

Lithium Brine Project Development

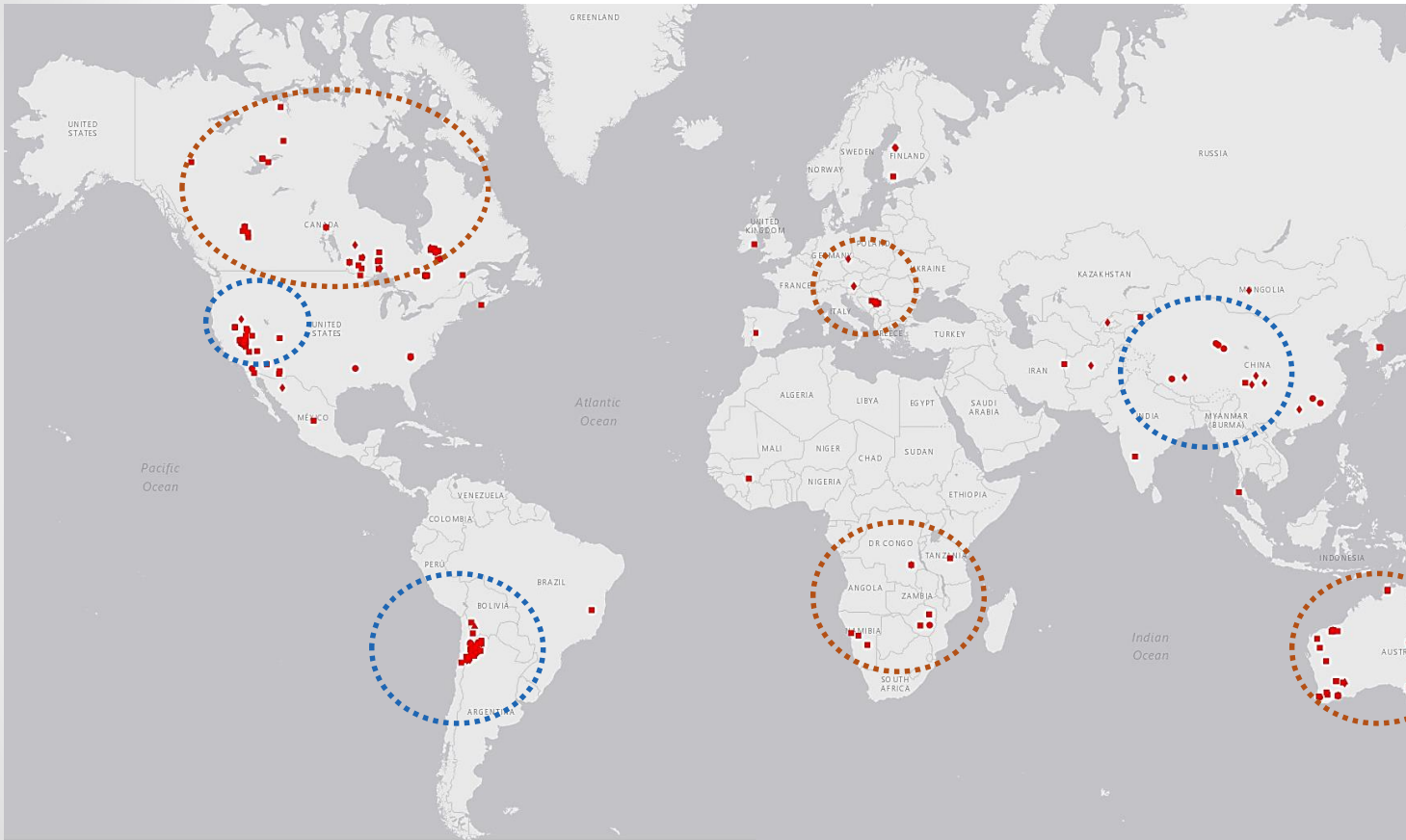
Challenges and Lessons Learned



Presenter: Pablo Cortegoso, CE, MEng., pcortegoso@srk.com

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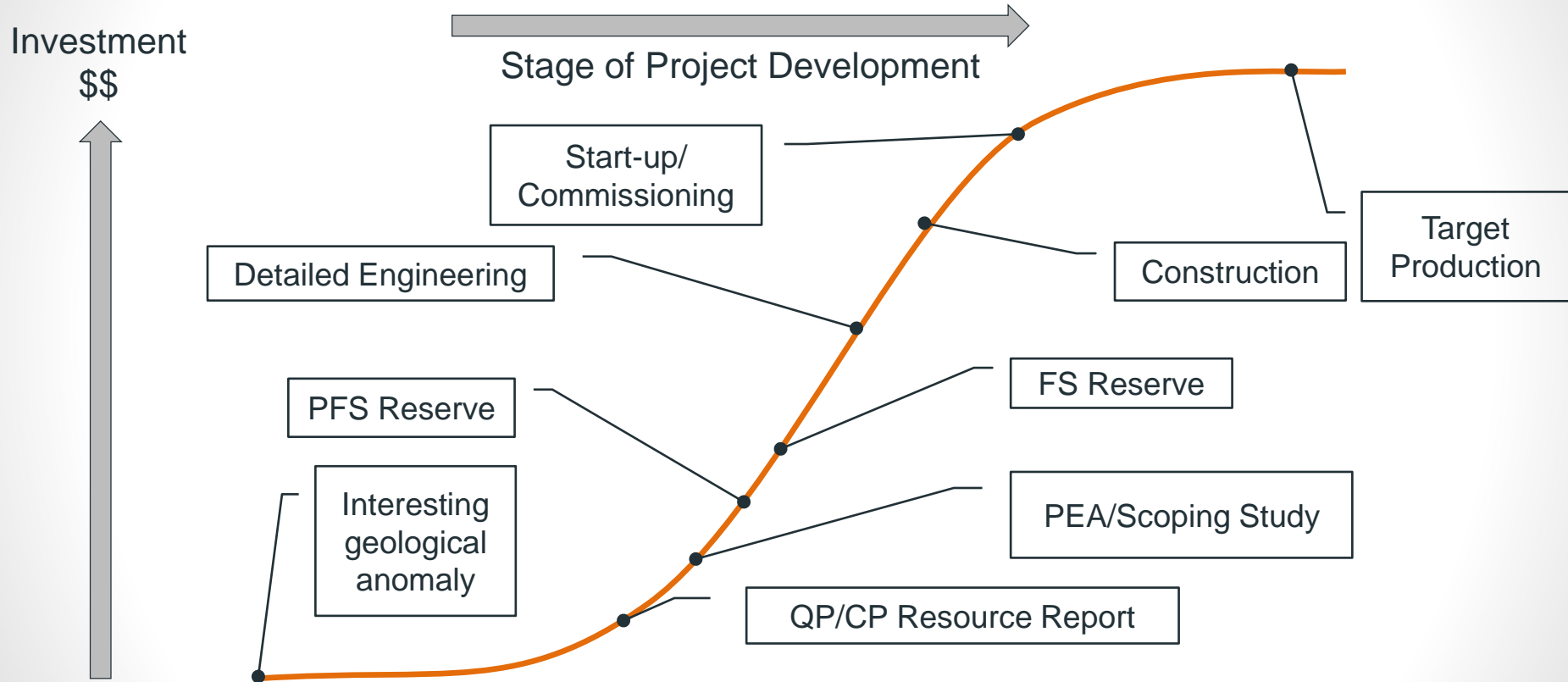
LITHIUM DEPOSITS



- Primary Commodity**
- Lithium
- Mining Properties**
- Exploration
 - Operating
 - Grassroots
 - Reserves Development
 - Target Outline
 - Advanced Exploration
 - Feasibility
 - Prefeas/Scoping
 - Preproduction
 - Expansion
 - Satellite
 - Limited Production
 - Construction Started
 - Feasibility Complete
 - Feasibility Started
 - All Others
 - NA

Source: Extract from 2018 S&P Global Market Intelligence, a part of S&P Global, Inc.

LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



EXPLORATION

Historical Data
Shallow Pits
Geophysics



Exploration
Target
Definition



Exploration Holes

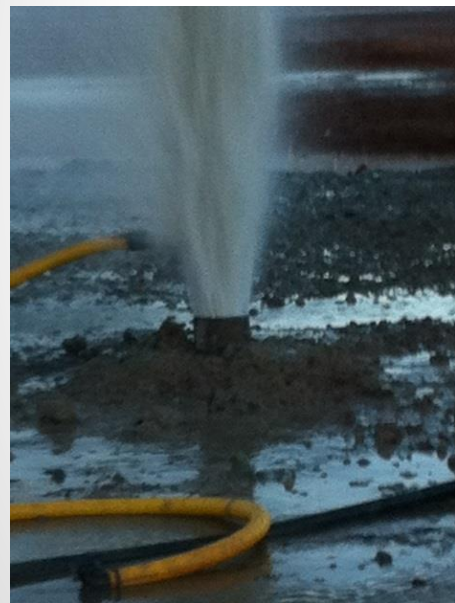
Brine Samples
Core Samples
Initial Hydraulic Testing
Borehole Geophysics



Pumping Wells

Medium to Long Term Testing
Pilot Production Testing

Models



RESOURCE ESTIMATION

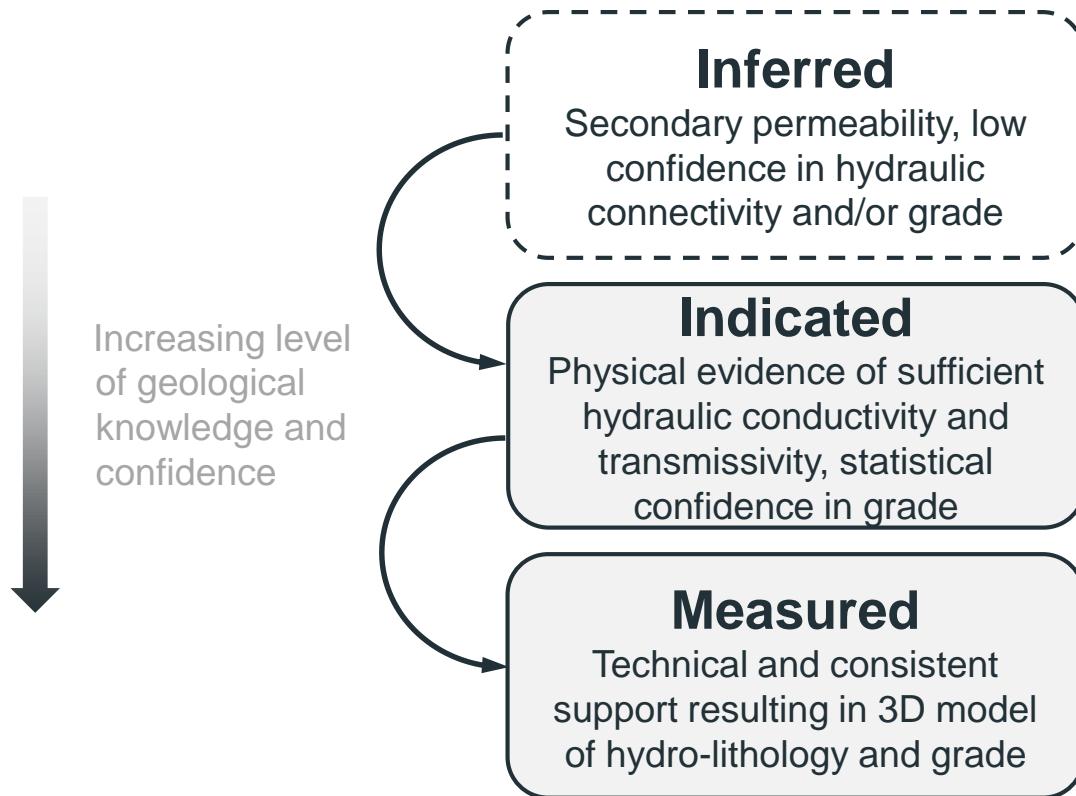
What are we looking for?

- ✓ **Brine Volume**
 - ✓ Lateral boundaries
 - ✓ Vertical distribution
 - ✓ Specific Yield (S_y) or specific storage (S_s) for confined zones
 - ✓ Effective porosity (η_e)
- ✓ **Transmissivity, Hydraulic Conductivity** (lateral and vertical)
- ✓ **Dispersivity** (longitudinal and transversal)
- ✓ **Assays** (Li, K, B, etc.)
- ✓ **Dilution** (e.g. presence of fresh water, brackish, low grade)

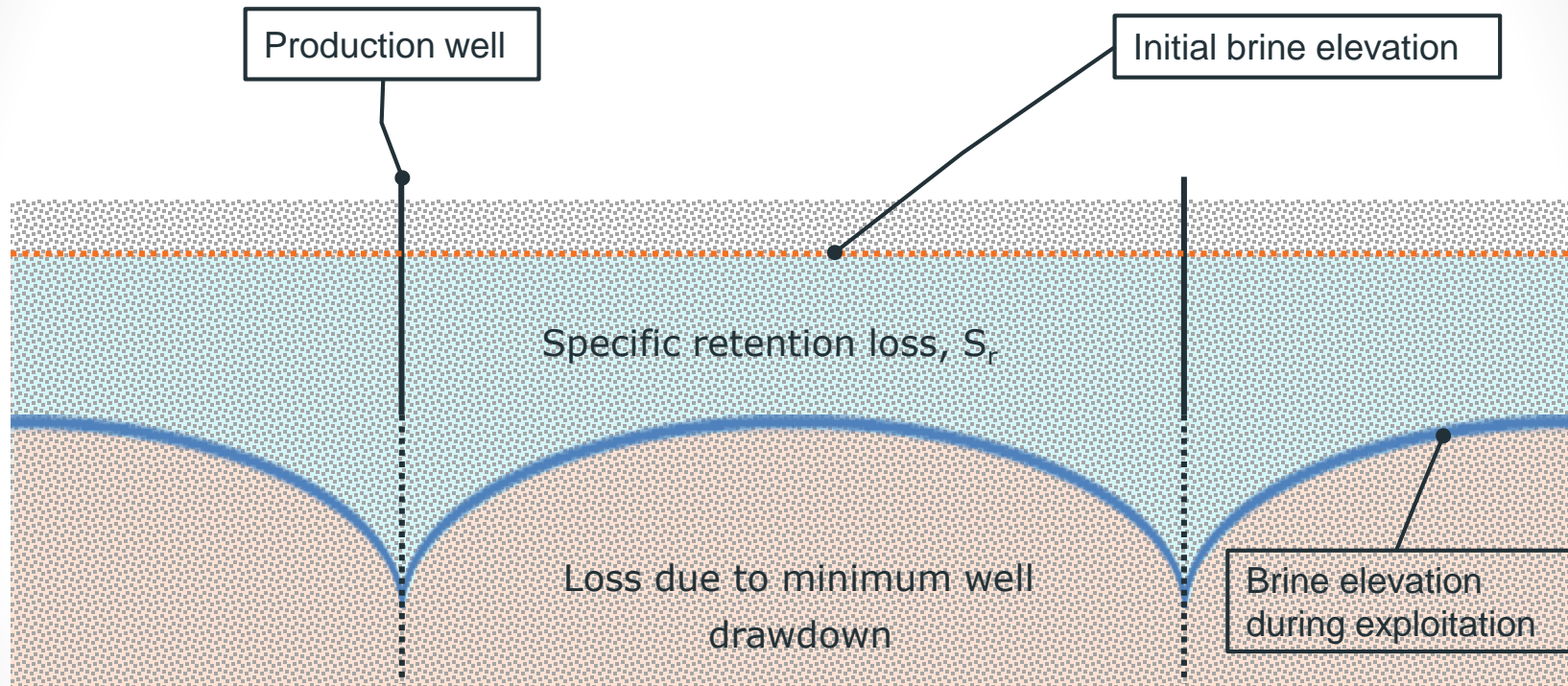


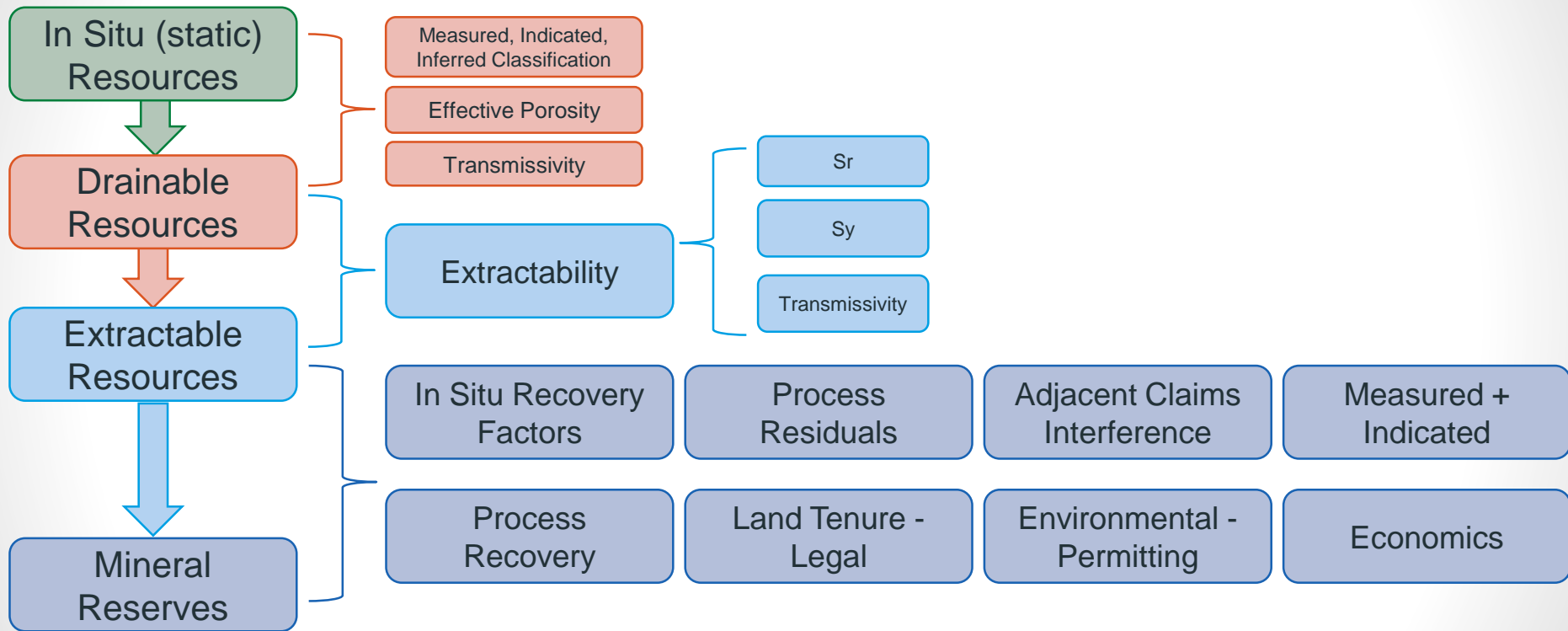
$$Resource = S_y \cdot Concentration \cdot Volume$$

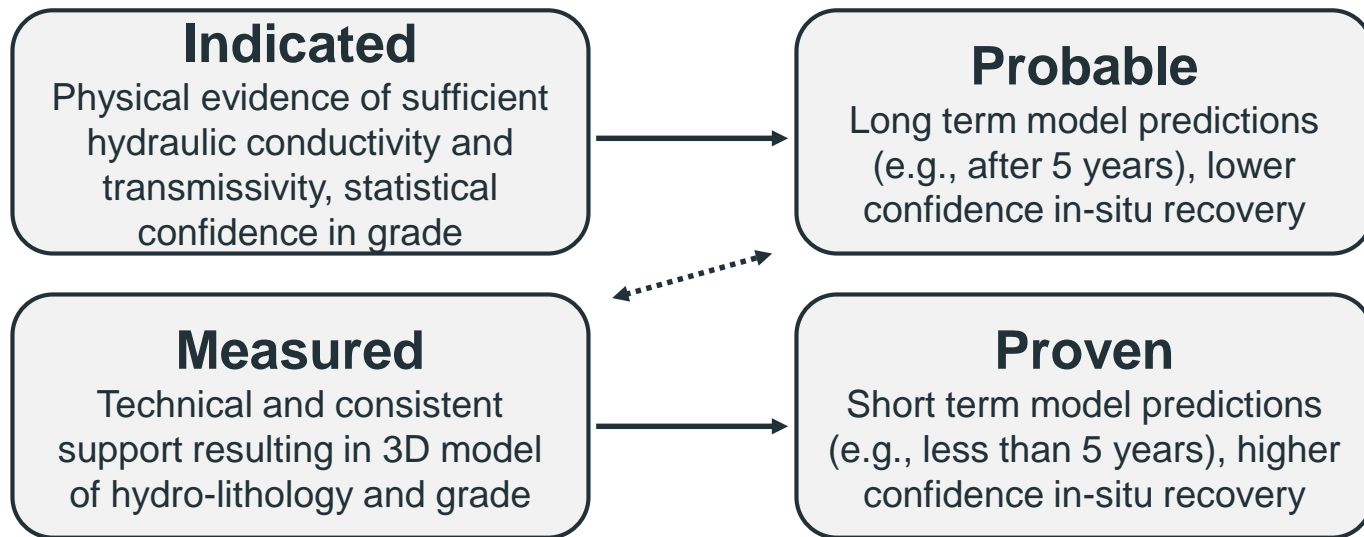
- **Sy: Specific yield** (varies within and between lithologies)
 - RBRC, core sampling, long term pump tests
- **Concentration:** Li, K, Cl, Mg, etc. (varies within and between lithologies)
 - Brine samples
- **Volume of Lithologic Unit**
 - Lithology, thickness, transmissivity



RESOURCES TO RESERVES







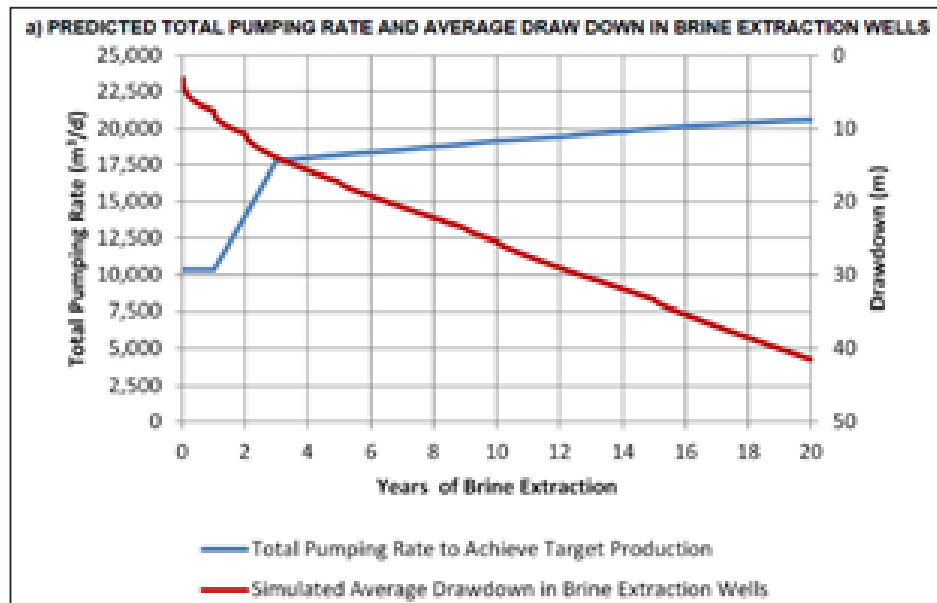
Modifying Factors: consideration of mining, processing, economics, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors

NUMERICAL MODELING

Groundwater

Geochemistry

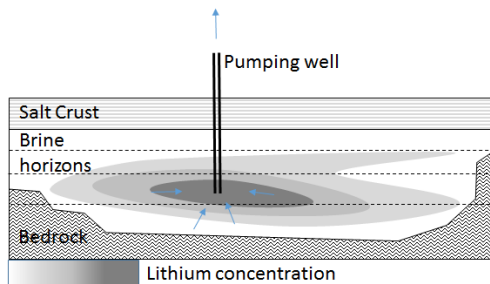
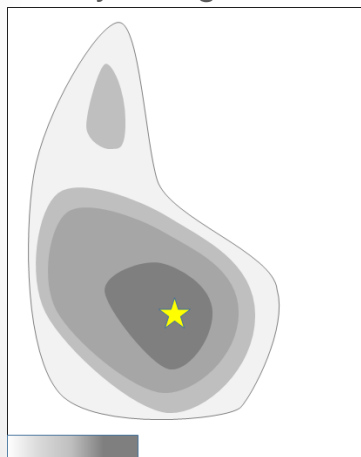
- Numerical model is used for brine projects as “dynamic” resource model to support mineral reserve estimates.
- Model is used to predict extracted brine volume over time.



Geochemistry uses a combination of mass balance and numerical predictive calculations to model reality.

It functions with:

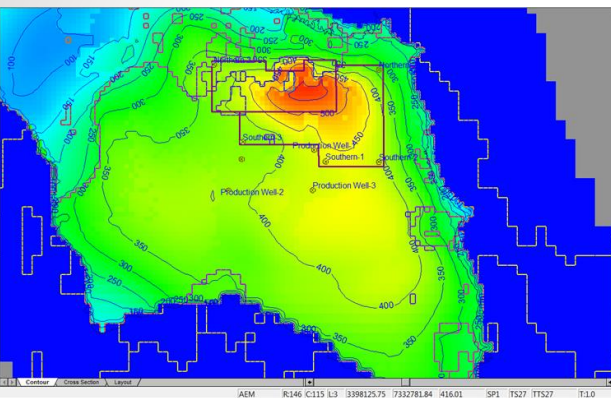
- Operations conceptual model
- Chemical and mineralogical data from the field
- Hydrological data



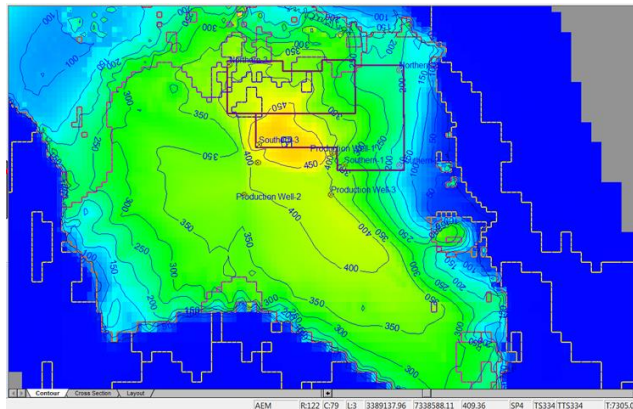
Geochemical calculations can help you:

- Predict Li grade evolution when inflow occurs
- Calculate mineral stability within the salar
 - Impurities
 - Geotechnical stability

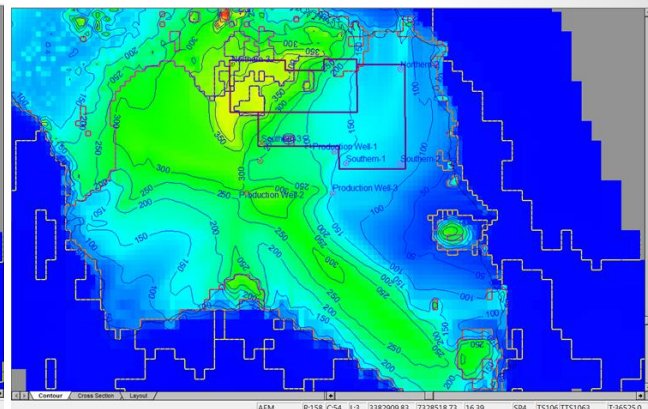
Idealised view of lithium concentration in plan and cross section in a salar



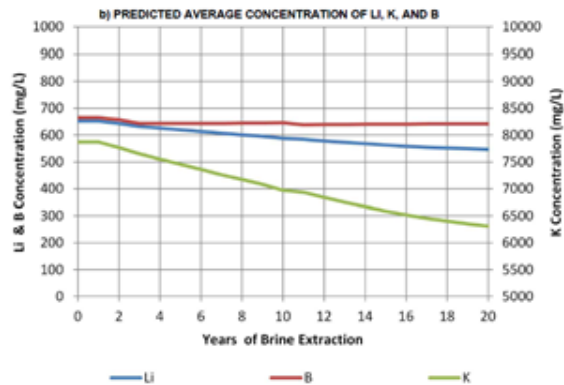
Year 0



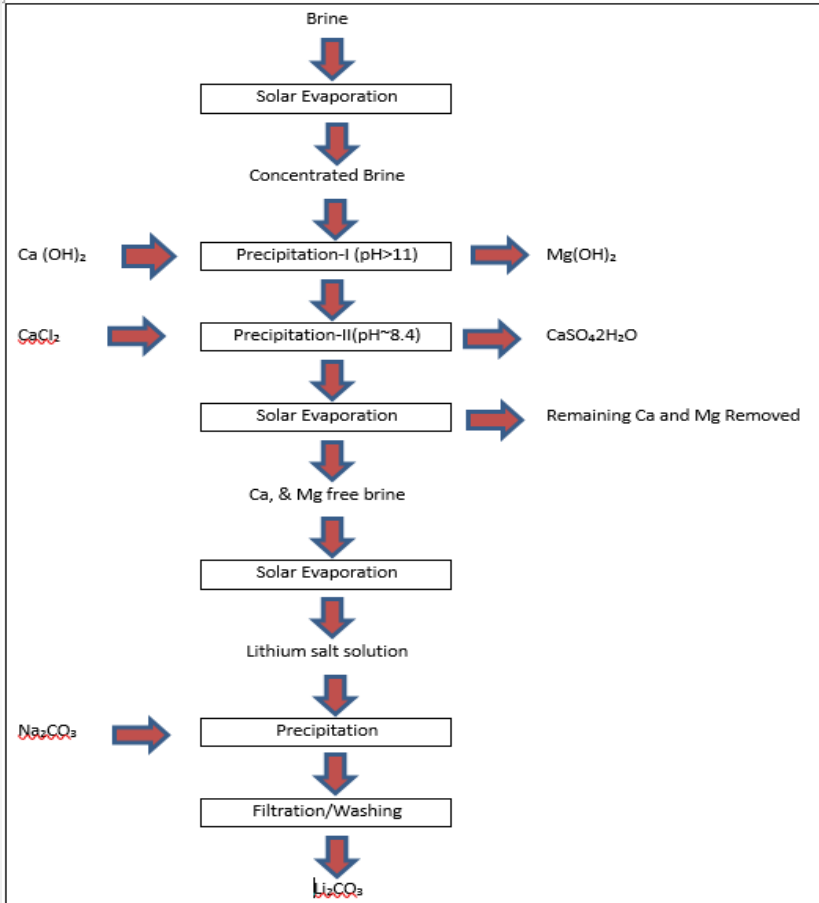
Year 20



Year 100



- Predicted lithium concentration over the life of the project
- Goal: maintain a steady Li production with minimum dilution of the resource
- Dependant on well positioning, pumping rate...



Generalized Process for Lithium Bearing Brines (e.g. Garrett, 2004)

- Geochemistry can model the Lithium process
 - But why?
- Predict Brine Chemistry through the process
 - As a function of evaporation
 - As a function of reagent addition
- Define the chemistry of the brine, and not just the Li grade.
- Optimise the amount of reagent used.
- Allow the consideration of various disposal options on the basis of the spent brine chemistry
 - Can it be reinjected? When? Where?
 - What happens if we re-inject the brine?
 - Can it be discharged? Where?

CONCLUSIONS

- Brine moves!
- **Technically complex** exploration and resource estimation; but not impossible
- Choice of **process** that fits the situation, brine chemistry, weather, etc.
- Properly built **numerical models** (GW and geochem) are key to resource/reserve estimation and production planning
- It **takes time** to develop a lithium brine project