

# Opportunities for Pre-Concentration: Development of a Lab-Scale Evaluation Test

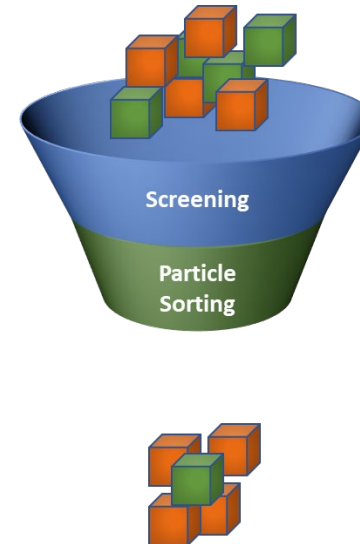
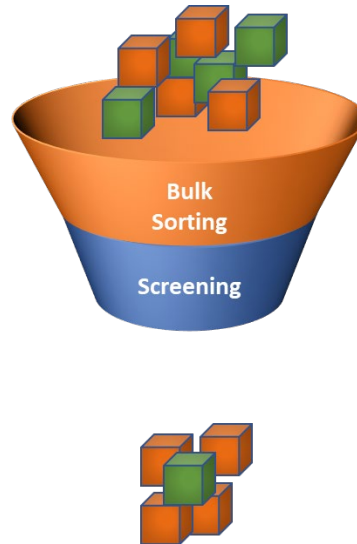
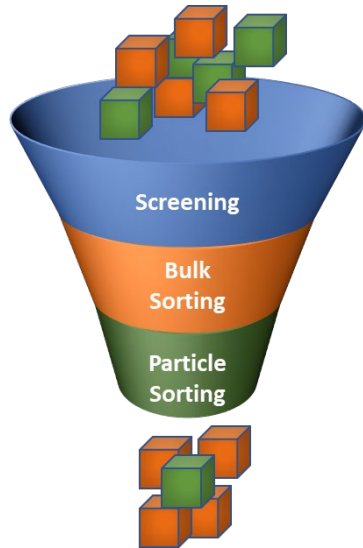
**Adrian Dance**

March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022



# What is pre-concentration?

- Focus on methods to upgrade or reject waste when still **coarse, dry** and **transportable** (conveyor or truck)
  - **any combination** of screening + bulk + particle sorting



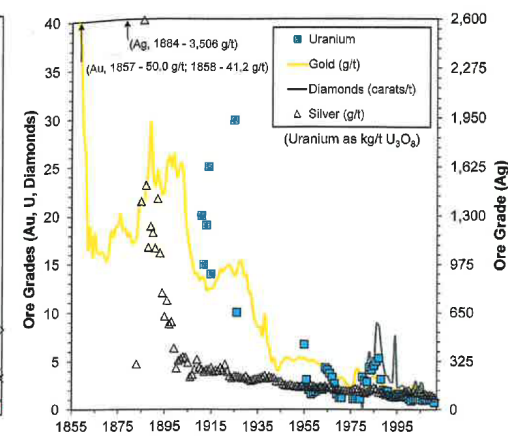
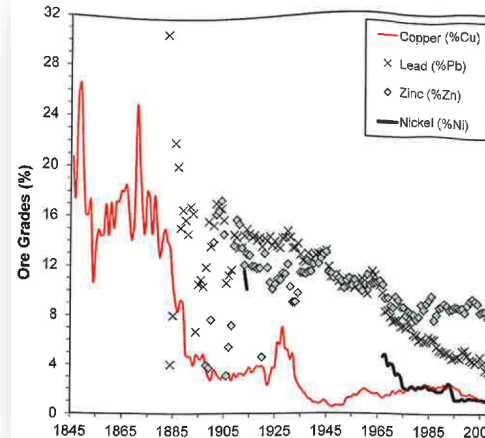
# Rising interest in pre-concentration

- **Bulk vs. particle sorting**

- development in sensors (XRT, laser, colour, XRF, induction)
- faster response times = higher capacity
- lower-grade orebodies
- need to reject waste material – reduce waste handling/ storage

- **Industry-wide**

- base metals, precious metals
- industrial products



# Current testing protocol

- **Driven by equipment manufacturers**
  - evaluates machine performance
  - large, composite samples
  - pre-sized to suit machine conditions
    - *scalped fines, 3:1 size range, 10mm up to 70mm*
- **To meet these criteria**
  - half barrels of drillcore
  - limited characterisation of feed and/ or products
- **Testing is NOT independently done**
  - like other metallurgical test procedures



[www.steinertglobal.com](http://www.steinertglobal.com)

# Gaps in knowledge

- **Limited information on ore characteristics**

- % fines bypass & upgrading
- material balance of metal deportment **by size**
  - *“What is the effect of different size fractions, machine conditions?”*

- **No information on orebody variability**

- cannot afford collecting large samples for testing

- **How evaluate at study stage**

- when only material available is ½ drillcore (HQ or finer)?

- **Difficult to provide QP support**

- without standardised test on representative samples

# Heterogeneity analysis

- **SRK developed method**

- **Bob McCarthy**

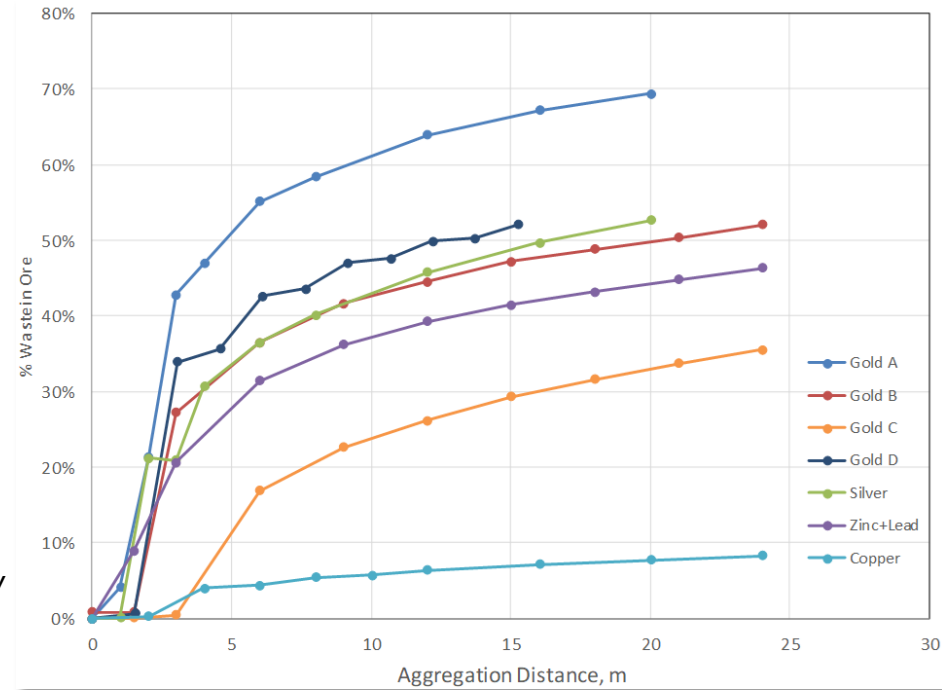
- review vertical drillhole assays
    - define “*waste in ore*” & “*ore in waste*”

- can identify target areas for testing

- sample collection follows heterogeneity review

- **Ore characterisation**

- collect samples at ore/ waste, waste/ ore boundaries
  - ½ core samples 50kg or less



McCarthy, 2020



# Test protocol

- Use sensor(s) to rank particles
- assays will determine if metal deports preferentially

## • Objectives

- done at independent, commercial lab
- inserted into current met testwork program
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  core samples of 30kg to 50kg each

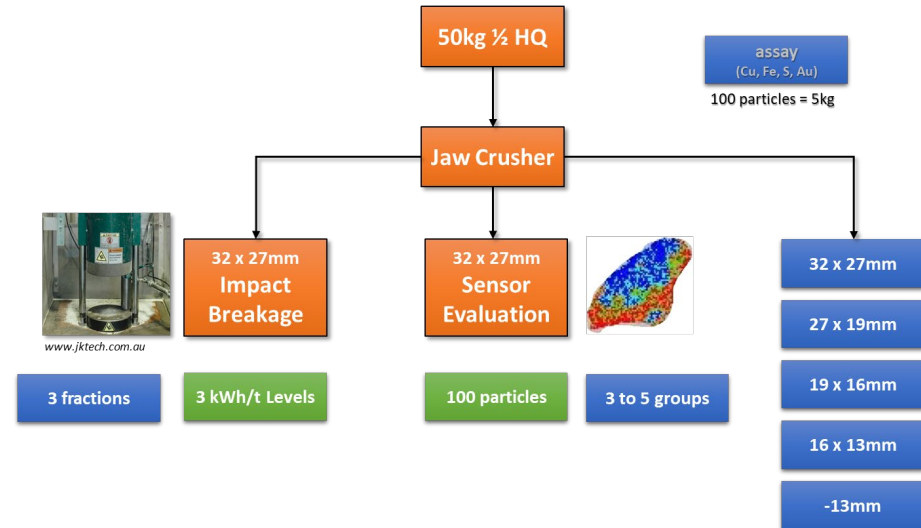
## • Relative ranking of amenability

## • Follows existing impact breakage testing

- low specific energy breakage on narrow size fractions
  - 0.1kWh/t to 2.5kWh/t
  - include assay-by-size on broken products

## • Supplement with sensor testing

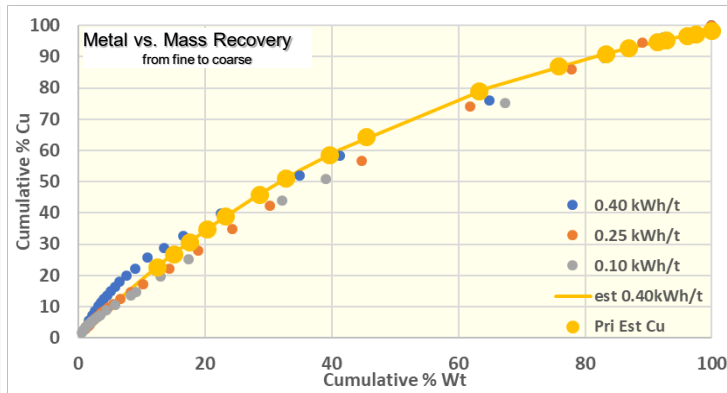
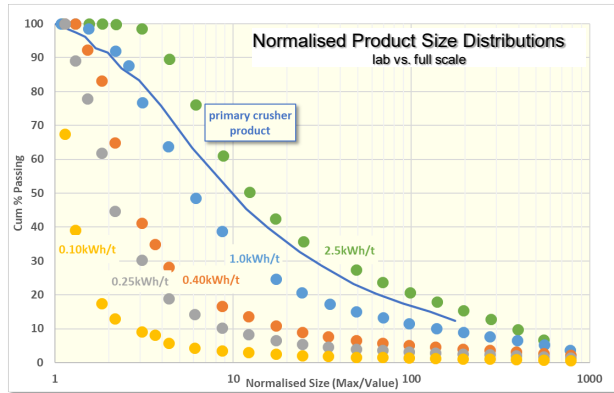
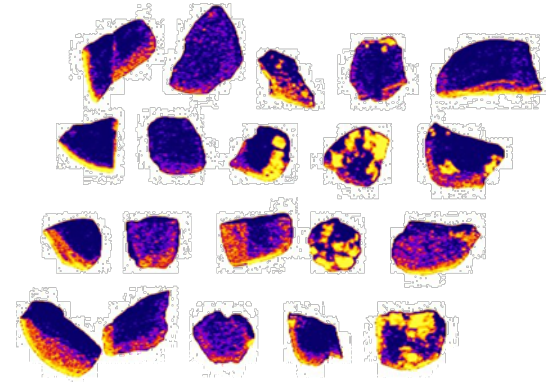
- 27x32mm (1 to 1¼ in)
- 100 particles grouped in categories
  - lowers assay costs



# Test outputs

- **Normalised product size**

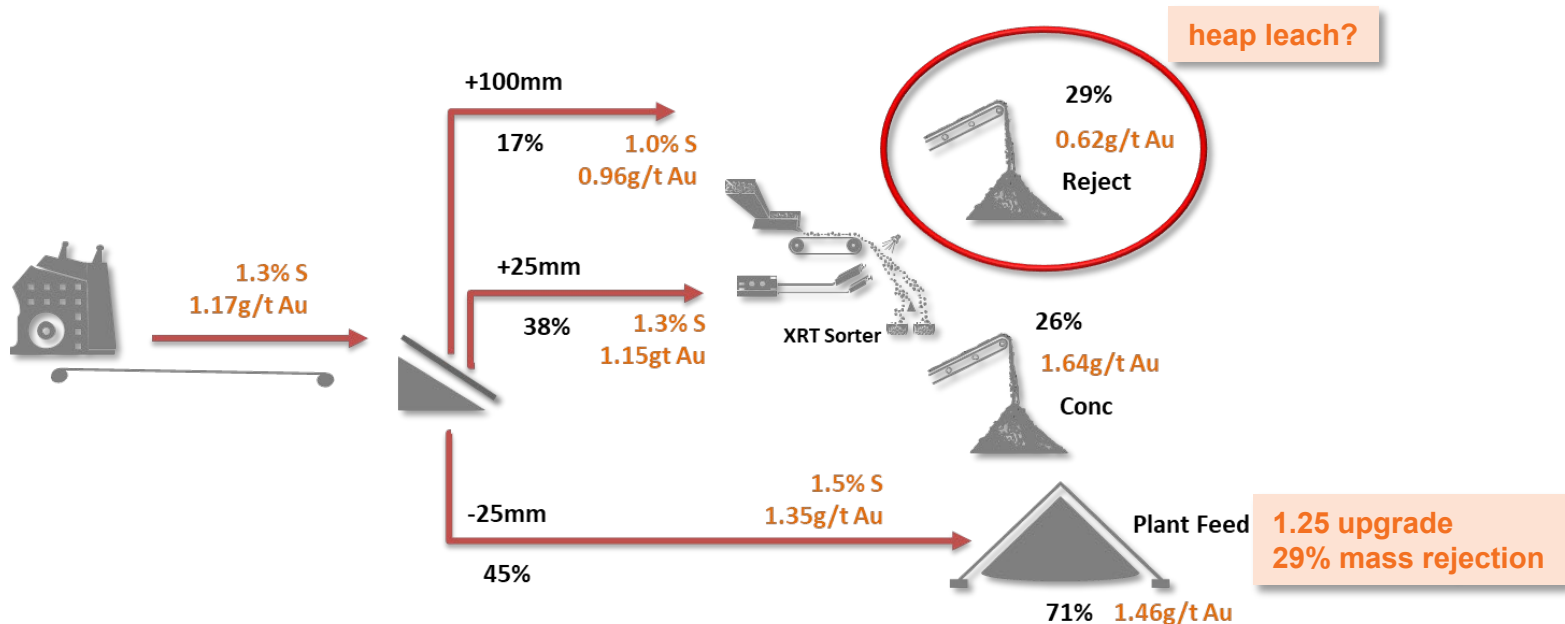
- mapped to actual blasting and crusher product distributions
- can generate metal vs. mass recoveries **from screening alone**
- add sensor performance on coarse particle stream after screening





# Example:

- **Medium-grade gold project: screening & XRT sorting**
  - all results from 30 to 50kg ½ core sample

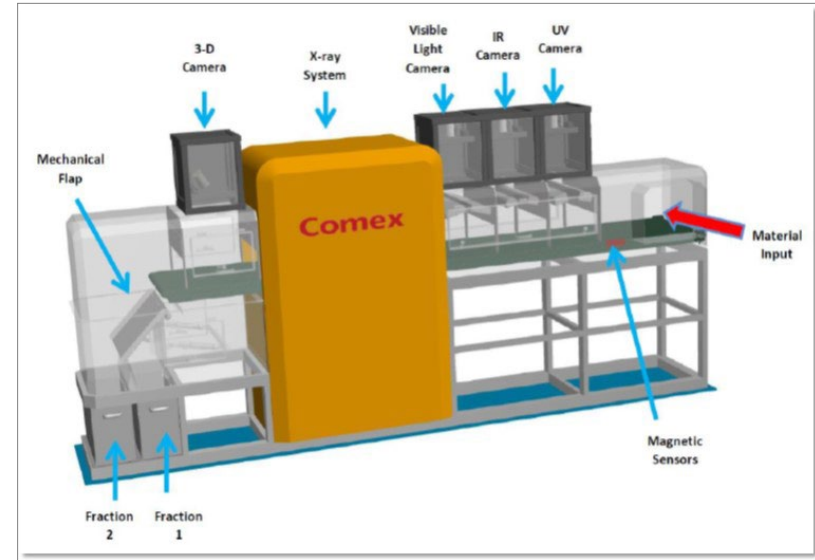


# Applications/ uses

- **Detailed information for economic analysis**
  - no need to assume average response from single test results
  - no unknowns such as fines bypass after 1 or 2 stages of crushing
  - what fractions are best for sorting? fines bypass vs. higher sorter capacity?
- **Quantify variability within orebody**
  - ranking of different ore zones/ areas (adjacent to geological structures)
  - provides method for sample selection (*“How many samples are needed?”*)
- **Provides good basis for QP support on studies**
  - standardised test and evaluation method
    - *currently being used by SRK in support of scoping and PEA studies*

# Next phase of development

- **Complete independence**
  - commercial lab units for multi-sensor evaluation
  - analysis of scanned images more 'transparent'
- **Comparison with full-scale**
  - scale-up methods developed
- **Test sample mass reduction**
  - lower cost and faster turnaround time



[www.comex-group.com](http://www.comex-group.com)

# Summary

- **Metallurgical testing needs to include coarse waste rejection**
  - at PEA/ scoping study stage
- **Plan for ore/ waste segregation**
  - by-product stream of rejected/ diverted material
  - when it's **coarse**, **dry**, and **conveyable**
  - eliminate waste before it incurs power and water costs
  - minimise tailings management facilities
- **Standardised lab test developed**
  - ½ core samples to match current comminution test requirements
  - allows for quick, cost-effective assessment (ranking tool)
  - simulate pre-concentration circuits involving crushing, screening, and particle sorting

# Thank You



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## Opportunities for Pre-Concentration: Development of a Lab-Scale Evaluation Test

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