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ZIRCON AND ZIRCONIA: VALUE-ADDING MATERIALS FOR THE GLOBAL INVESTMENT CASTING INDUSTRY

Chris Barrington, Jorge Masbate, Dave Podmeyer

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Presentation overview

<div></div>																<div>2He helium</div>						
<div>3Li lithium</div>		<div>4Be beryllium</div>														<div>5B boron</div>		<div>6C carbon</div>	<div>7N nitrogen</div>	<div>8O oxygen</div>	<div>9F fluorine</div>	<div>10Ne neon</div>
<div>11Na sodium</div>		<div>12Mg magnesium</div>														<div>13Al aluminium</div>		<div>14Si silicon</div>	<div>15P phosphorus</div>	<div>16S sulphur</div>	<div>17Cl chlorine</div>	<div>18Ar argon</div>
<div>19K potassium</div>	<div>20Ca calcium</div>	<div>21Sc scandium</div>	<div>22Ti titanium</div>	<div>23V vanadium</div>	<div>24Cr chromium</div>	<div>25Mn manganese</div>	<div>26Fe iron</div>	<div>27Co cobalt</div>	<div>28Ni nickel</div>	<div>29Cu copper</div>	<div>30Zn zinc</div>	<div>31Ga gallium</div>	<div>32Ge germanium</div>	<div>33As arsenic</div>	<div>34Se selenium</div>	<div>35Br bromine</div>	<div>36Kr krypton</div>					
<div>37Rb rubidium</div>	<div>38Sr strontium</div>	<div>39Y yttrium</div>	<div>40Zr zirconium</div>	<div>41Nb niobium</div>	<div>42Mo molybdenum</div>	<div>43Tc technetium</div>	<div>44Ru ruthenium</div>	<div>45Rh rhodium</div>	<div>46Pd palladium</div>	<div>47Ag silver</div>	<div>48Cd cadmium</div>	<div>49In indium</div>	<div>50Sn tin</div>	<div>51Sb antimony</div>	<div>52Te tellurium</div>	<div>53I iodine</div>	<div>54Xe xenon</div>					
<div>55Cs caesium</div>	<div>56Ba barium</div>		<div>72Hf hafnium</div>	<div>73Ta tantalum</div>	<div>74W tungsten</div>	<div>75Re rhenium</div>	<div>76Os osmium</div>	<div>77Ir iridium</div>	<div>78Pt platinum</div>	<div>79Au gold</div>	<div>80Hg mercury</div>	<div>81Tl thallium</div>	<div>82Pb lead</div>	<div>83Bi bismuth</div>	<div>84Po polonium</div>	<div>85At astatine</div>	<div>86Rn radon</div>					
<div>87Fr francium</div>	<div>88Ra radium</div>																					
		<div>57La Lanthanum</div>	<div>58Ce cerium</div>	<div>59Pr praseodymium</div>	<div>60Nd neodymium</div>	<div>61Pm promethium</div>	<div>62Sm samarium</div>	<div>63Eu europium</div>	<div>64Gd gadolinium</div>	<div>65Tb terbium</div>	<div>66Dy dysprosium</div>	<div>67Ho holmium</div>	<div>68Er erbium</div>	<div>69Tm thulium</div>	<div>70Yb ytterbium</div>	<div>71Lu lutetium</div>						
		<div>89Ac actinium</div>	<div>90Th thorium</div>	<div>91Pa protactinium</div>	<div>92U uranium</div>	<div>93Np neptunium</div>	<div>94Pu plutonium</div>	<div>95Am americium</div>	<div>96Cm curium</div>	<div>97Bk berkelium</div>	<div>98Cf californium</div>	<div>99Es einsteinium</div>	<div>100Fm fermium</div>	<div>101Md mendelevium</div>	<div>102No nobelium</div>	<div>103Lr lawrencium</div>						

- Quick introduction to ZIA and the zirconium value chain
- Some industry data
- Zircon supply - historical and future
- Properties of zircon and applications in investment casting
- Regulatory issues
- Concluding remarks



Genesis and focus of Zircon Industry Association

Genesis

- ZIA was conceived in 2012 and became a reality on January 1st 2013.
- Its genesis was the primary objective of facilitating demand expansion through education, information and promotion.
- At the same time, like all commodities, zircon and its derivatives face a number of threats:
 - from thriving and competition from substitute materials
 - from ever increasing regulation
- The zirconium value chain had no industry body to represent and promote its interests.

Members

- miners, millers, zircon & chemical producers, distributors, developers, consultants

Focus

- Market development and support:
 - Existing applications
 - Innovation and new applications
- Regulatory support:
 - NORM
 - Other regulations
- Communications:
 - Getting the right messages to stakeholders

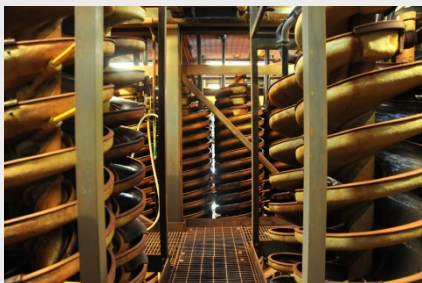


Zirconium value chain

Mineral sands mine (ore)



Concentrator (HMC)



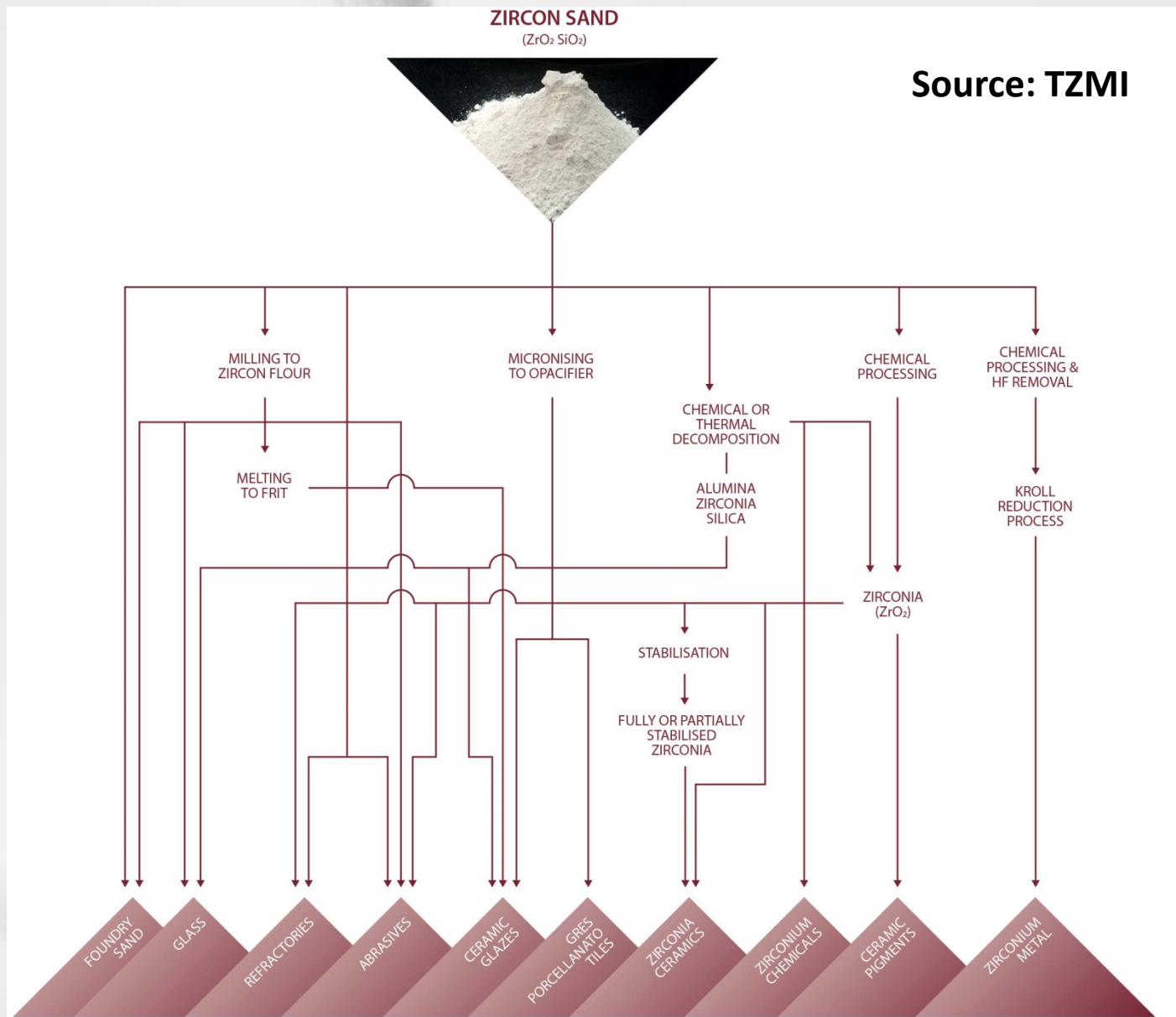
Mineral separation plant (MSP)



ILMENITE, RUTILE, ZIRCON



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Zircon uses and applications

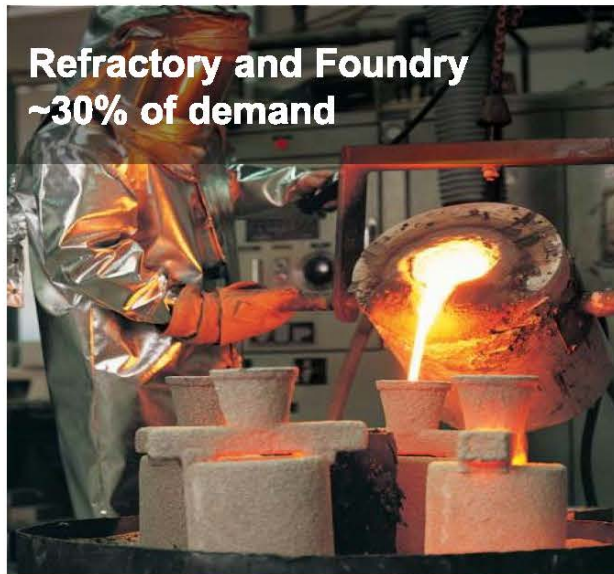
Ceramics
~50% of demand



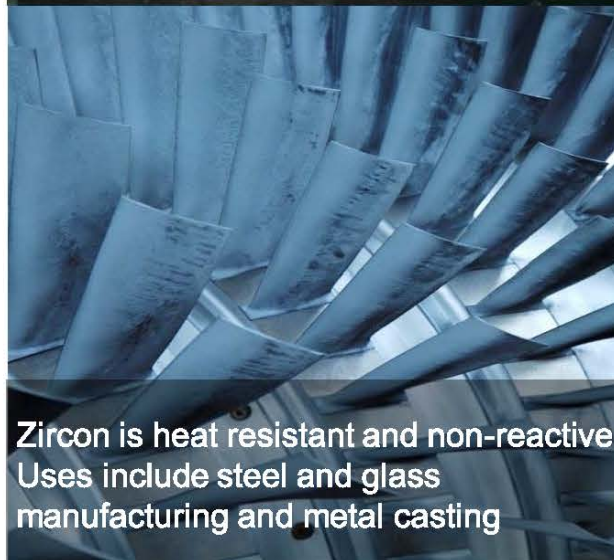
Zircon is opaque, water, chemical and abrasion resistant



Refractory and Foundry
~30% of demand



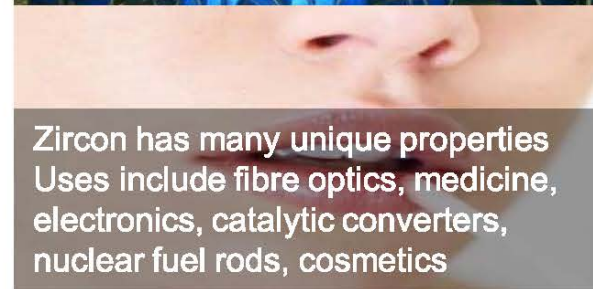
Zircon is heat resistant and non-reactive
Uses include steel and glass manufacturing and metal casting



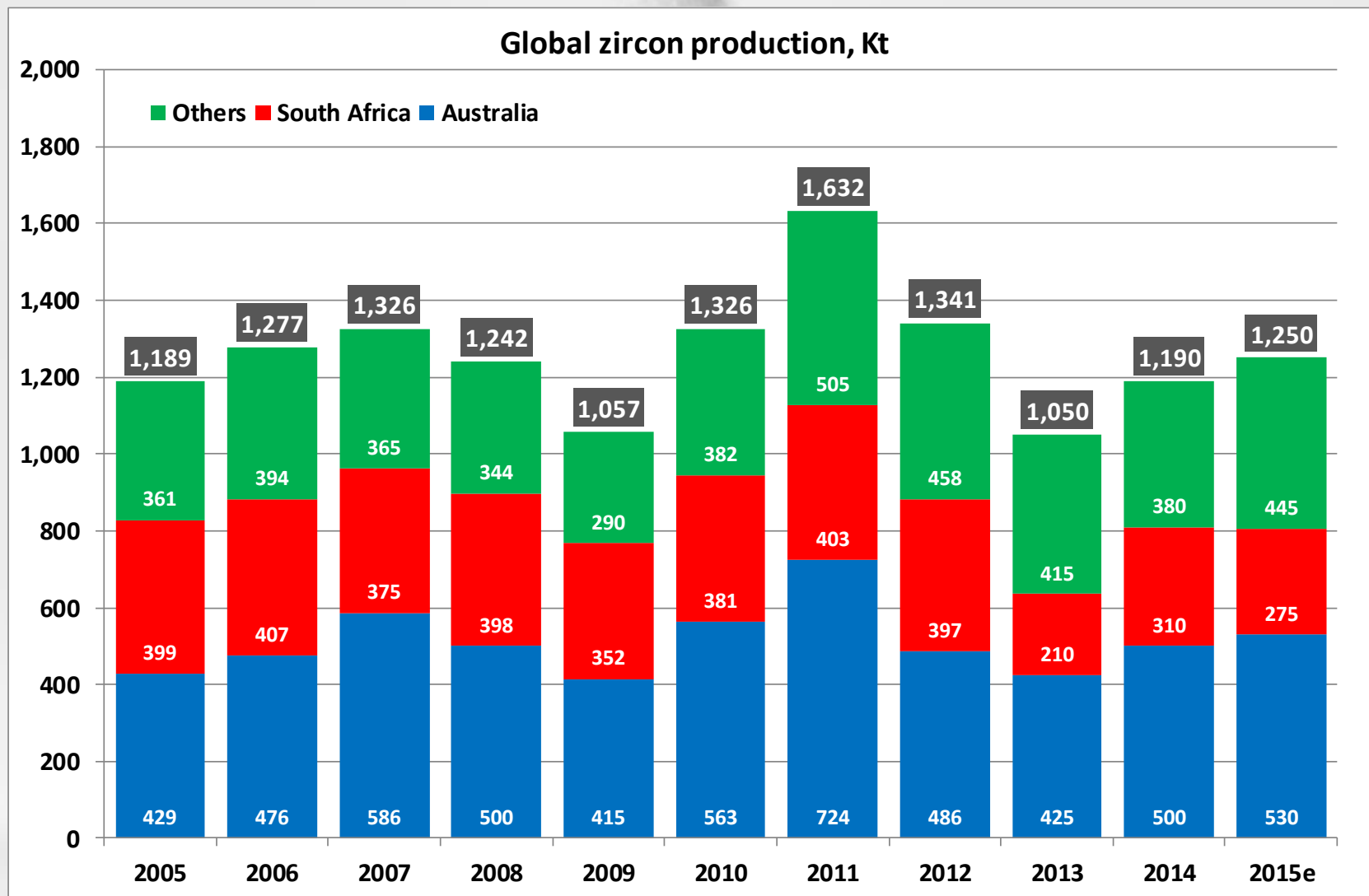
Zirconia, Zirconium Chemicals and Metal
~20% of demand



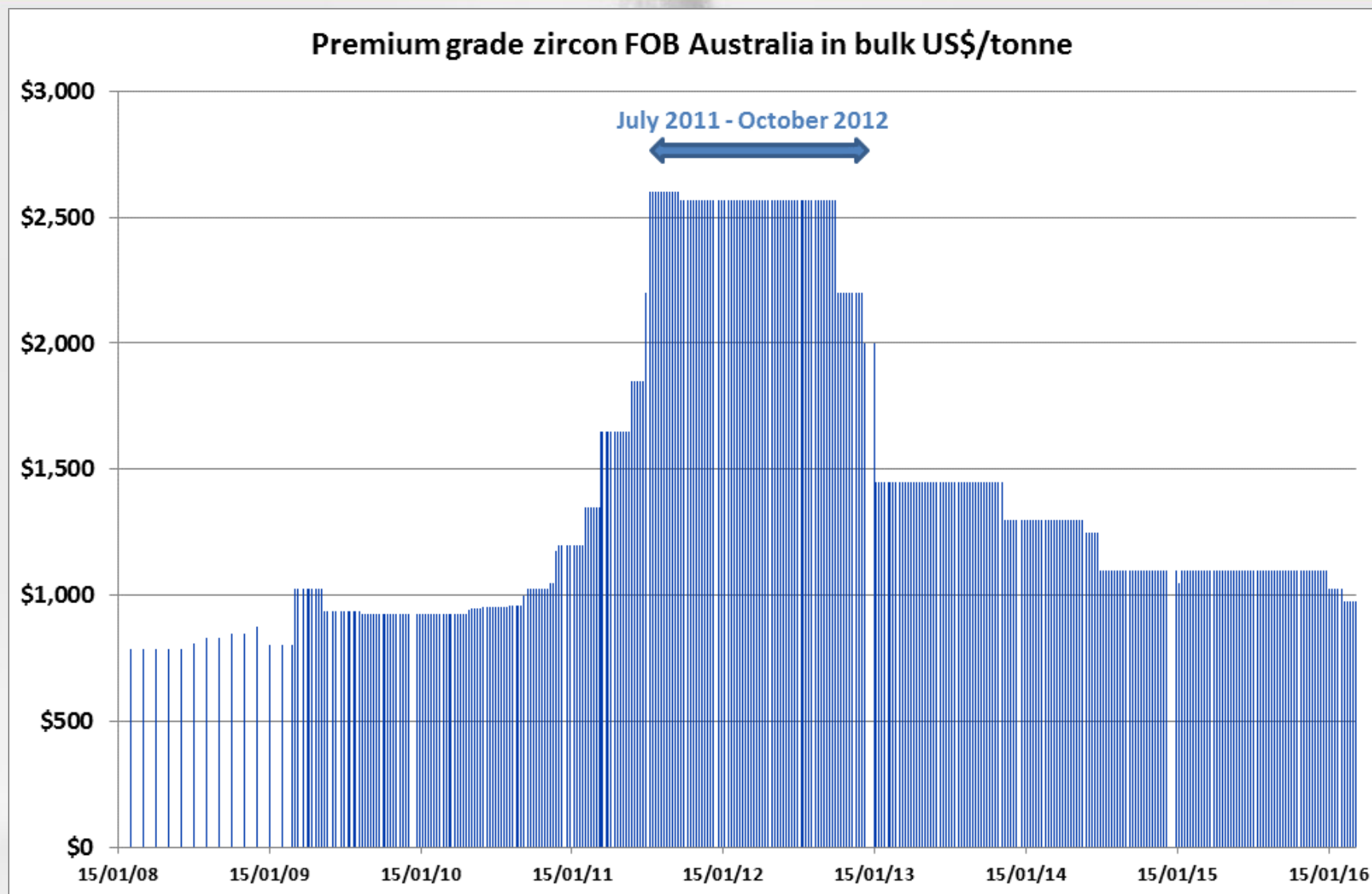
Zircon has many unique properties
Uses include fibre optics, medicine, electronics, catalytic converters, nuclear fuel rods, cosmetics



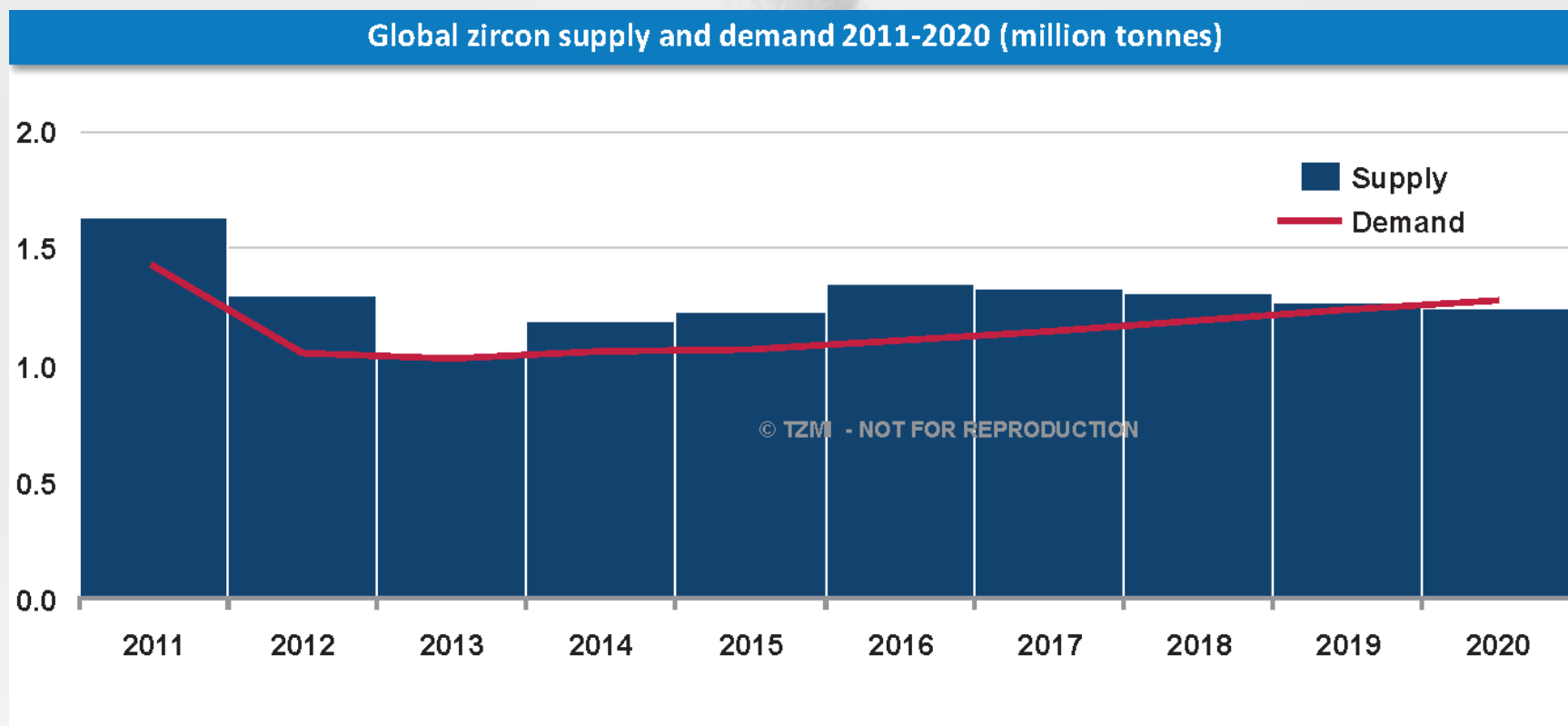
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Zircon price history



Zircon supply-demand forecast - TZMI



New zircon production capacity

- **Base Resources: Kwale mineral sands project in Kenya**
 - capacity 30,000 tpy zircon over first seven years, dropping to 19,000 tpy for following 6 years [22,416 t produced in 2015]
- **TiZir Ltd: Grande Côte project in Senegal**
 - mining started in March 2014, ± 50,000 tpy zircon capacity [45,200 t produced in 2015]
- **Kenmare Resources: Moma Phase 2 expansion project**
 - zircon capacity increase from 50,000 t to 75,000 tpy [51,800 t produced in 2015]
- **Southern Ionics: Georgia operations, USA**
 - mineral separation plant started up in 2015 - current capacity about 15,000 tpy - readily scalable to 25,000 tpy - zircon calcining capability
- **MZI Resources: Keysbrook, Western Australia**
 - started-up Q4 2015, eventual capacity 29,000 tpy 56% zircon concentrate
- **Mineral Commodities Tormin Project, South Africa**
 - started 2014, produced 42,00 t zircon/rutile concentrates in 2014/15



Projects of the major producers

- **Iluka Resources:**
 - Cataby, in WA - 8.5 year mine life (DFS completed)
 - Balranald in NSW - 8 year mine life [DFS final stages]
 - JA satellite deposits in SA (PFS stage)
 - Puttalam, Sri Lanka [PFS planned to commence in 2016]
- **Richards Bay Minerals (Rio Tinto Iron & Titanium):**
 - Zulti South mine, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (25 year mine life, investment decision in 2016)
- **Tronox Sands**
 - Fairbreeze mine, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (replacing Hillendale mine, just commissioned, 55,000 tpy zircon, 13/15 year mine life, extendible)



Other mineral sands projects

- **Mineral Commodities Ltd.**
 - Xolobeni, South Africa
- **Image Resources Ltd.**
 - Various deposits in Perth Basin, WA, Australia
- **Diatreme Resources**
 - Cyclone Project, WA, Australia
- **Strandline Resources**
 - Coburn project, WA, Australia
- **Astron Corp.**
 - Donald project, Murray Basin, Australia + Niafarang project, Senegal
- **Sheffield Resources**
 - Thunderbird project, WA, Australia
- **Savannah Resources**
 - Jangamo project, Mozambique (JV with Rio Tinto)

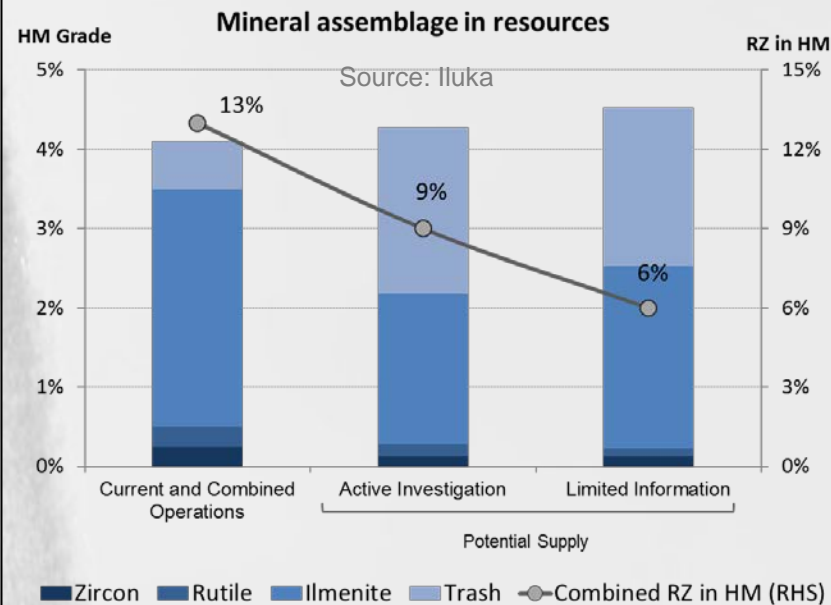
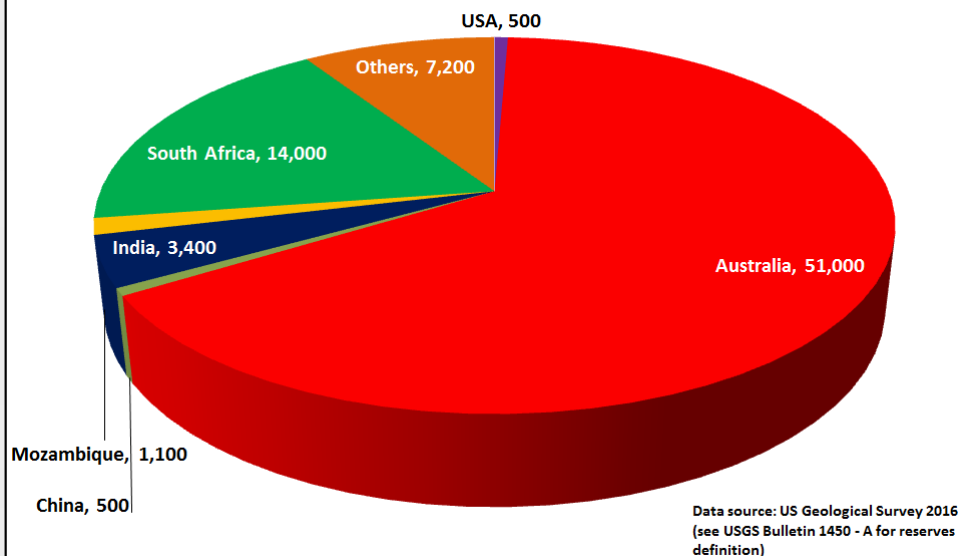


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Long term supply – issues and drivers

Global Zirconium Reserves '000 tonnes ZrO_2



Challenges and trends:

- global decline in mine assemblages
- TiO_2 feedstock demand is the principal driver of zircon supply
- some new sources present greater technical challenges
- some new sources are in higher risk jurisdictions
- the need for economic viability
- urbanisation, consumerism and new applications



Use of zircon in investment casting

	HIGH VALUE PARTS	COMMERCIAL PARTS
SLURRY COMPOSITION EXAMPLES	Primary (1 st coat) 100 litre Silica sol binder + additives for wetting and deflocculation 550 kg Zircon	Primary (1 st coat) 100 litre Silica sol binder + additives for wetting and deflocculation 550 kg Zircon
	Secondary (back-up coats) 100 litre Silica sol binder + additives for wetting and deflocculation 450 kg Zircon <i>Patents zircon/alumina flour mixes</i>	Secondary (back-up coats) 100 litre Silica sol binder + additives for wetting and deflocculation 170 kg alumino-silicate
SHELL MOULD MATERIALS	Slurry flours: Zircon, Alumina, Mullite Flour sizes: 200 – 350 mesh (nominal 0.075 – 0.045mm)	Slurry flours: Zircon, Alumina, alumino-silicate, silica Flour sizes: 200 – 350 mesh (nominal 0.075 – 0.045mm)
	Stucco grits: Alumina, Mullite, Zirconia (specialist use) Stucco sizes: 16 – 60 mesh (nominal 1.00 – 0.25 mm)	Stucco grits: Alumino-silicate, silica Stucco sizes: 16 – 60 mesh (nominal 1.00 – 0.25 mm)



Benefits of zircon for investment casting

- Zircon exhibits several properties making it an ideal material for the manufacture of casting moulds, among which are:
 - low expansion (zircon stucco based)
 - high refractoriness
 - reduced wettability by molten metals (inertness)
 - high thermal conductivity, and high heat capacity
 - ability to combine with other shell refractories
- Low expansion gives improved stability of the moulds at high temperatures
- Reduced wettability and refractoriness result in improved surface finish and reduced mould penetration
- High thermal conductivity and high heat capacity result in improved control of metal solidification
- Without forming low melting compounds or very hard compounds.

Types of zircon

- Zircons differ from deposit to deposit and from mine to mine - mineralogy, chemical impurities and physical properties are an intrinsic part of the material and cannot always be readily or economically modified beyond what Mother Nature and the normal beneficiation processes have already done.
- There is no “one size fits all” solution for the investment casting industry and there are various considerations, not the least of which is the metal or alloy and type of part being cast.
- In the USA and Western Europe, the predominant usage is of calcined material, although not exclusively so. In Asia, use of uncalcined material is more common than in the US and Europe.

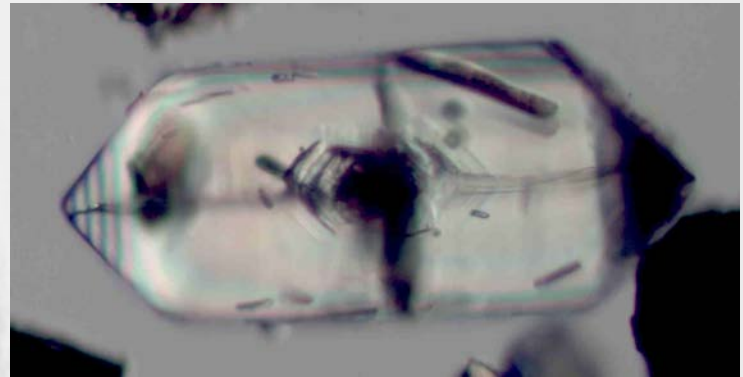
Zircon - Mineral Impurities & Calcining

Inclusions: Other mineral species included in the zircon crystal. These can be the source of contaminants like iron, phosphorus and alkaline earth metals

Coatings: Zircon grains are often covered with post-depositional coatings of organics or iron.

Metamict: Zircon's own radioactivity damages the grain and crystal structure from the inside.

Calcining: High temperature heat treatment helps reverse metamictization, dehydrates, increases density, hardness and refractive index



The photograph shows a zircon crystal that has undergone metamictization of its core structure with a resultant expansion that cracked the later growth zircon surrounding the core. This zircon is from Lake Poway Park in Southern California.

Source:

<http://www.microlabgallery.com/MetamictFile.aspx>

9/18/15

Impact on Investment Casting:
Slurry pot properties are greatly improved with low impurity, calcined zircons, often lasting many months with proper surveillance

Current Suppliers of Calcined Zircon

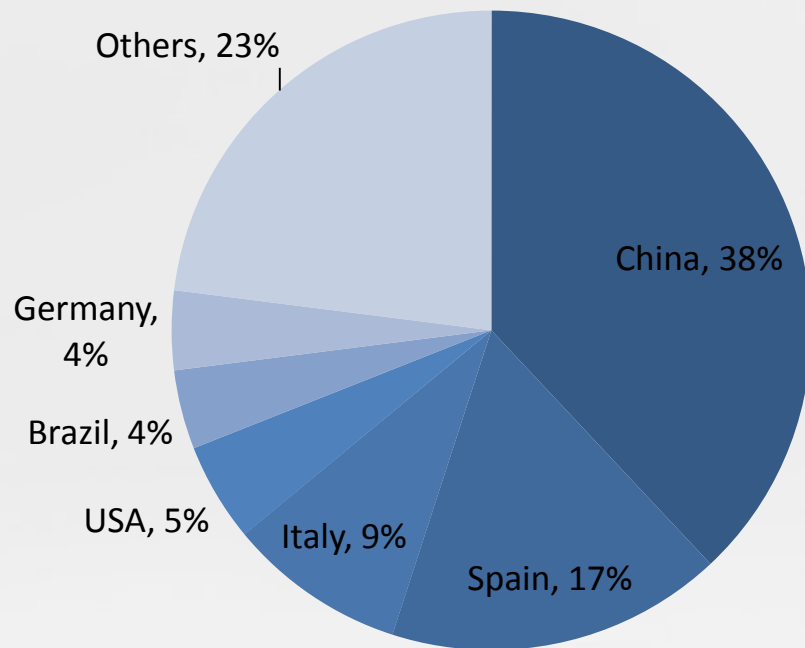
- **Chemours (ex DuPont)**
 - announced mine extensions for 20+ years
- **Richards Bay Minerals - Prime Calcined**
 - marketed by Rio Tinto
- **Southern Ionics Minerals**
 - new South Eastern USA mine with 25 year life
- **Zircosil, Spain (formerly Endeka Ceramics)**
 - post mine calcining capabilities
- **Other Smaller 3rd Party Calciners , e.g. CMMP France, Rasa Japan**
- **Various millers, traders and distributors**

Total capacity \pm 100,000 tpy
(not all for investment casting)



Zircon milling – capabilities and trends

Global Zircon Milling Capacity



Total 1.65 mt (of which 1.0 mt opacifier, 0.65 mt flour)

Source: Roskill

Global zircon milling

- Mostly focused on ceramics industry
- Products: zircon opacifier and flour
- About 60% of capacity is used for opacifiers, about 40% for zircon flour
- Processes and milling configurations vary across regions

Key trends

- Drive towards greater energy efficiency
- Tight quality control for investment casting zircon flour
- Milling and powder separation technologies – crucial factors
- Finer opacifier milling – driven by tight competition and need for higher product performance
- Life cycle assessment



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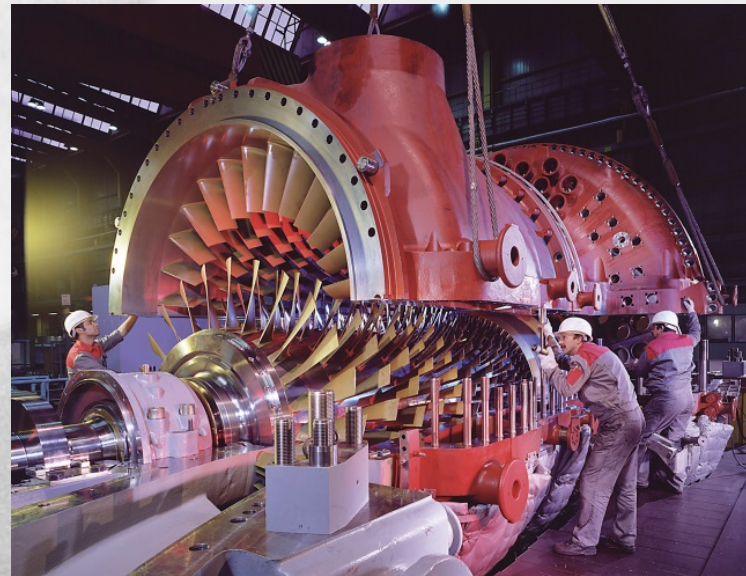
Zirconia in investment casting of titanium alloys

High reactivity of titanium alloys (reaction with standard ceramic moulds/binders based on $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$) lead to Alpha Case formation (resulting in surface deterioration and weakening of mechanical properties).

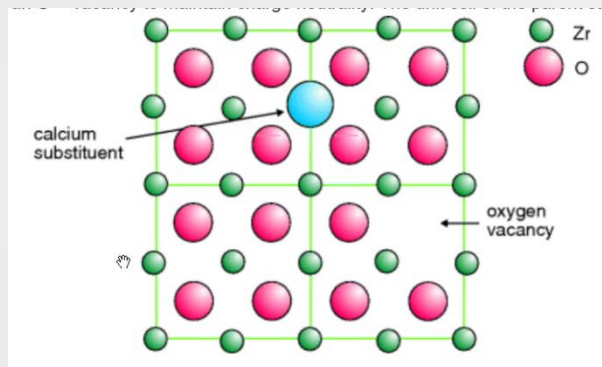
Stable oxides (such as fused Y_2O_3 , Ca-stab ZrO_2 , Al_2O_3) may be used to build up mould for investment casting. These moulds do not give significant surface reactions with titanium alloys.

Applications

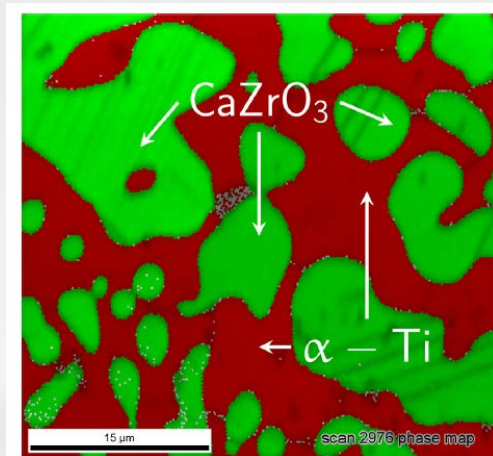
Aviation, Aerospace, shipbuilding,
industrial areas, golf clubs



Zirconia in investment casting of titanium alloys



Richard J.D. Tilley: Understanding Solids: The Science of Materials, John Wiley & Sons, 2013



Primary face coat & stucco:

- Lime stabilised zirconia (ideally cubic crystal structure with low thermal expansion and no sudden change in volume at phase transition temperature)

Binder:

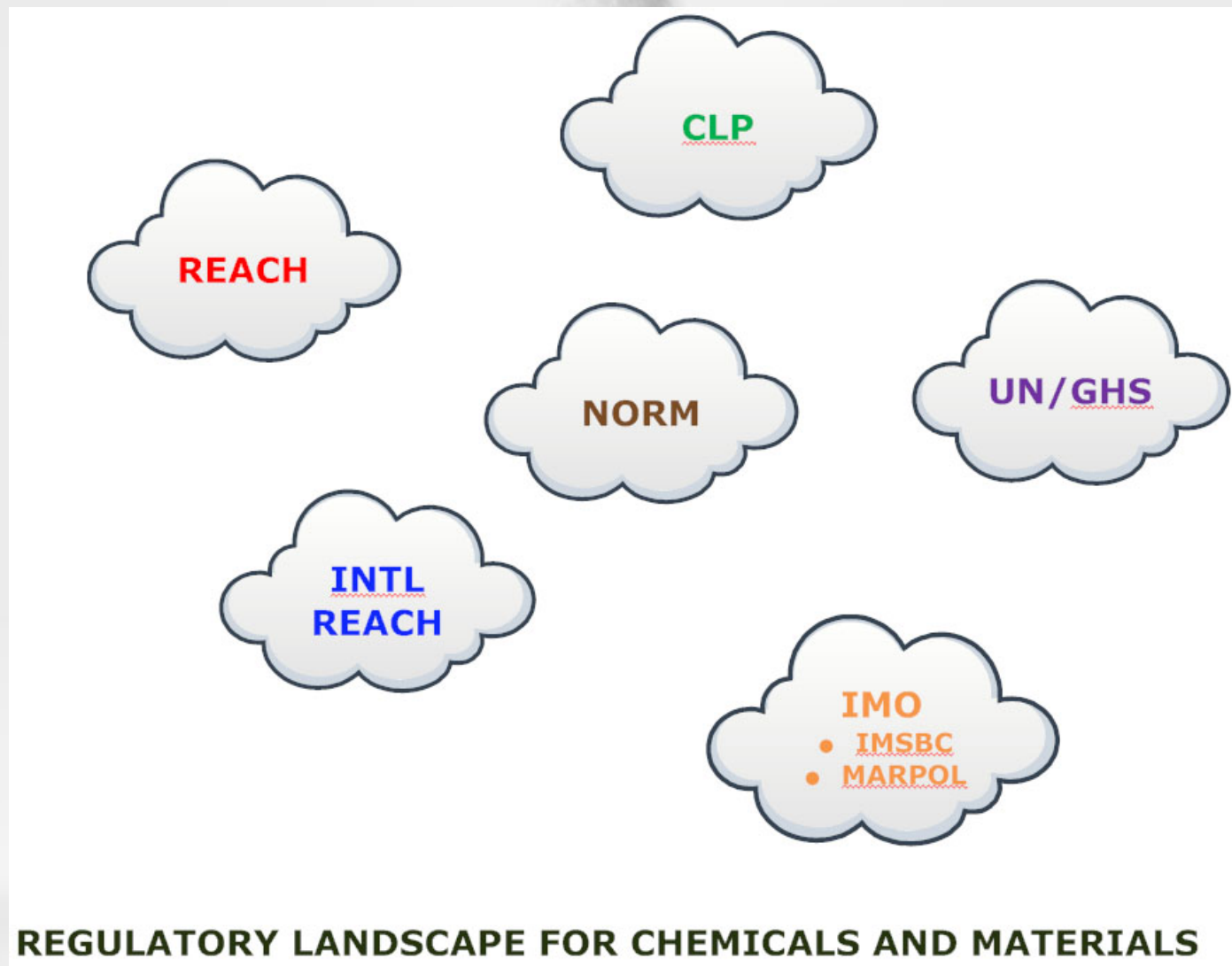
- often based on zirconium chemicals, such as zirconium acetate and ammonium zirconium carbonate

Crucibles for vacuum induction melting of Ti-6Al-4V:

- Stoichiometric calcium zirconate (CaZrO₃) shows no dissolution with melt in contrast to calcia stabilised zirconia

EBSD phase distribution at boundary to Ti-6Al-4V
(Schafföner et al, J. Eur. Ceram. Soc. 35 (2015), 259)





Cross-border movement of zircon and zirconia

shipping & transport	storage	post delivery
IAEA TRANSPORT REGULATIONS (zircon & zirconia exempt)	grey area	IAEA EXEMPTION REGULATIONS (zircon & zirconia not exempt)

- Transition between transport and exemption regulations is a grey area
- National regulators may apply the regulations differently to each other
- Prior to cross-border movements, regulators in destination country should be contacted and provided with activity data prior to dispatch
- Carriers should also be informed about the nature of the material and relevant regulations
- MSDS to include relevant information and be included in shipping documents



ZIA intends to produce guidance to facilitate cross border movement of zircon and zirconia.



1. Introduction
2. Material properties
3. State of the art applications
4. Emerging R & D
5. References

Available via the contact form at
www.zircon-association.org

Technical handbook on zirconium and zirconium compounds

2015



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Images courtesy of Iluka Resources





Thank you for your attention!

Chris Barrington, Executive Director
cbarrington@zircon-association.org
www.zircon-association.org