

Optimization of ISR Injection and Extraction Systems

Presented by:

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**NRC/NMA Uranium
Recovery Workshop**

**July 1-2, 2009
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A Uranium Mine Prospect

Opportunity – Uranium Ore has been Delineated within “Shallow” Subsurface

- Data indicate that uranium is potentially present in mineable quantities.
- The ore is present within water-bearing geologic units 100+ feet bgs.
- Ore body is accessible through the application of In-Situ Recovery mining techniques (ISR).

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Challenge - Can the Uranium Ore be Mined Cost Effectively?

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| • Efficiently create the chemical disequilibrium required to mobilize the ore | ➡ | Lixiviant effectiveness and lixiviant delivery/recovery system design |
| • Minimize the number of delivery/recovery wells required to accomplish the task | ➡ | Lixiviant delivery/recovery system design |
| • Maximize the volume of uranium ore mined | ➡ | Lixiviant delivery/recovery system design |
| • Minimize subsurface impacts | ➡ | Lixiviant delivery/recovery system design |

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Advantageous Factors

- Site subsurface data is available - the characterization conducted to define the ore body provides substantial data which are require to characterize subsurface hydraulics.
- Subsurface fluid hydraulics are predictable – these can be complex problems; appropriate, sophisticated simulators are available.



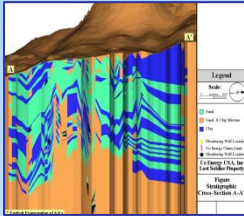
Quantitative Hydrogeologic Decision Framework (Geologic/Hydrologic,/Geochemical Model)

Data

Evaluation

Decision

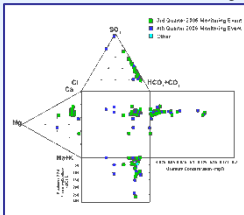
Geology



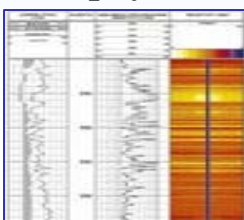
Hydrology



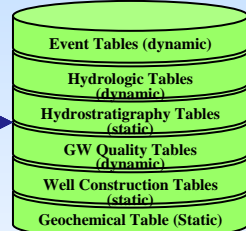
Geochemistry



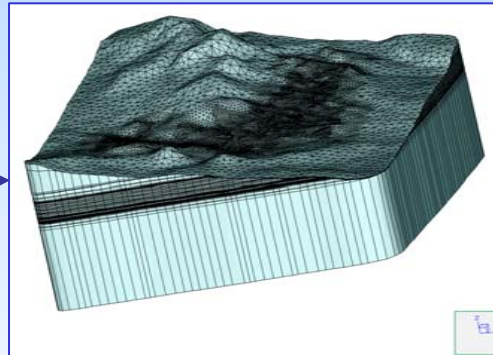
Geophysical



Electronic Database

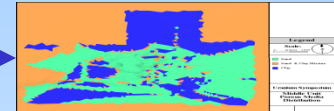


Quantitative Model

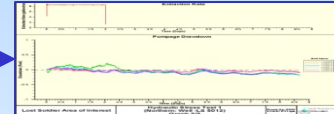


Reports/Permits

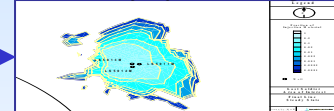
Pilot Tests & Additional Characterization



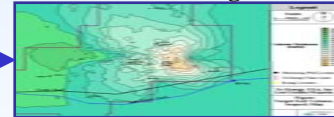
Hydraulic Property Estimation



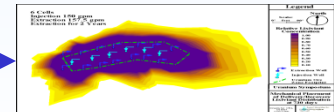
Lixiviant Delivery & Recovery System Design



System Performance Monitoring



Reclamation



Conclusions

Demonstrated how the Quantitative Model can be used to Assist in Optimizing the Design of a Hydraulic Lixiviant Delivery and Recovery System

- **Comparison of three design alternatives using three quantitative design criteria**
- **Optimize the design to maximize its efficiency**
- **Design a system the will control the lixiviant so as to require only minor restoration efforts**

One can Infer How the Decision Framework can Assist in the other Challenges

- **Develop a thorough understanding of the subsurface setting**
- **Place an effective subsurface monitoring network**

End



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Site Specific Information has been Modified to Protect Its Propriety Nature

