

SELTENE ERDEN RECYCLING UND EXTRAKTION

Rare Earths Recycling and Extraction

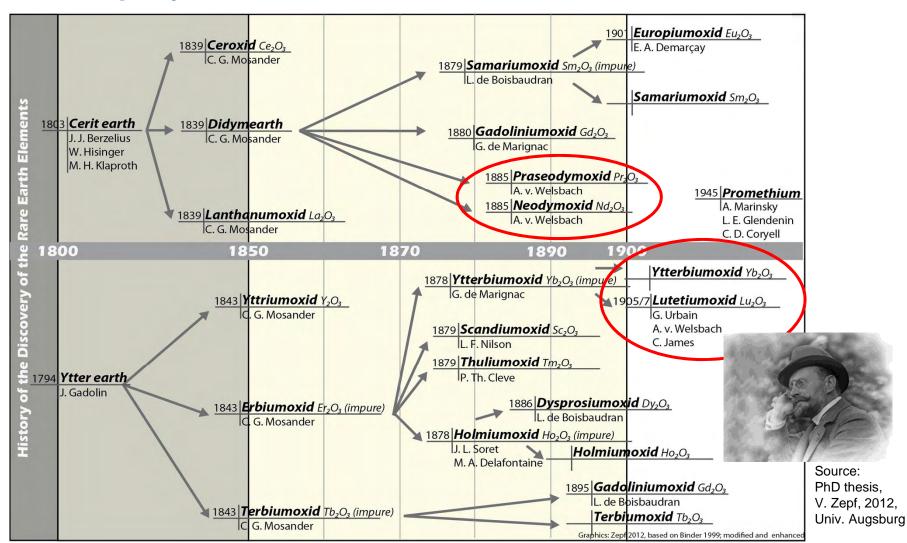
REREX

Produktion der Zukunft – Kritische Rohstoffe 19.03.2014

Dr. Stefan Pirker, Head of R&D

Carl Auer von Welsbach Rare Earth Scientist, Entrepreneur and Company Founder







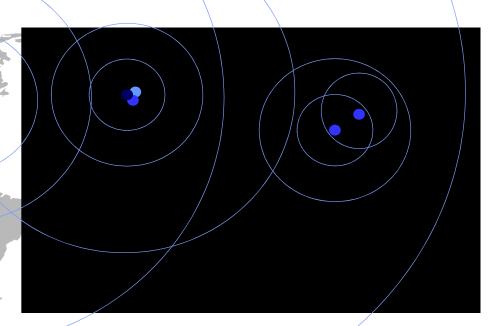
Our History – Rare Earths from the Beginning

- 1898 Carl Auer von Welsbach founds the company
- 1903 Production of Rare Earth containing Mischmetal and lighter-flints
- 1916 Ferro alloy production
- 1949 Production Sodium Perborate and Rare Earths Compounds
- 1959 Production of Hard Metal Powders
- 1969 Vanadium Oxide Production
- 1978 Recycling activities of metal-containing waste
- 1985 Vacuum alloy production
- 1983 Production of Rare Earths containing Storage Alloys for batteries
- 1992 Production of Rare Earths containing materials for investment casting
- 1995 ISO 9001 Certification
- 1996 Production of Materials for Rare Earths and Vanadium containing catalysts
- 1996 Treibacher Auermet d.o.o. in Ravne/Slo is founded
- 2002 Acquisition of Rare Earths Business from Meldform/UK
- 2004 Supply of API Rare Earth starting material for the pharmaceutical industry
- 2004 Production of nickel based alloys
- 2008 Production of Rare Earths containing feed additive
- 2012 GMP certificate is awarded
- 2013 Acquisition of Leuchtstoffwerk Breitungen GmbH Rare Earths materials



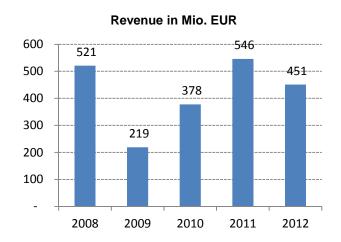
Treibacher Industrie AG at a Glance

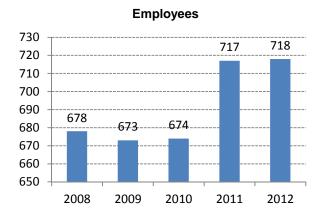
- Althofen Headquarter, Research and Development, Production, Sales, Engineering
- Toronto (Canada), Shanghai (China), Tokyo (Japan),
- Ravne (Slovenia) Production
- Evonik Treibacher GmbH (Austria) Joint Venture with Evonik (50%)
- Leuchtstoffwerk Breitungen GmbH (Germany) Phosphors and Security materials
- Privately owned company
- Financial stability
- Sustainable strategy



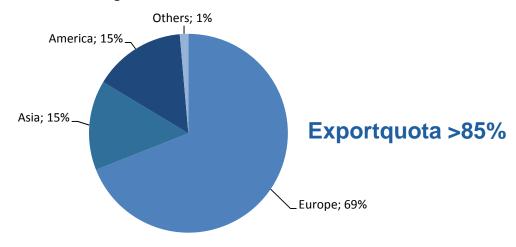


Facts and Figures 2012



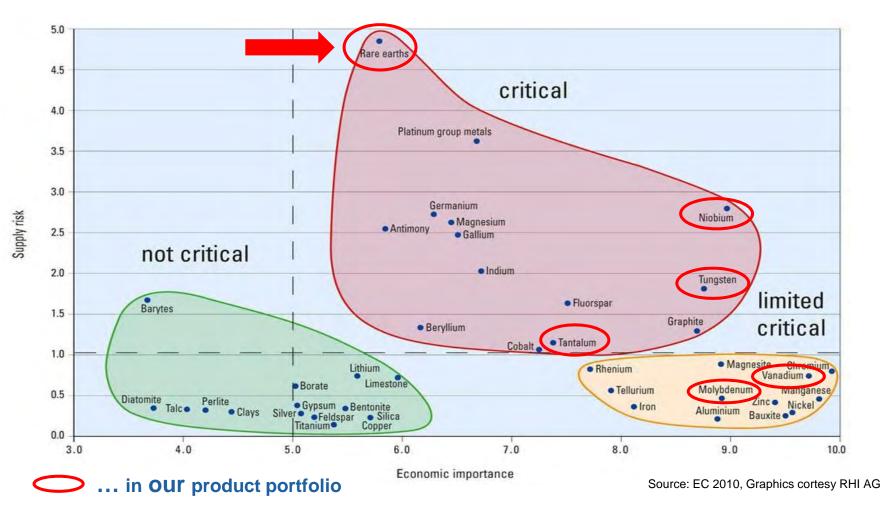


Regional Revenue distribution





EC Rawmaterials Initiative - 14 critical Rawmaterials





Rare Earths?

"the vitamines for modern life"

Group of 17 closely related chemical elements (f-elements) Traded as: **Exceptional properties for high** performance materials Oxides, Carbonates, ... **Fluorescence** Colouring **Pure Metalls:** Sc Oxygen On/Off-take Y, Nd, Ce, Dy > 99% Magnetic Moment **Alloys** Conductivity Didym = Nd/Pr **Hydrogen Storage Capacity** Mischmetall = Ce/La/Pr/(Nd) Y FeNd Light Middle Heavy Nd Pm Sm Gd | Tb Eu Но Yb La Ce Pr Dy Er Tm Lu

RE Applications

Phosphors, Luminescence ~ 8%

- Energy efficient lighting
- LED, LCD, plasma diplays
- Laser

Ce, La, Eu, Tb, Y, Gd

Others

~ 6%

- Water treatment
- Pigments
- Fertilizers, animal feed
- Nuclear technology
- Defence

Ce, La, Gd, Y



Glass, Polishing, Ceramics ~ 26%

- Polishing compounds for glass
- Colouring, decolouring in glass mft.
- Ceramic stabilizers (bio-, structural-)
- Electroceramics (e.g. MLCCs)
- Ion conductors (eg SOFC, membranes)
 - Semiconductor mft.

Ce, La, Y, Sc, Ho, Dy

Metal alloys, batteries ~ 20%

- Steel and iron casting
- Super alloys
- Flintstones
- NiMH batteries
- Fuel cells
- Hydrogen storage
- Light weight constr. (e.g. cars)

Ce, La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Sc

Catalysts

~ 19%

- Automotive for TWC, DOC
- Refining, chemical processing
- Fuel additive for DPF

Ce, La, Pr, Nd, Y



- Motors and generators (windturbines, electric cars, hybrids)
- Hard discs
- MRI
- Speakers

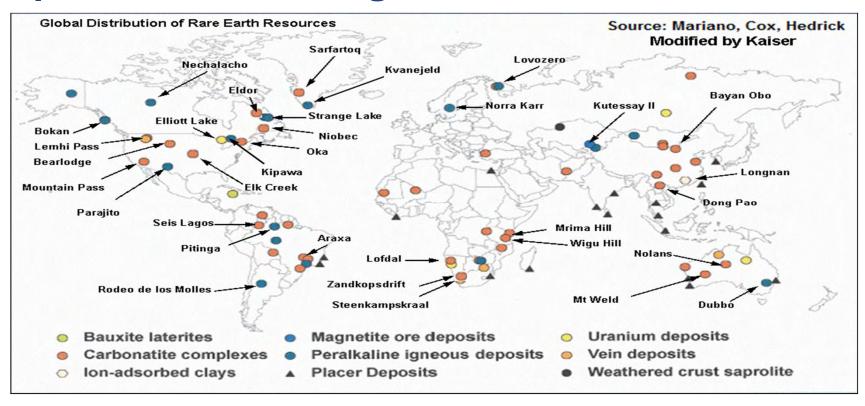
- Magnetic cooling

Nd, Pr. Dv. Sm. Tb. La

Source: Öko-Institut, TIAG, 2012-14

RE Mining Projects – Need for Separation Technologies





More than 400 RE-projects being (mainly financially) developed

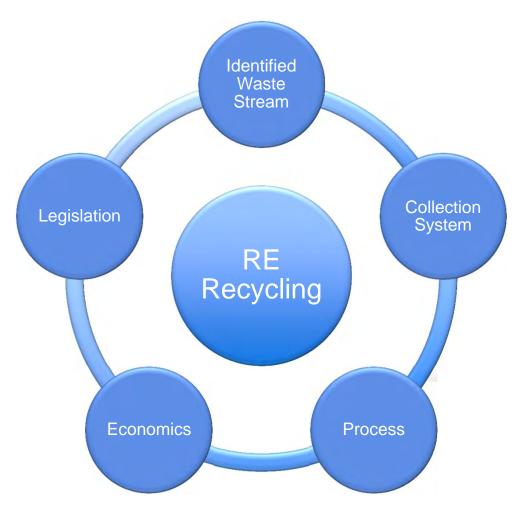
Demand for extraction and separation technologies needed esp. for HREE (Y, Sc, Dy)

China still >90 % market share, Lynas and Molycorp struggle (esp. LREE, cost bench-mark)

Past price hike not sustainable, HREE special situation



RE-Recycling – Challenging Conditions



Most RE-applications are highly diverse and dissipative

Demand for complex physical and chemical extraction and separation technologies needed

Bench-mark – primary production

Past price hike not sustainable
HREE of interest

Legislative pressure

RE-waste typically not toxic, no hazardous waste, no radioactivity Limited legislative pressure to collect RE





Target: Technology

Workpackages

Development of new manufacturing processes for recycling and mining concentrates focused on Heavy Rare Earths (HREE), e.g. Yttrium, Scandium and Dysprosium

- ► RE Cracking of HREE feeds for concentrates (e.g. Yttrium, Scandium and Dysprosium)
- ► Extractiontechnologies for HREE

 New and improved fluid-extraction processes

 Supercritical CO₂ Extraction
 - → one main institutional Italian partner
 - → project volume of approx. Euro 2.5 mio







Source: ENEA



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