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LITHIUM DEPOSITS



Lithium Projects Worldwide



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LITHIUM BRINE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



Value Creation





EXPLORATION



Brine Deposits Exploration

Historical Data Shallow Pits Geophysics





RESOURCE ESTIMATION



Brine Resource Estimation

What are we looking for?

✓ Brine Volume

- ✓ Lateral boundaries
- ✓ Vertical distribution
- Specific Yield (Sy) or specific storage (Ss) for confined zones
- ✓ Effective porosity (ηe)
- 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.





Geochemical predictions – A question of solubility

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





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



Geochemical calculations can help you:

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

Lithium Concentration over Time





Year 20

Year 100

19

- 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...

Geochemistry - Processing



- 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?

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

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

