize beam time, X-ray voltage, and spot location
- Identified confidence level for element analysis in different matrices

# REY Below Detection Levels TOO LOW LOW, close to acceptable: 60%-80% Acceptable range: 80%-120% HIGH, close to acceptable: 120%-140% TOO HIGH



SRM2177a Montana Soil (NIST)								
Al	Si	Mg	Ca	Fe	K	Ti	Cu	Zn
Ba	Р	V	Mn	Со	Ni	Y	La	Ce



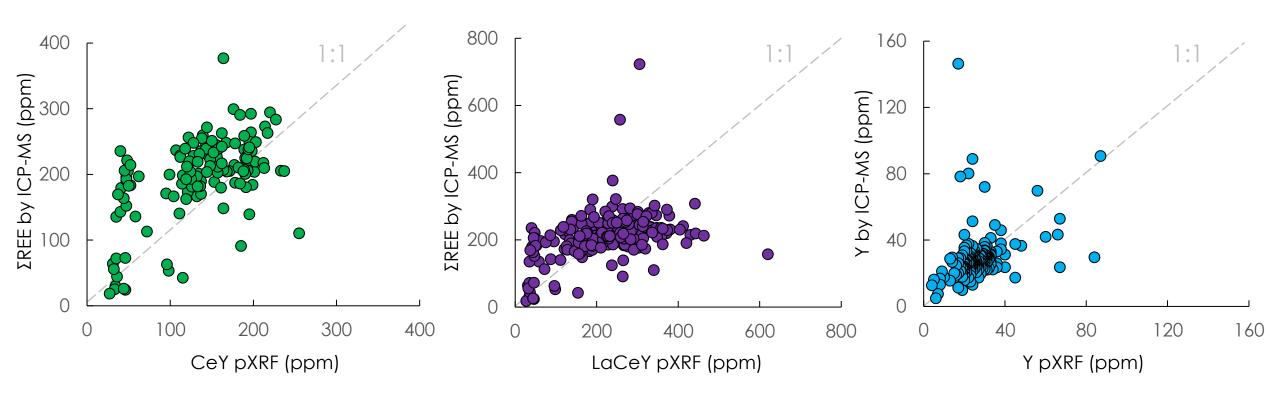




# Correlations between ICP-MS and pXRF

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### LaCeY by pXRF and SREE by ICP-MS from Core Samples



- Correlation between pXRF La, Ce, and Y with total REE measured by ICP-MS
- Confirms use of pXRF for measuring and tracking REE in received core samples

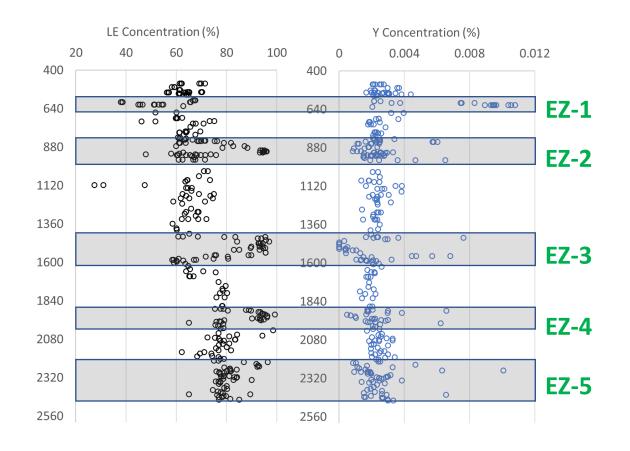


## Identification of Enrichment Zones

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#### **Core Scale Logging**

- Enrichment zones (EZ) identified with pXRF and correlated spatially with lithology and stratigraphy from other cores collected
- RockWare WellCAD Modules for creating digital logs of physical, chemical, and geophysical data



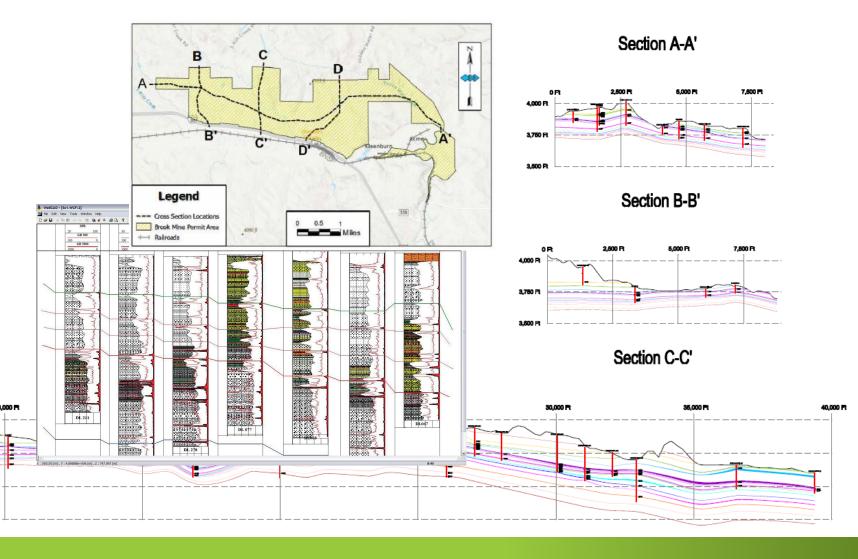


## Core to Mine Scale

#### Data Collection, Visualization, and Modeling



- Data collected using NETL core characterization workflow (Montross et al., 2020) is used for correlation and modeling
- Seam to formation scale trends in resource occurrence are used to develop mining plans

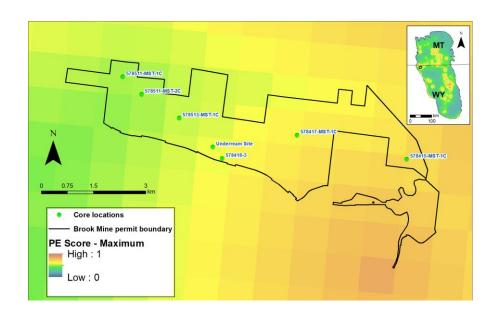




## Core to Basin Scale

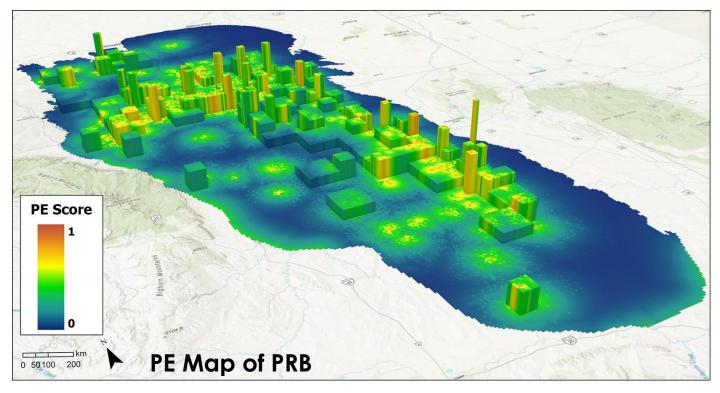
#### **NETL-Unconventional Resource Assessment Tool**





Potential Enrichment (PE) score map, based on geologic and hydrologic data, depicts areas where conditions are favorable for the enrichment of REE

# Higher PE score means higher likelihood for presence of resource



From Creason et al. (2023)



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