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Presentation overview

• 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

- 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 thrifting 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
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
Zircon supply

Global zircon production, Kt

- **Others**
- **South Africa**
- **Australia**

Data source: TZMI
Zircon price history

Premium grade zircon FOB Australia in bulk US$/tonne

Data source: Industrial Minerals
Global zircon supply and demand 2011-2020 (million tonnes)
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
- Diatremé 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)
Challenges and trends:

- global decline in mine assemblages
- TiO₂ 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

- **Primary (1st 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

### COMMERCIAL PARTS

- **Primary (1st 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
  - 170 kg alumino-silicate

### SLURRY COMPOSITION EXAMPLES

- **Slurry flours:**
  - Zircon, Alumina, Mullite

- **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)

### SHELL MOULD MATERIALS

- **Slurry flours:**
  - Zircon, Alumina, alumino-silicate, silica

- **Flour sizes:**
  - 200 – 350 mesh (nominal 0.075 – 0.045mm)

- **Stucco grits:**
  - Alumino-silicate, silica

- **Stucco sizes:**
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Source: EICF presentation to ZIA conference

September 2015
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.
**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.

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

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](http://www.microlabgallery.com/MetamictFile.aspx) 9/18/15
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 ± 100,000 tpy (not all for investment casting)
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

Global Zircon Milling Capacity

- China, 38%
- Spain, 17%
- Italy, 9%
- USA, 5%
- Brazil, 4%
- Germany, 4%
- Others, 23%

Total 1.65 mt (of which 1.0 mt opacifier, 0.65 mt flour)
Source: Roskill
High reactivity of titanium alloys (reaction with standard ceramic moulds/binders based on Al₂O₃-SiO₂) lead to Alpha Case formation (resulting in surface deterioration and weakening of mechanical properties).

Stable oxides (such as fused Y₂O₃, Ca-stab ZrO₂, Al₂O₃) 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

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)
Regulatory support

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE FOR CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS
Cross-border movement of zircon and zirconia

- 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.
Thank you for your attention!

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