

Water Treatment Plant Design at the Idaho Cobalt Project

*Mine Design,
Operations & Closure
Conference
May 2010*

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Presentation Outline

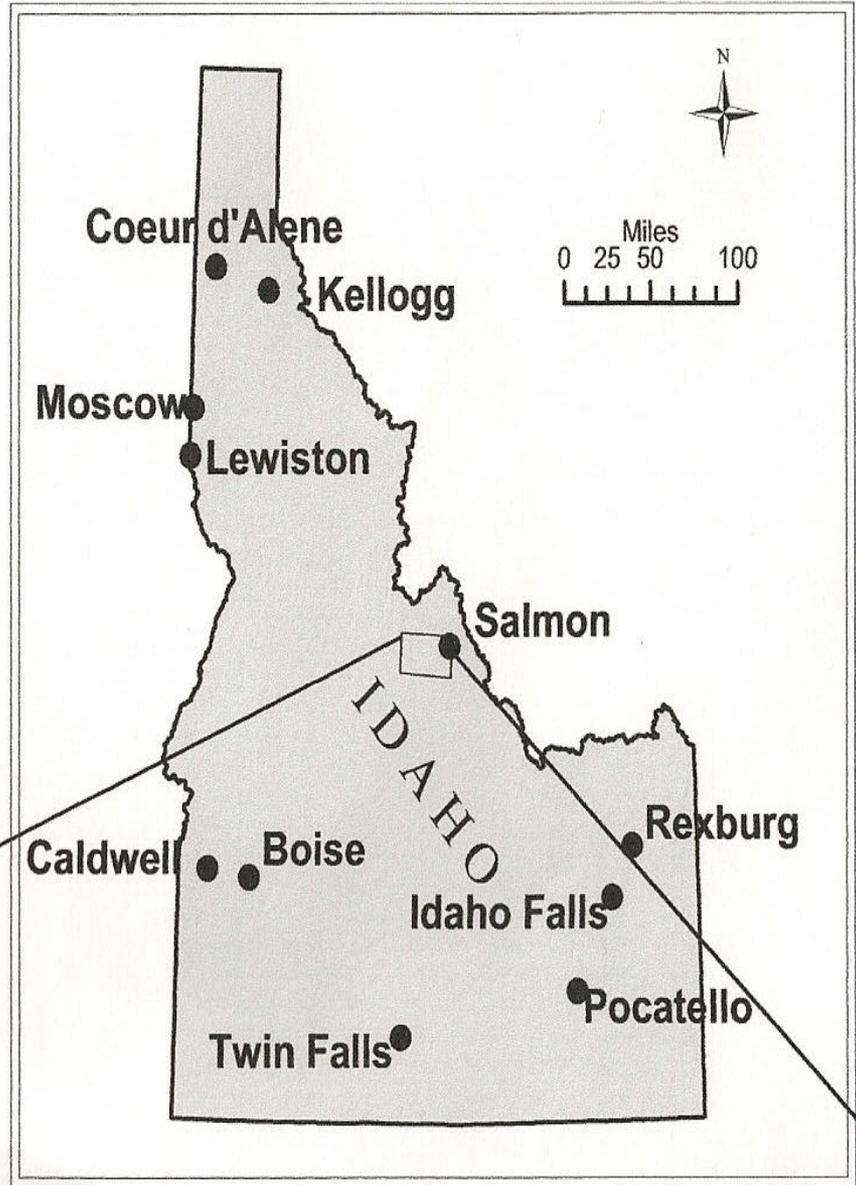
- 1. Project Background**
- 2. Preliminary Work and Design Process**
- 3. Full-Scale Design**

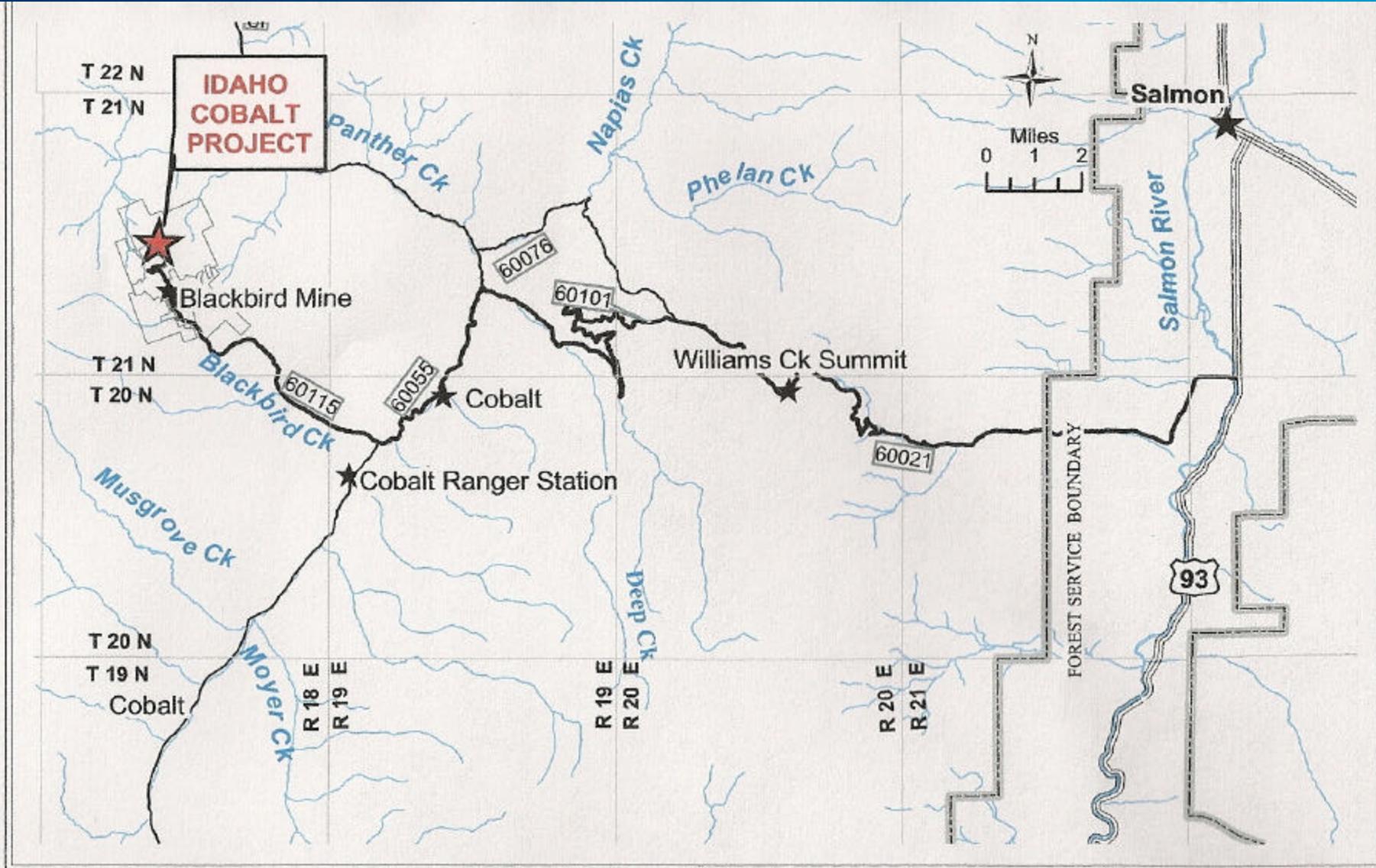


Idaho Cobalt Project (ICP)

- 1. Owner is Formation Capital Corporation, U.S. (FCC)**
- 2. Conducting mineral exploration in area since 1993**
- 3. ICP: Underground cobalt-copper mine, flotation mill and ancillary facilities**
- 4. Apex/MMI contracted for water treatment design work in April 2007**







IDAHO COBALT PROJECT
 FORMATION CAPITAL CORP. U.S.
 LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO

**GENERAL LOCATION MAP
 IDAHO COBALT PROJECT**

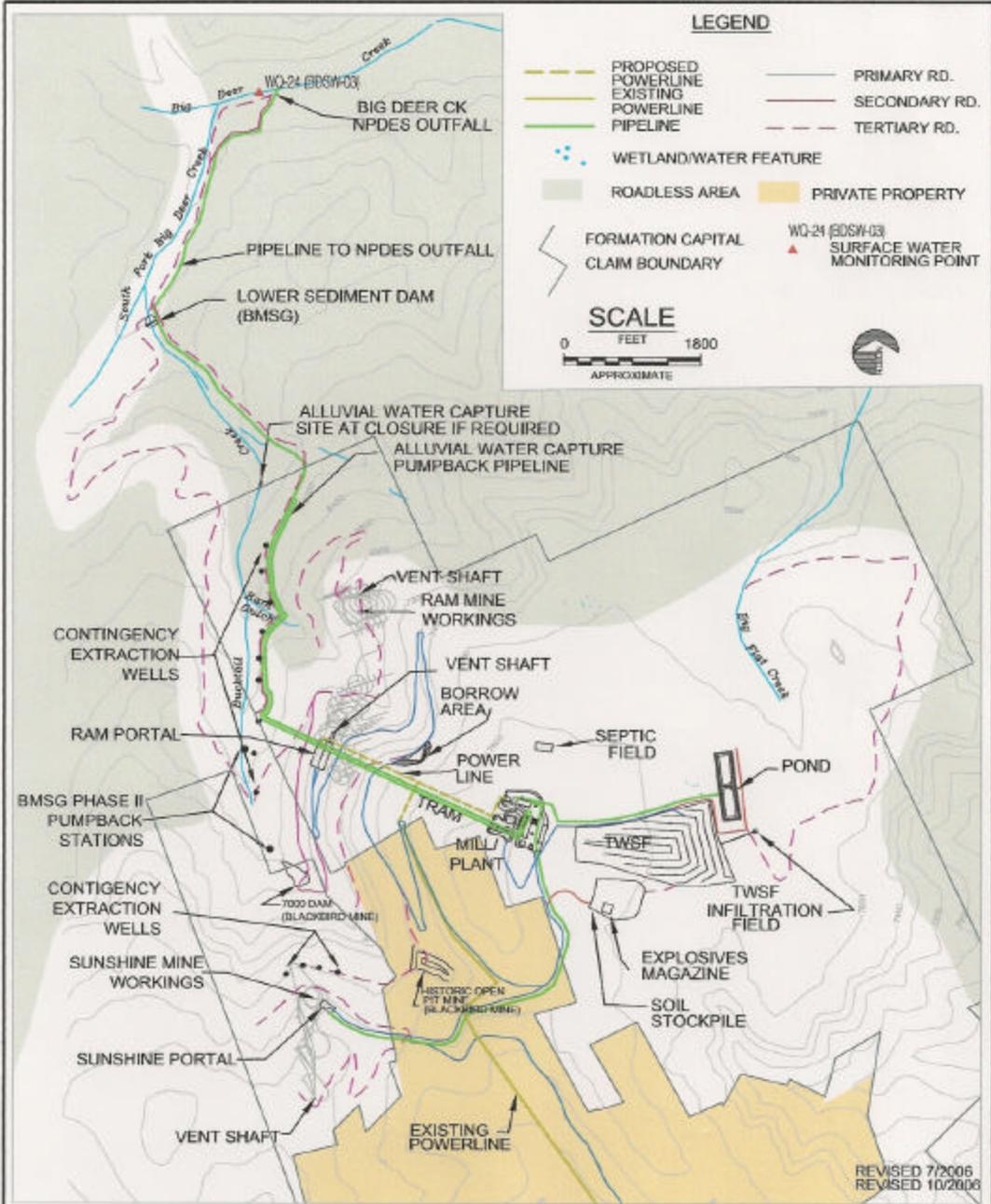
Figure

1-1

Regulatory History

- 1. Draft NPDES permit issued 12/06**
- 2. Draft EIS issued 2/07**
- 3. Final EIS and Record of Decision issued 6/08**
- 4. ROD was remanded in 10/08**
- 5. Revised ROD issued 1/09**
- 6. Final NPDES permit issued 2/09, effective 4/1/09**









Design Process

- Treatment Technology Investigation: report 5/07
- Bench Tests: report 7/07
- Conceptual Flow Sheet: 7/07
- Pilot Tests: 8/07 – 7/08
- Conceptual Treatment Plant Design: reports 3/08 and 2/09



Bench Testing

- Sulfide precipitation jar tests
- Biotite jar tests
- Ion exchange (IX) column tests
- Natural zeolite column tests
- Zero-valent iron (ZVI) column tests



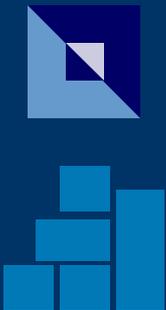
Pilot Testing

- Ion exchange resin
- Zero-valent iron
- Natural zeolites



Pilot Testing Goals

- Demonstrate treatment effectiveness in a continuous-flow test, as required by EIS;
- Select best treatment process to meet NPDES permit limits;
- Determine types and quantities of product or waste generated; and
- Estimate capital and operating costs for full-scale process.

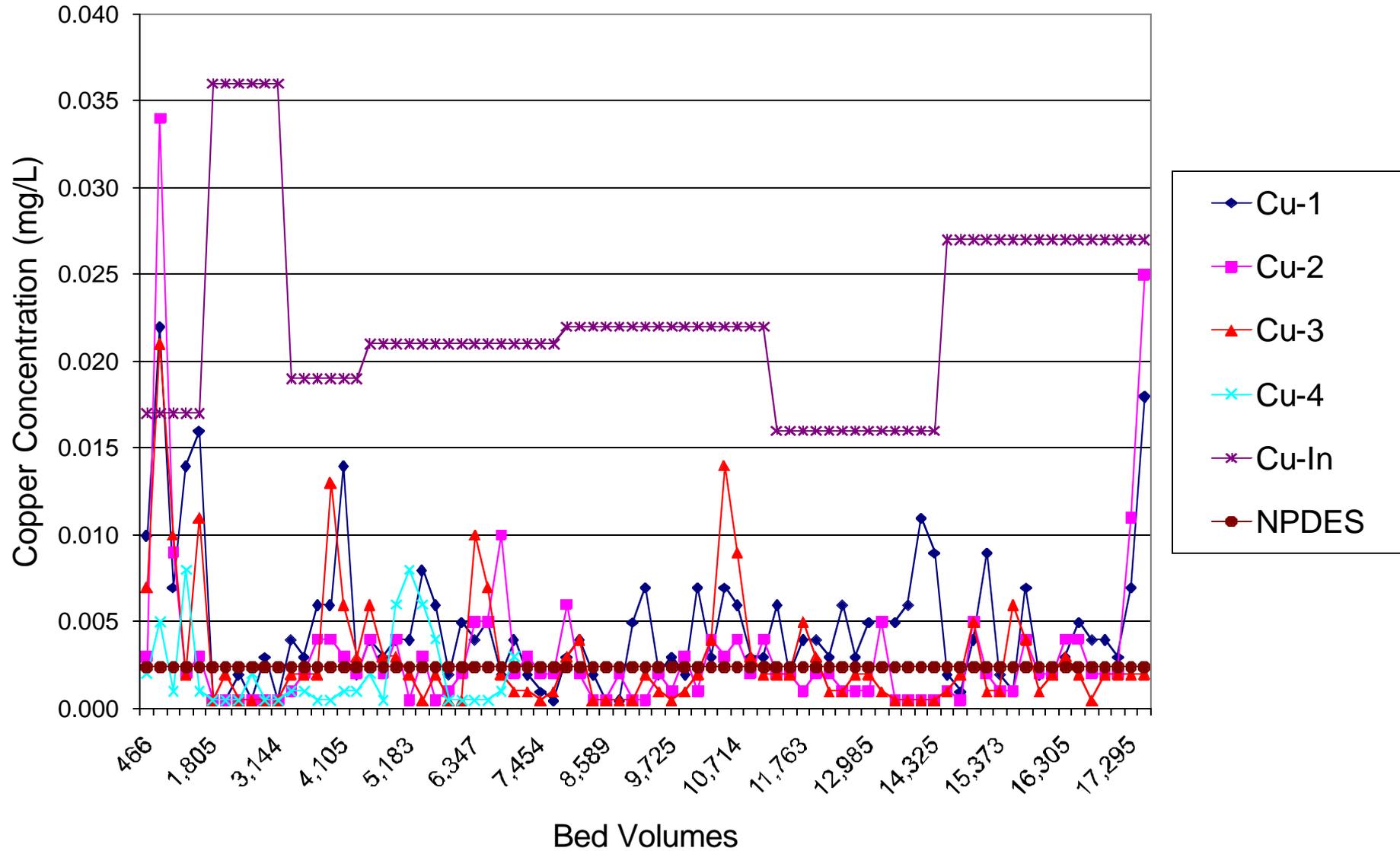


Advantages of IX vs. ZVI

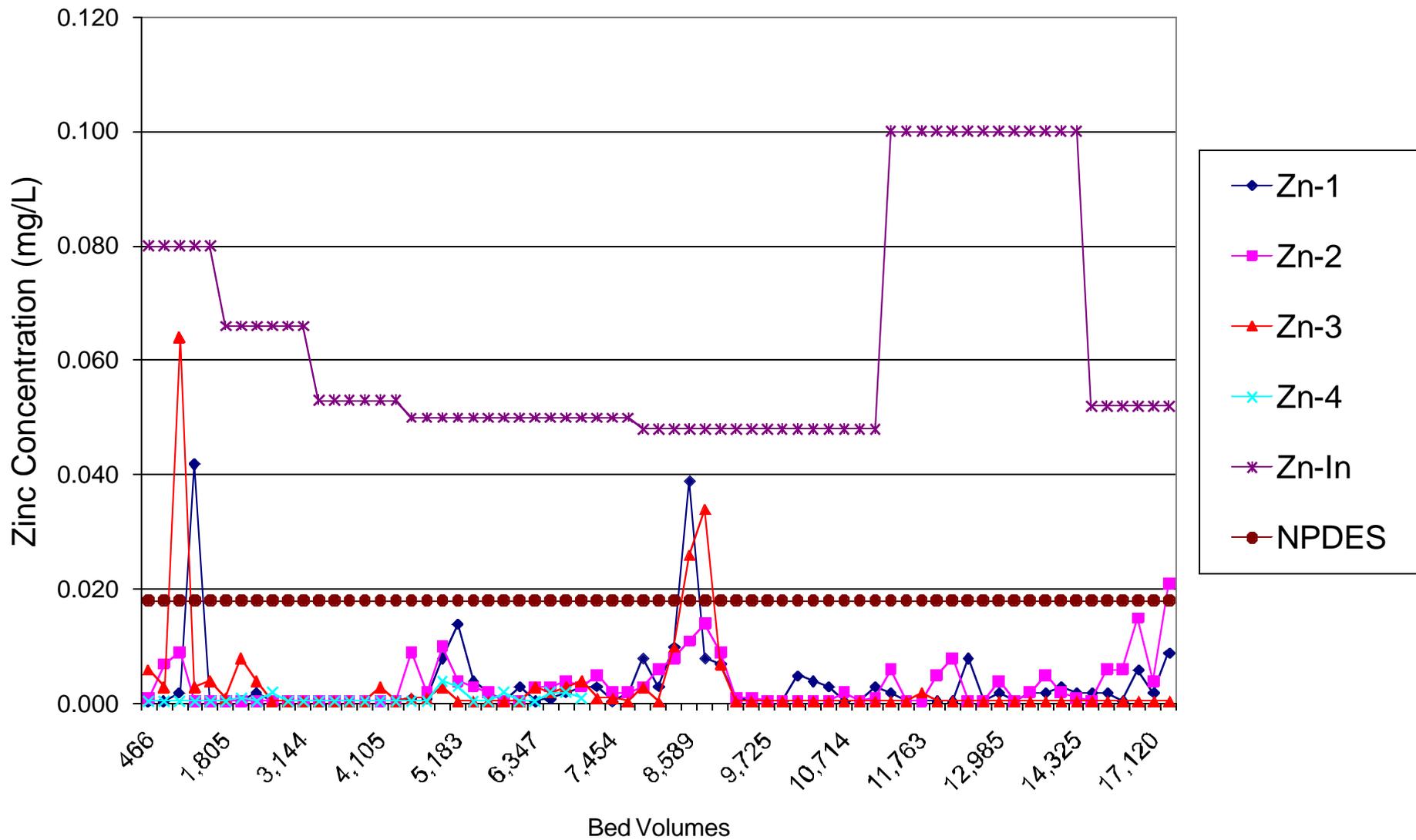
- More proven in large-scale applications;
- Can be chemically regenerated, reducing waste;
- No handling problems; and
- Will not leach contaminants such as iron.



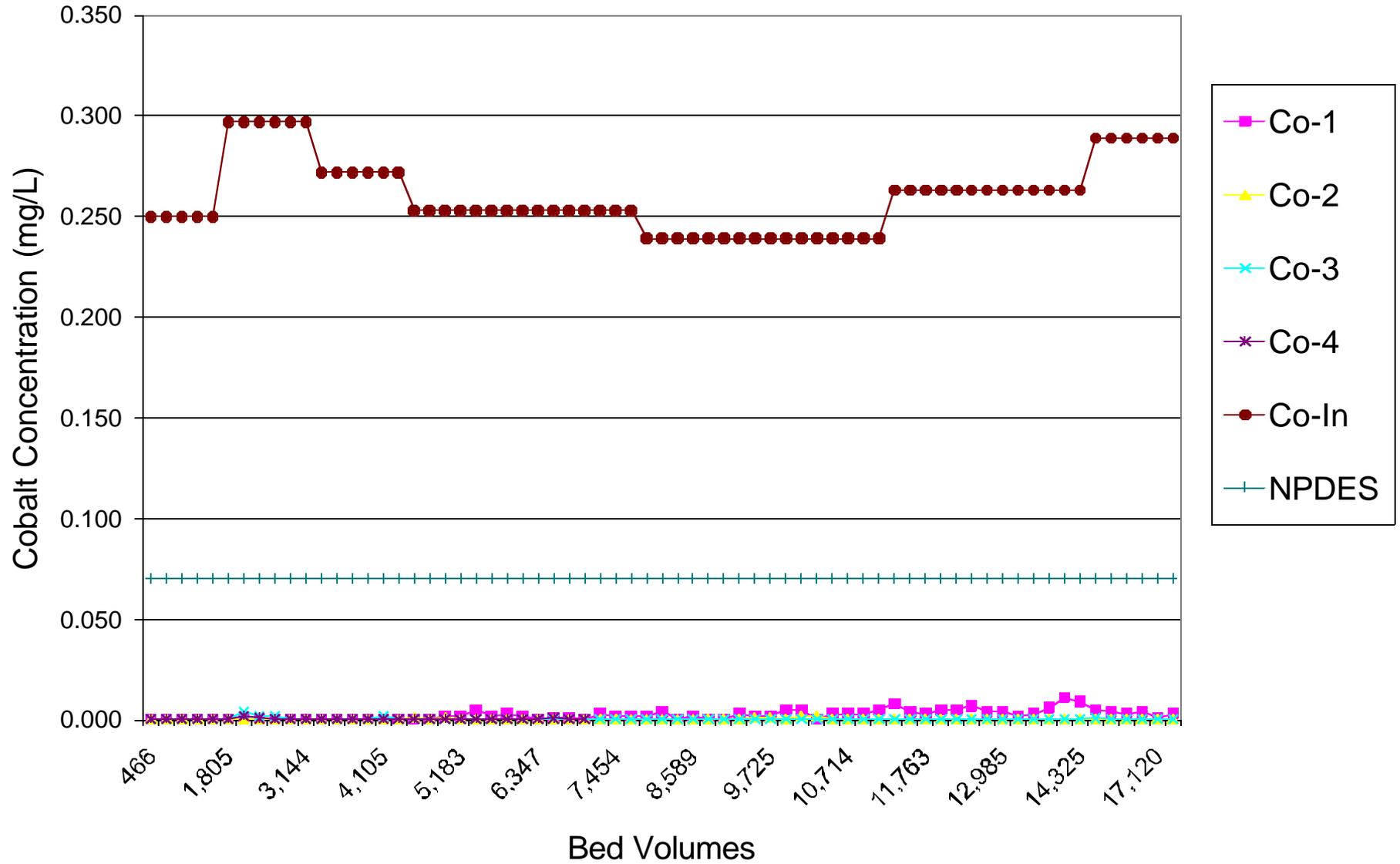
COPPER REMOVAL, COLUMN TEST 3



ZINC REMOVAL, COLUMN TEST 3



COBALT REMOVAL, COLUMN TEST 3



Regeneration Results

- Removed 95-99% of metals (Cu, Zn, Co, Mn) from IX resin
- Regeneration estimated to be required after 10,000-20,000 bed volumes (BV)
- Liquid waste will be 0.04% of influent water volume



Full-Scale Design

- Design criteria
- Influent water quality
- Treatment processes
- Estimated costs
- Considerations
- Recommendations
- Current status



Design Criteria

- Maximum flow = 150 gpm
- Average flow = 100 gpm
- Copper, zinc and cobalt are the only metals requiring treatment.
- Arsenic will co-precipitate with iron, eliminating specific arsenic treatment.
- Influent will be combination of mine water and Water Management Pond water.



Anticipated Water Quality

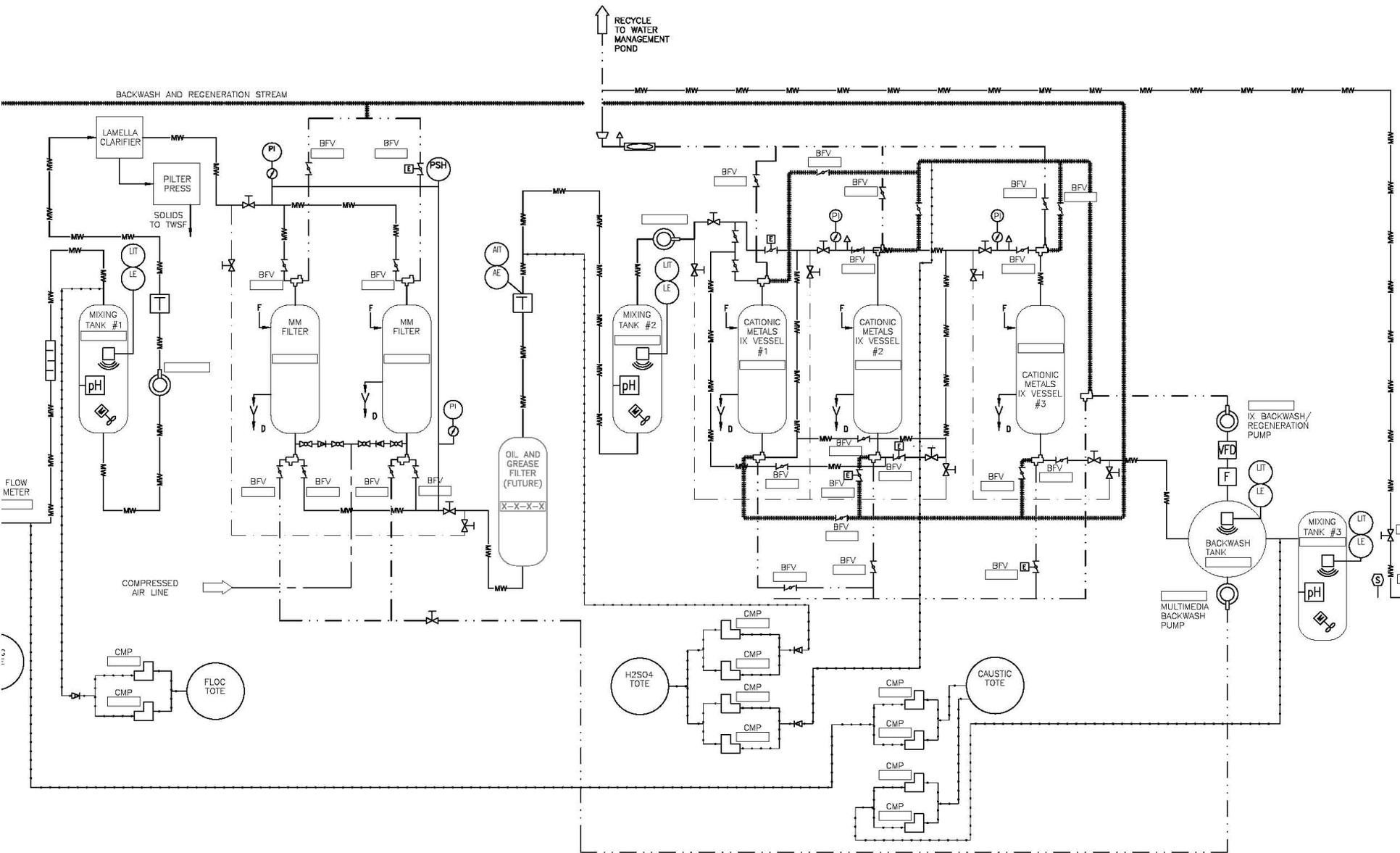
Parameter	Concentration (mg/L)	
	Influent	NPDES Limit
Sulfate	556	930
Nitrate-N	25	10
Ammonia-N	3.0	2.8
Arsenic	0.093	0.010
Cobalt	0.287	0.070
Copper	0.032	0.0024
Iron	1.0	
Manganese	5.6	
Zinc	0.044	0.018
pH	5.7	6.5 - 9.0



Treatment Processes

- pH Adjustment
- Clarification
- Multimedia Filtration
- Ion Exchange for Cationic Metals
- Nitrification (Biological Ammonia Removal)
- Denitrification (Biological Nitrate Removal)





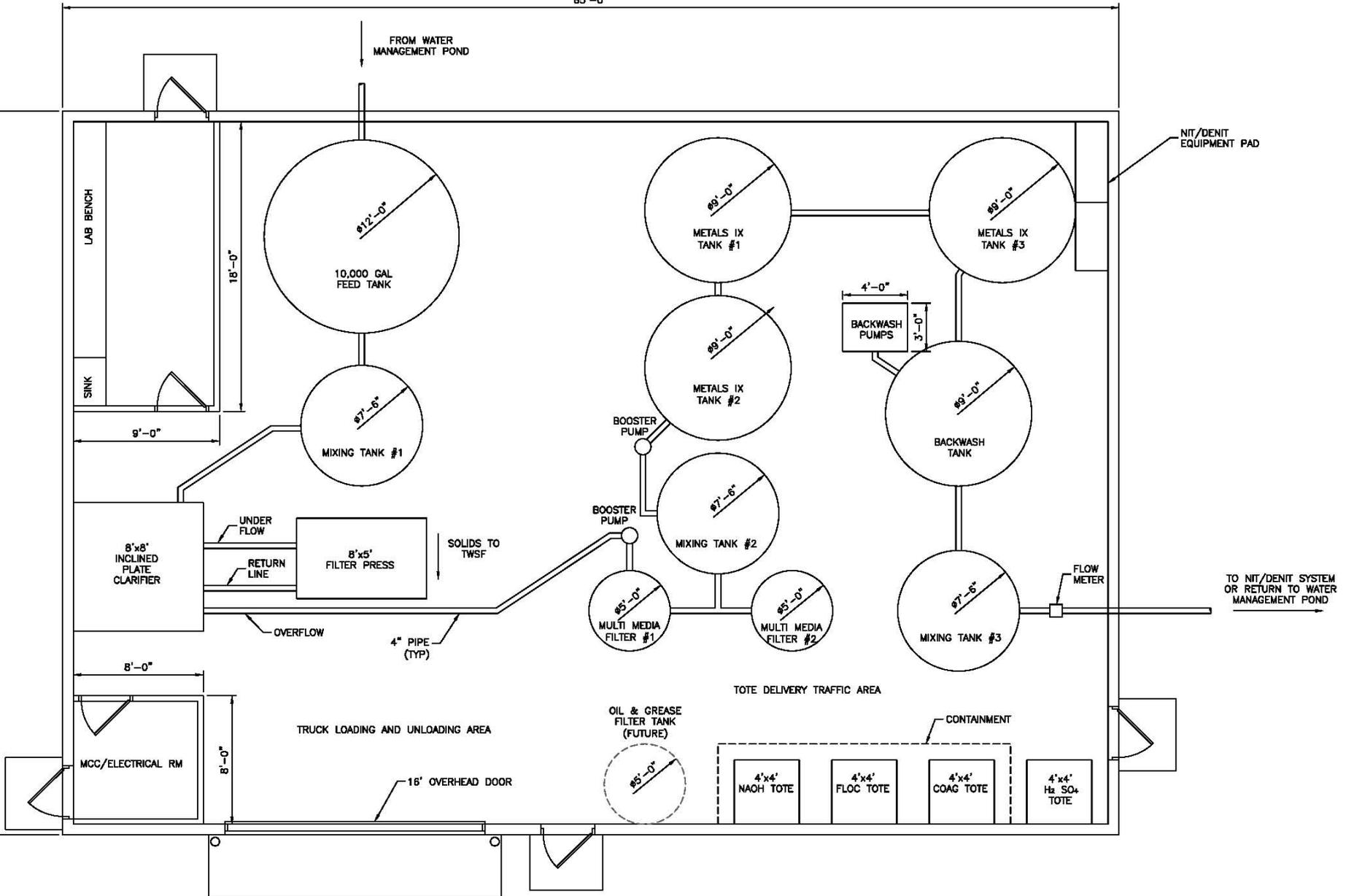
WATER PROCESS DIAGRAM

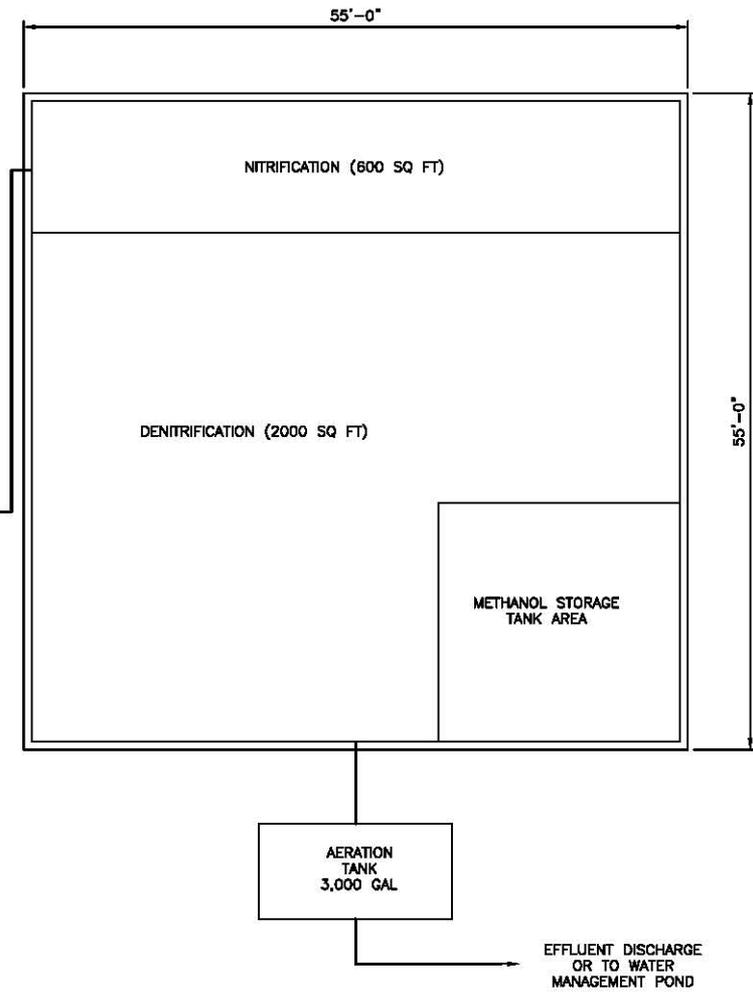
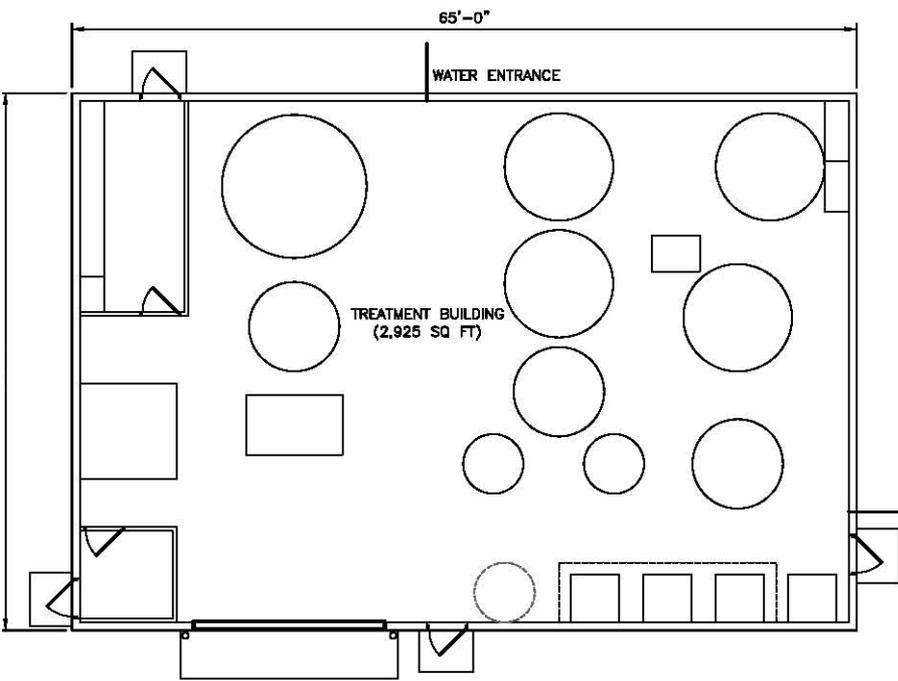
- | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|----------|
| | POTABLE WATER LINE | | BYPASS LINE | | BACKWASH |
| | COMPRESSED AIR LINE | | REGENERATION & BACKWASH | | CHEMICAL |
| | PRIMARY TREATMENT LINE | | PRESSURE SENSING LINE | | |

65'-0"

FROM WATER MANAGEMENT POND

NIT/DENIT EQUIPMENT PAD





SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Equipment Costs

Item	Installed Cost	Size
Feed tank & pump	\$25,000	10,000 gal
Caustic pump skid with totes	\$10,000	4' x 4'
Mixing tank (3)	\$36,000	7.5' diam.
Polymer feed skids (2)	\$11,700	4' x 4'
Clarifier	\$187,500	
Booster pump (2)	\$14,000	
Multimedia filter (2)	\$37,000	5' diam.
Acid feed pump skid with totes	\$10,000	4' x 4'
Metals IX (3)	\$800,000	9' diam.
Backwash tank and pumps	\$28,000	9' diam.
PLC and controls	\$50,000	
Filter press	\$50,000	8' x 5'
Package nitrification/denitrification	\$520,000	2600 sq. ft.
Aeration tank	\$15,000	3000 gal
Misc. piping/valves	\$100,000	
Evaporator & appurtenances	\$88,000	
Treatment building	\$220,000	65' x 45'
Instrumentation & Other	\$8,000	
Installed Equipment Total	\$2,228,000	



Capital Cost

Item	Cost	Assumption
Equipment (w/o install.)	\$2,228,000	
Installed equipment	\$2,930,000	35% installation cost
Site civil & electrical	\$223,000	5% each of equip. cost
Mobilization, taxes & other	\$290,000	Total 13% of equip. cost
Engineering	\$446,000	20% of equip. cost
Contingency	\$334,000	15% of equip. cost
Total	\$4,223,000	



Operating Costs

Category	Cost	
	\$/kgal	\$/yr.
Electrical	\$1.228	\$64,544
Materials	\$1.426	\$74,951
Labor	\$1.624	\$85,357
Maintenance	\$0.968	\$50,878
Waste disposal	\$0.230	\$12,089
Total	\$5.48	\$287,819



Materials

- IX resin
- Flocculent
- Sodium hypochlorite
- Caustic soda
- Sulfuric acid
- Methanol



Considerations

1. IX regeneration is anticipated after 10,000 to 20,000 BV of water treated.
2. Zeolites are not required for metals removal.
3. Co-current or counter-current regeneration of IX resin? This was still being discussed with resin manufacturers to optimize operations for this project.



Recommendations

1. Reduce manganese concentration to low level (e.g., 0.05 mg/L) prior to IX.
2. Also reduce iron concentrations prior to IX.
3. Operate IX vessels in series.
4. Do not use galvanized fittings in treatment plant.



Current Status

1. Crown Solutions was awarded plant design and procurement contract in December 2009.
2. Crown has recommended adding ultrafiltration prior to IX.
3. FCC finished Stage 1 in March (clearing trees on 125 acres).
4. Stage 2 (WTP design & procurement) scheduled to begin this month, pending financing.





QUESTIONS?

