

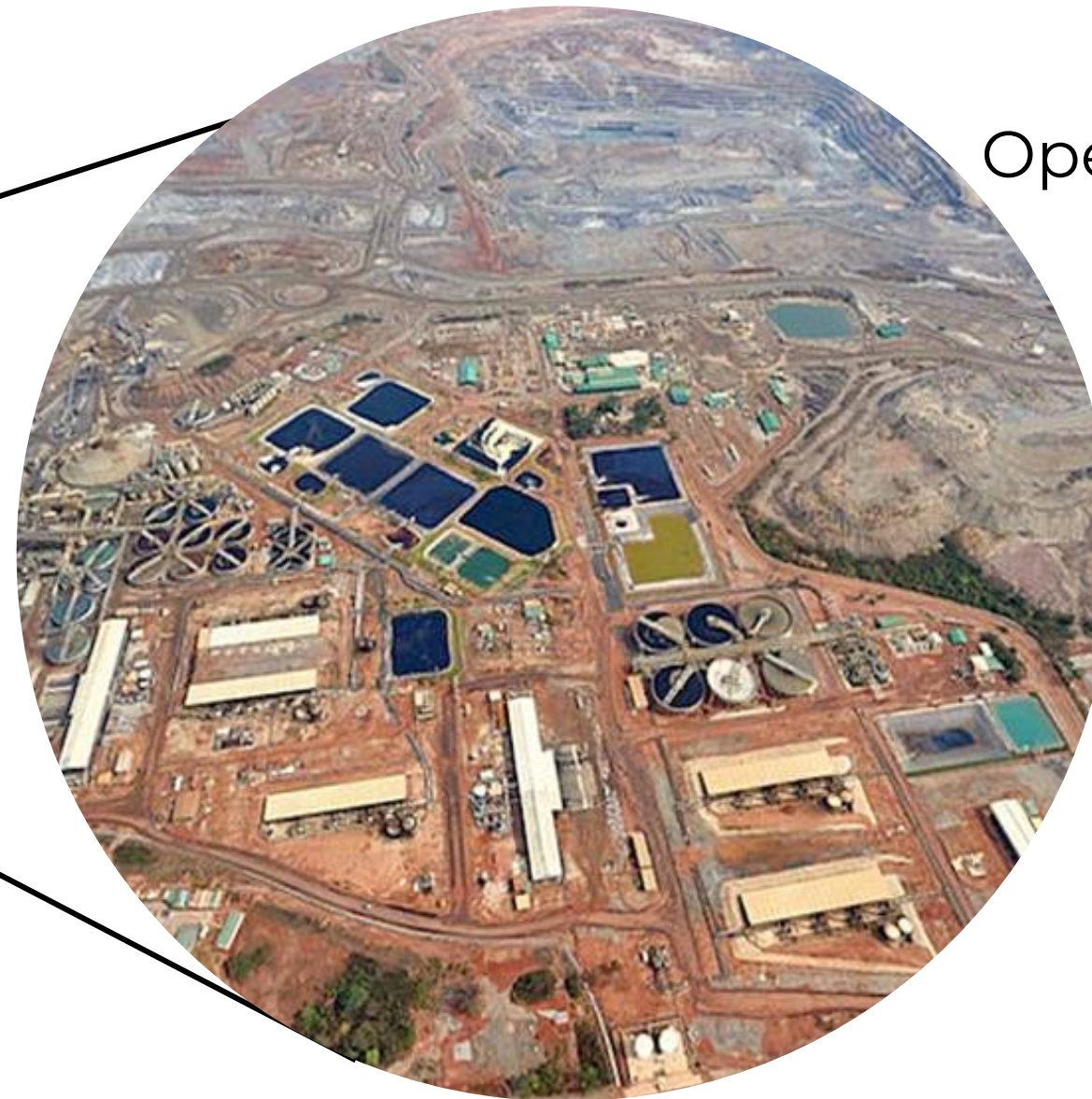


FIRST QUANTUM
MINERALS LTD

Running A Successful 4 Acid plant year Campaign

Kansanshi Mine

- Located in Solwezi (North-western province, Zambia)
- Owned and operated by First Quantum Minerals Ltd (80%), ZCCM – IH (20%)

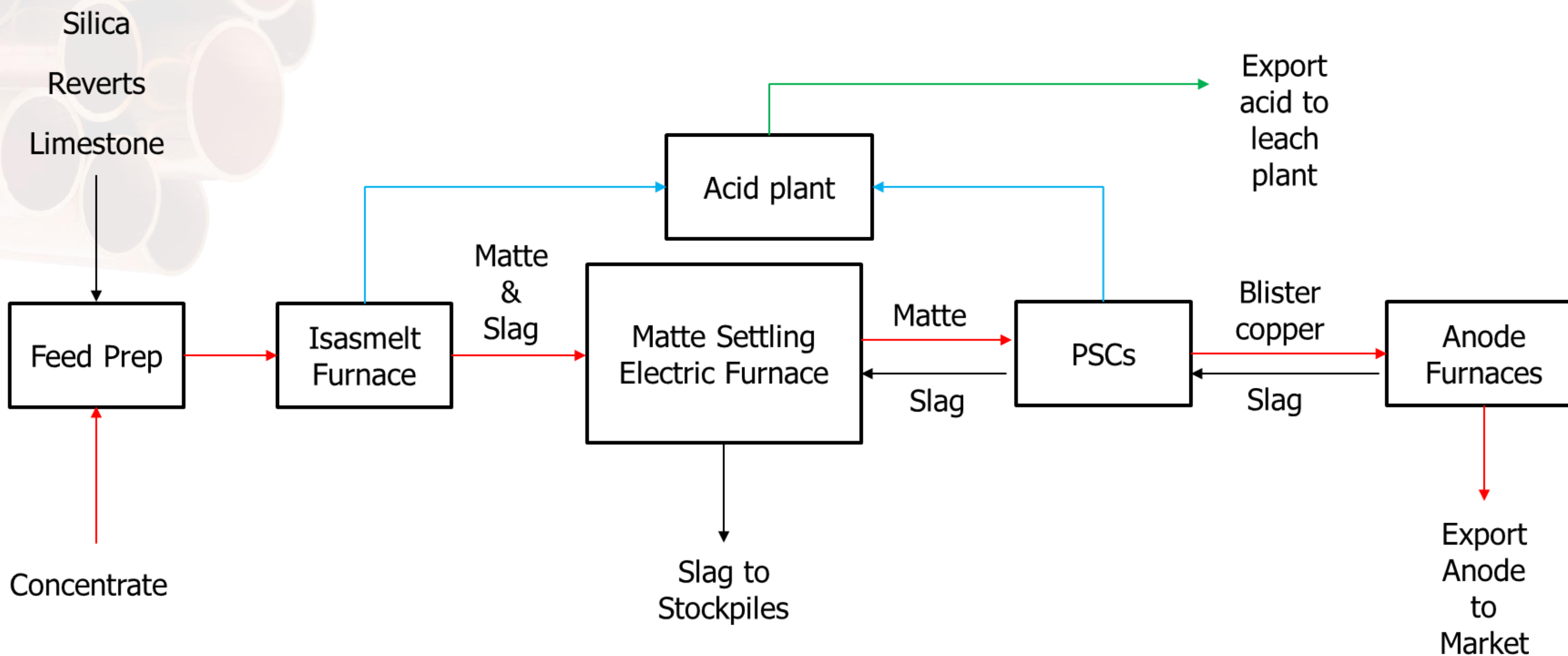


Open pit = **Oxide** and **Sulphide** ore

Leach-SX-EW
circuit

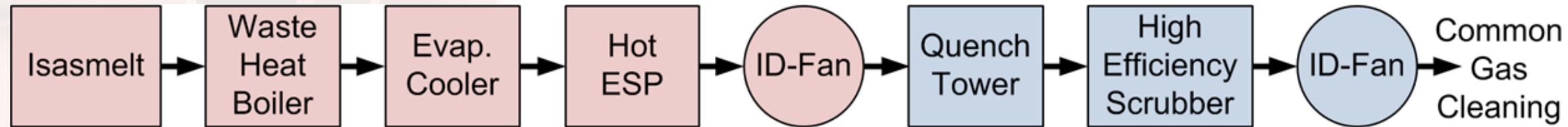
Flotation and
smelter route

Smelter Flowsheet

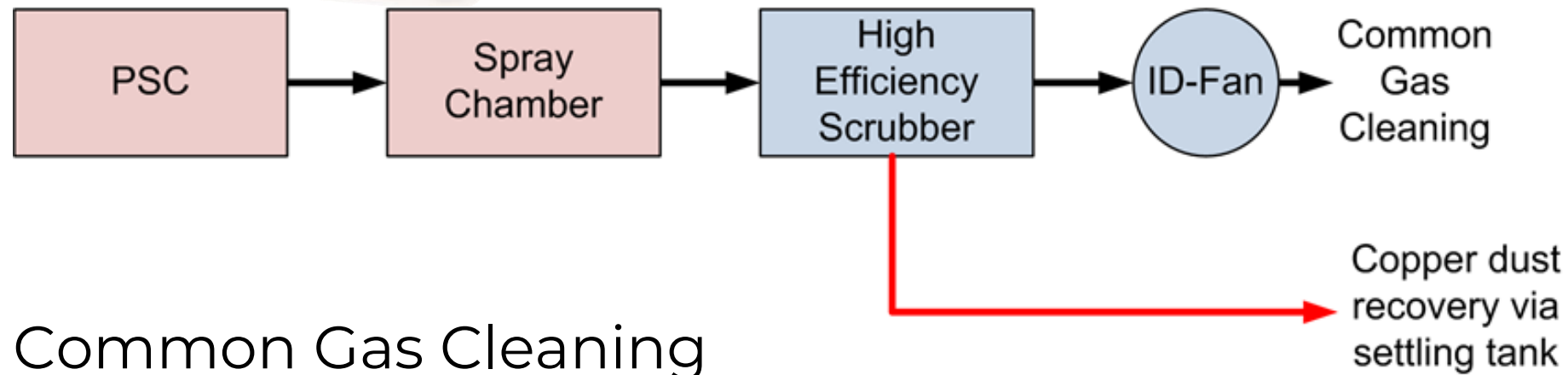


Acid plant flowsheet - Gas Cleaning

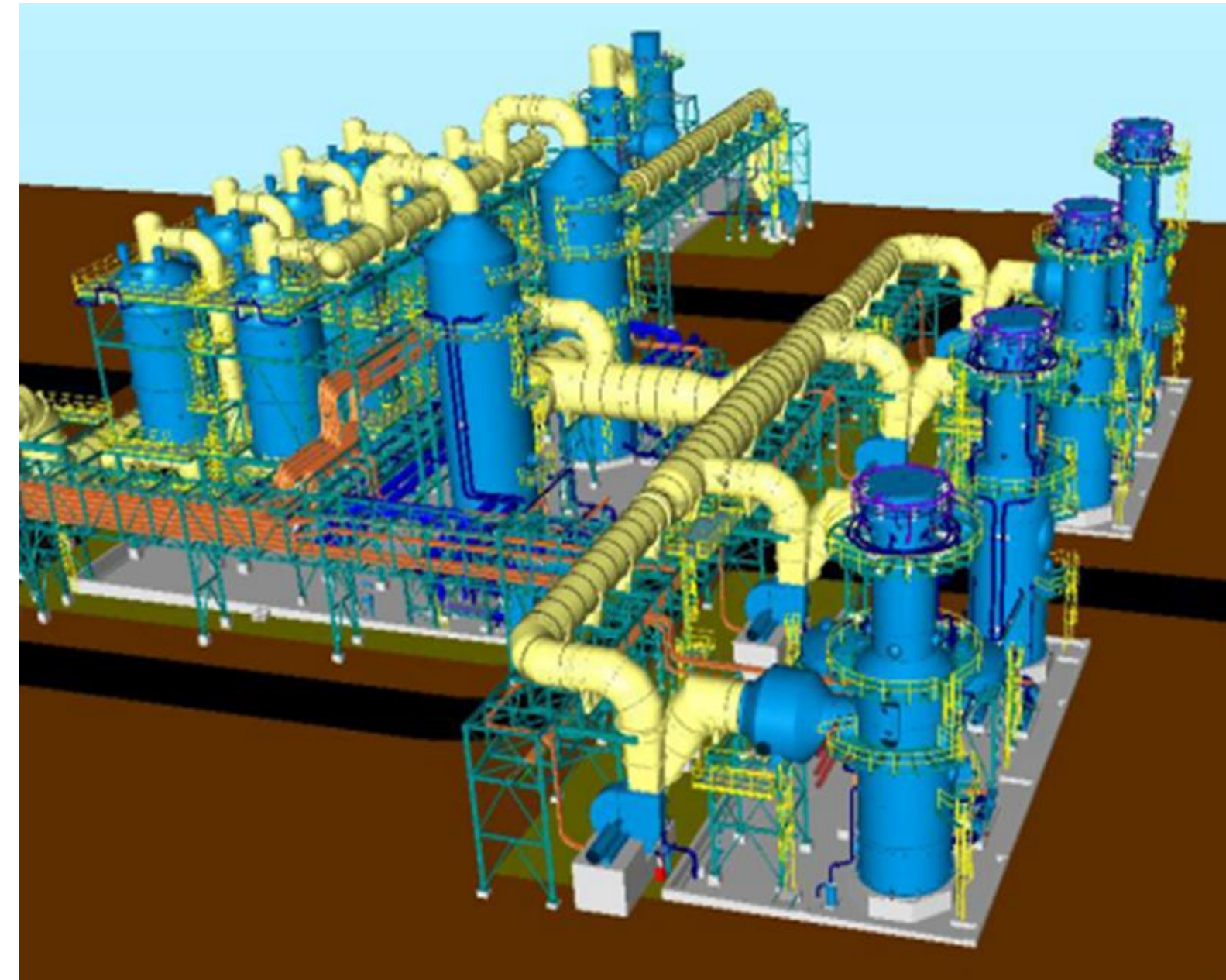
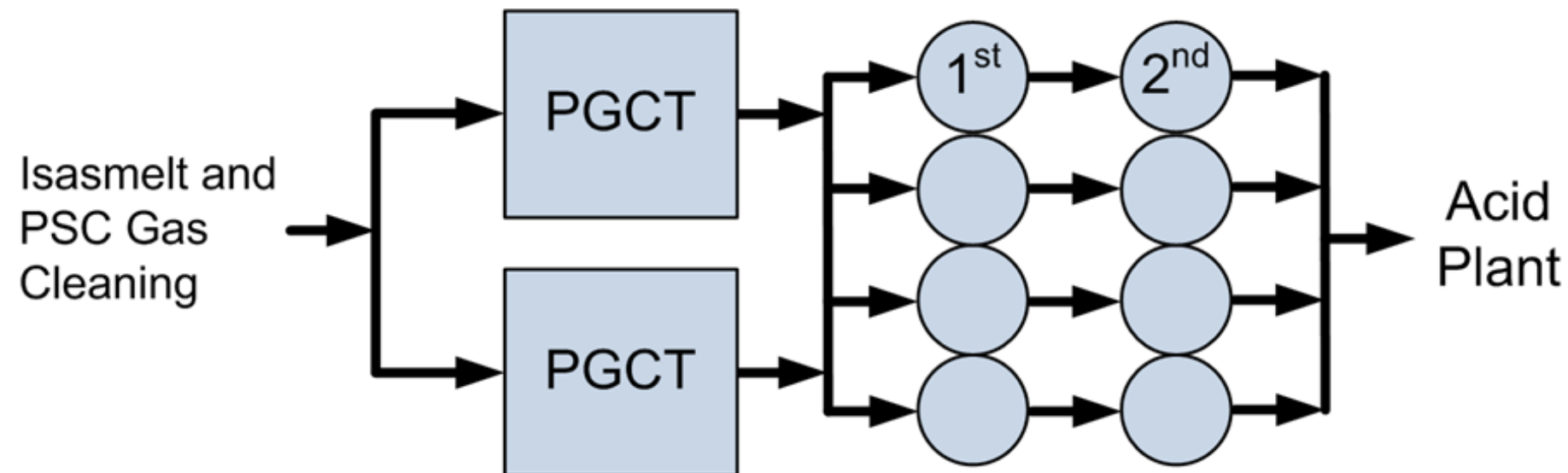
Isasmelt Gas Cleaning



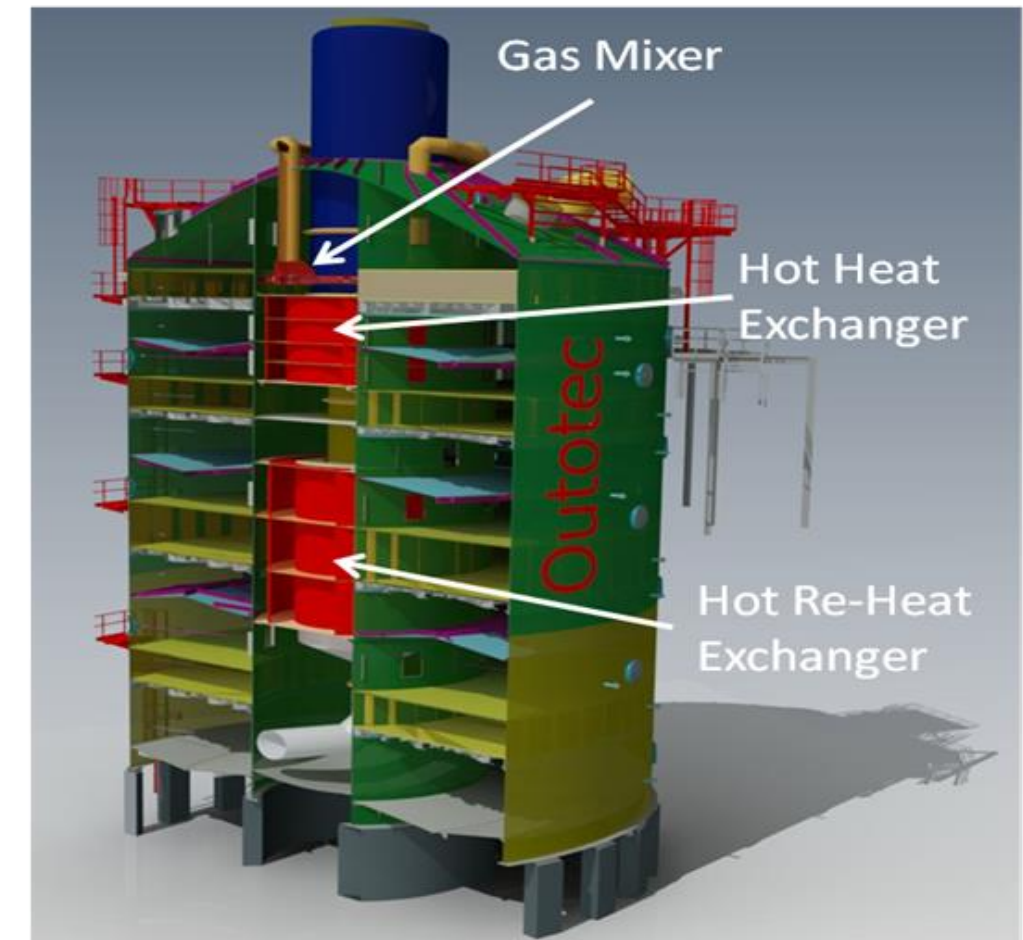
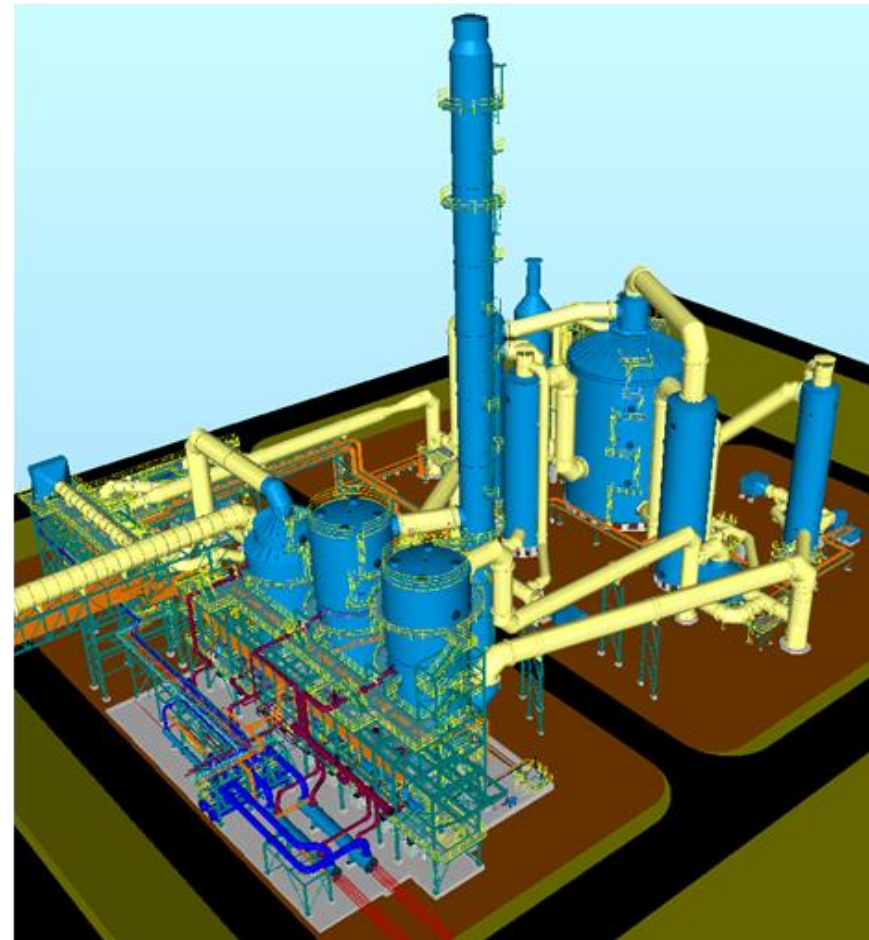
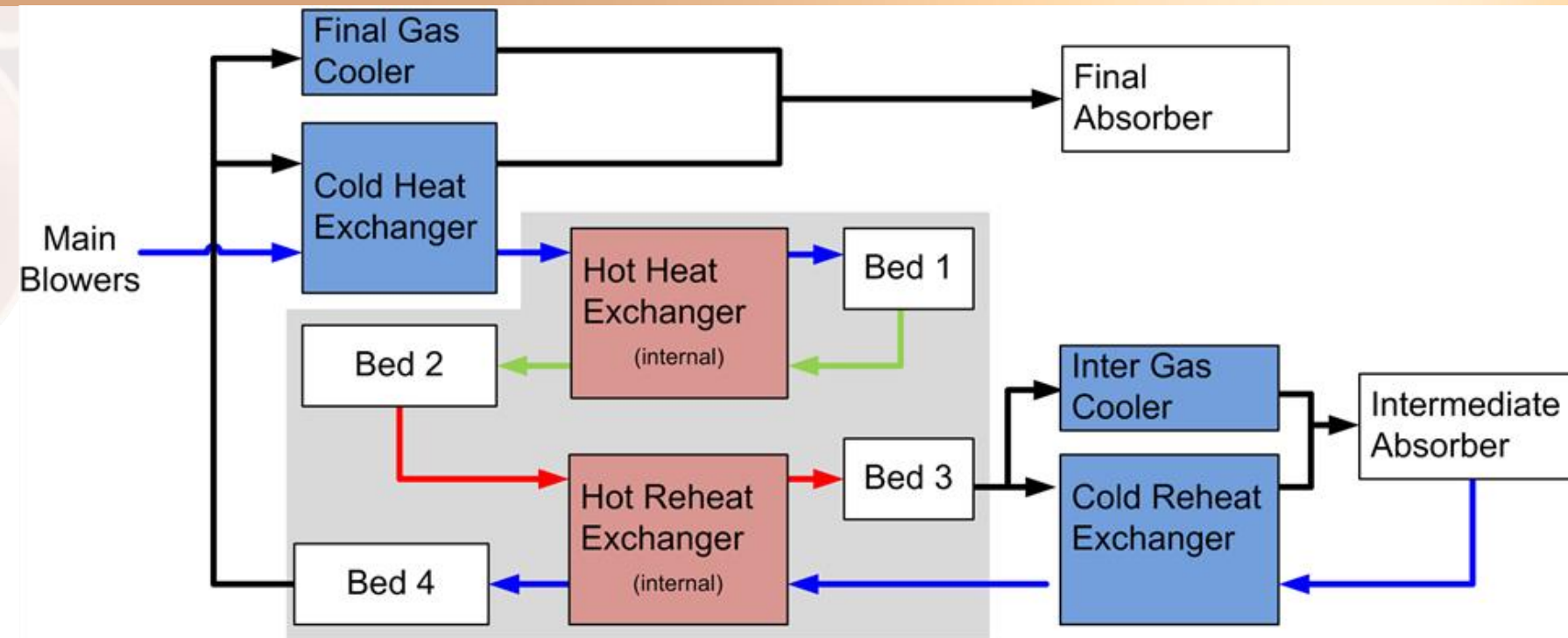
PSC Gas Cleaning



Common Gas Cleaning



Acid plant flowsheet - Oxidation & Strong Acid



Operation timeline

Commissioning - 2015

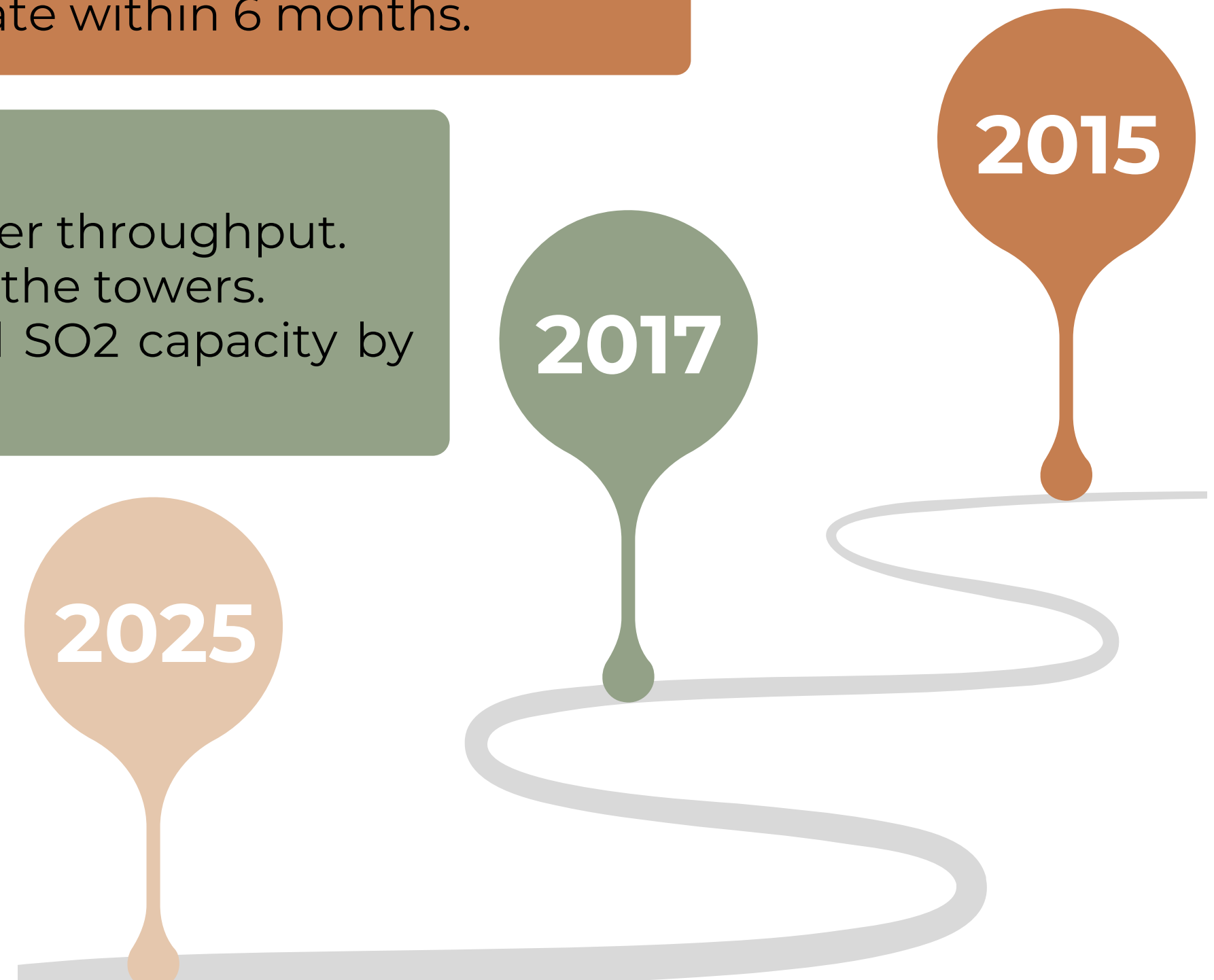
- First concentrate to Isasmelt – March
- Smelter ramped up to above nominal feed rate within 6 months.

Debottlenecking - 2017

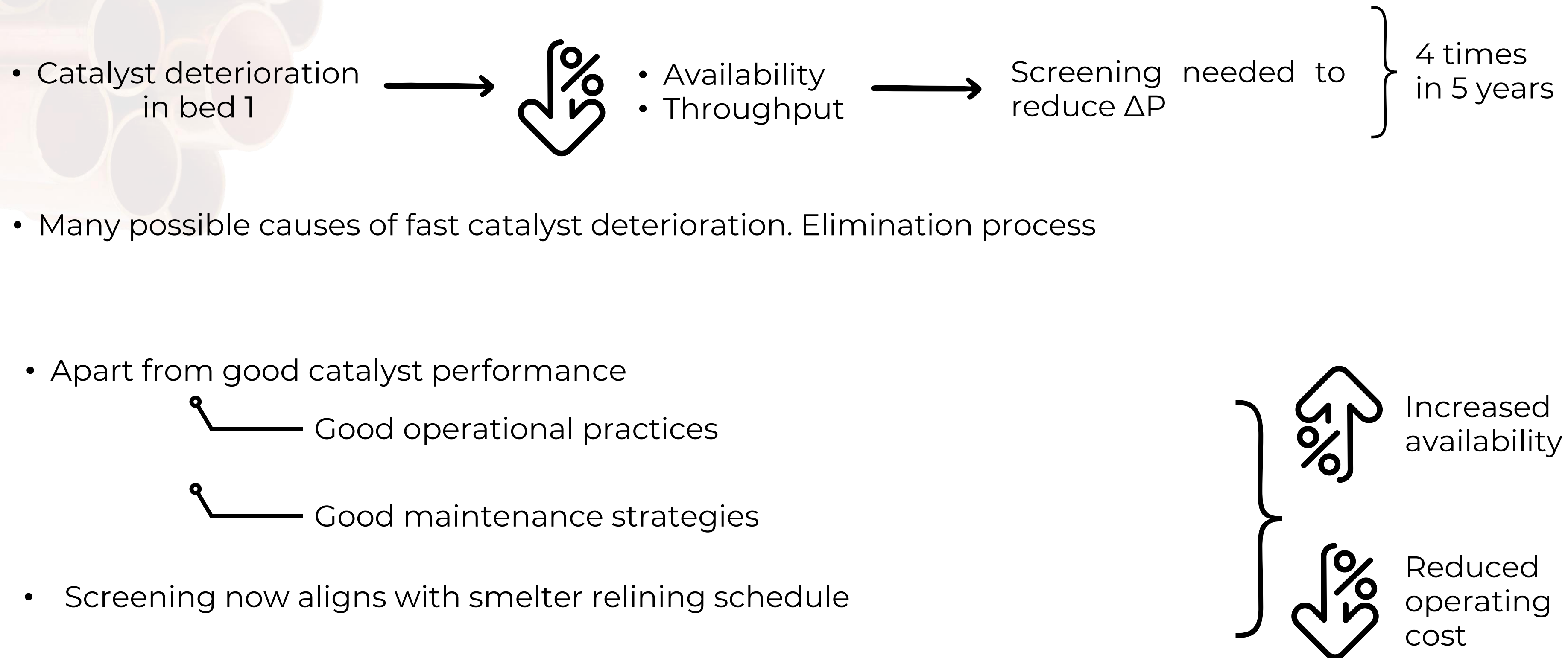
- High %S in the concentrates restricted smelter throughput.
- Modifications around the SO₂ converter and the towers.
- Reduced ΔP across the plant and increased SO₂ capacity by about 5%.

Smelter expansion - 2025

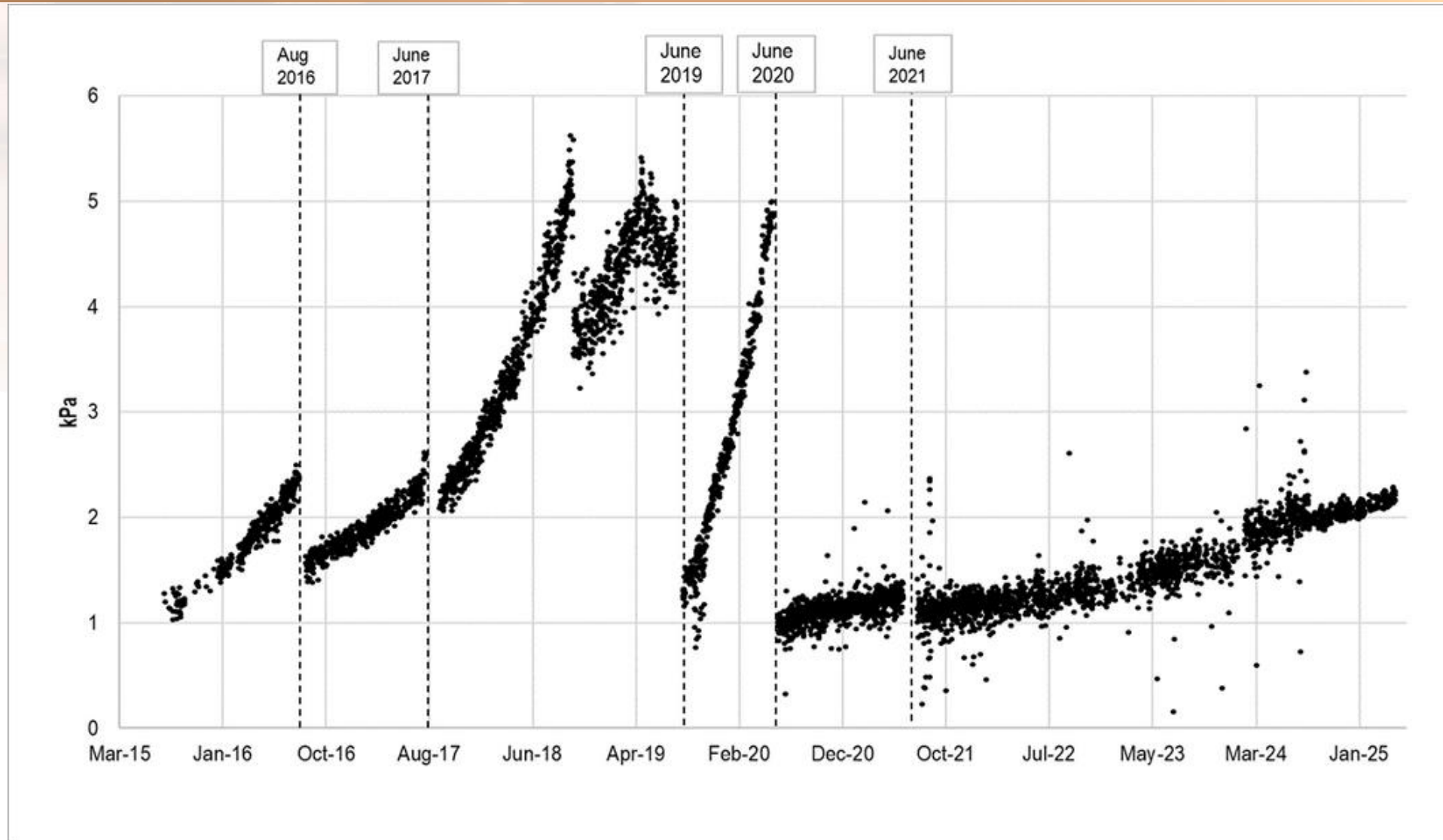
- Increase concentrate throughput to 1.6 MTPA.
- Old sulphur-burning plant acid plant converted to metallurgical off-gas duty to give additional capacity of 1000 t/d H₂SO₄.



Overview



Bed 1 pressure drop and Catalyst screening



- Fast pressure drop rise in bed 1
- Dust layer on top 100 -200 mm catalyst.
- Elimination process - Dust, Moisture, Poisons
- Samples results indicated slightly elevated levels of impurities than design. Si, F, High SO₂.

Operation timeline

Campaign No.	Time of Stoppage	Campaign Duration [Months]	Reason for Stoppage	Beds screened	Changes implemented	Achievement
1	Aug 2016	17	Unplanned stoppage - Isasmelt refractory failure	Bed 1 top layer		Bed1 ΔP reduced from 2.5 kPa to 1.5 kPa
2	Jun 2017	10	Planned stoppage - smelter turnaround	Bed 1 to Bed 4	Installed bed middle pressure Air filter changed Introduced sodium silicate at PGCTs	Bed 1 ΔP reduced from 2.2 kPa to 2.0 kPa
3	Jun 2019	24	Planned stoppage - Acid Plant turnaround	Bed 1		Pressure drop reduced from 4.7 kPa to 1.2 kPa
4	Jun 2020	12	Unplanned stoppage - High ΔP in Bed 1	Bed 1	Introduced dust protection catalyst on top layer Put new catalyst type on top of Bed 1	Bed 1 ΔP reduced to 1.0 kPa from 5.0 kPa
5	Jun 2021	12	Planned stoppage - smelter turnaround	Bed 1 to Bed 4	Catalyst was screened old no dust layers were found	Four years operation with ΔP in Bed 1 at 2.2 kPa

Good operational practices – Gas cleaning

- **Strict control of plant parameters**
 - double measurements in certain areas.
- **Independent data historian**
 - Made optimisations easier.
- **Video cameras in strategic areas.**
- **Feed forward control for gas flow**
 - More steady gas. Minimal operator interference.

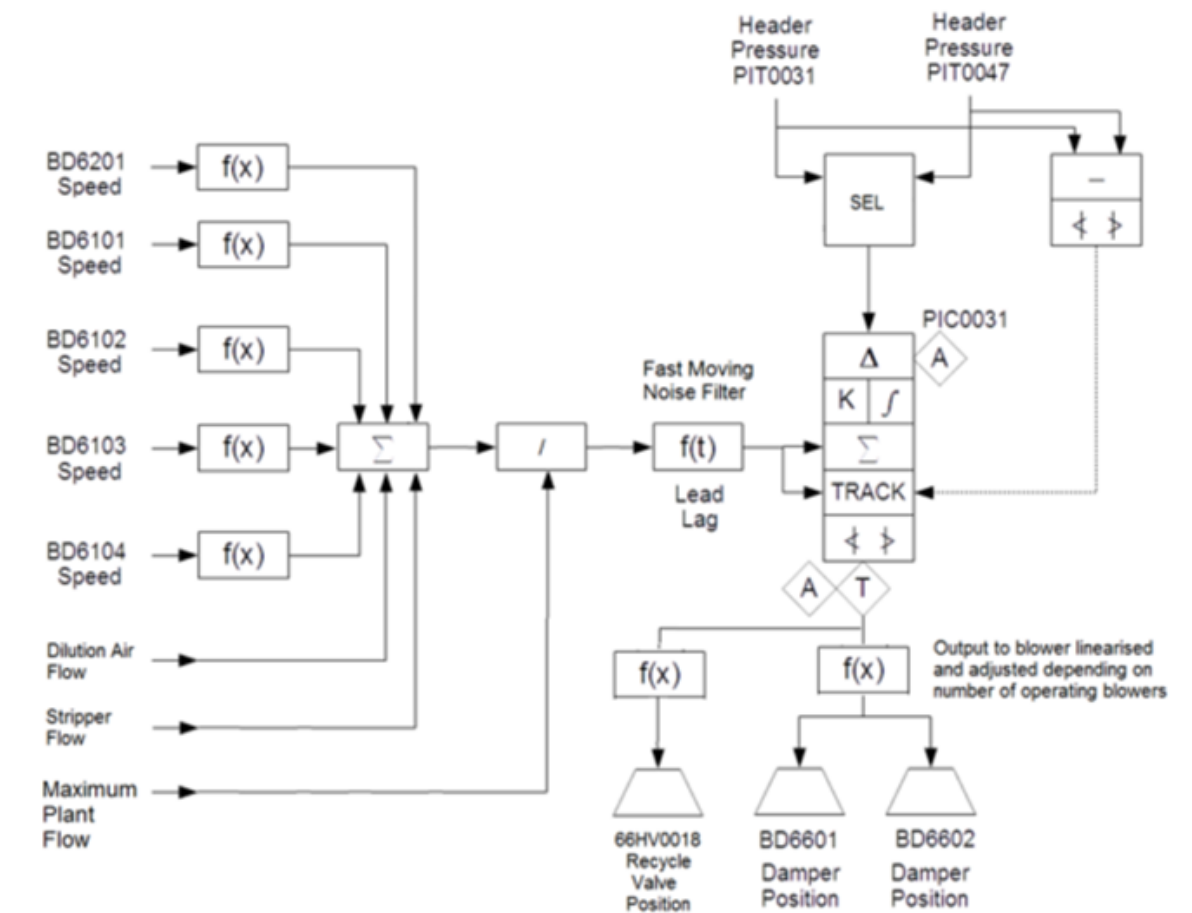


Figure 2 - SAP Blower Pressure Control

Good Operational practices – Oxidation and Strong acid

Highly automated temperature and pressure control

- Reduce operator interference
- Better protection of plant

High temperature resolution

- High temperature resolution on Bed 1 and Bed 4.
- Identify cold spots, heat up.

Enhanced SO₂ concentration control

- Predicted SO₂ based on concentrate blend.
- Dilution based on predicted SO₂.
- Operator adjustments are restricted for safety.

Condensate draining and monitoring

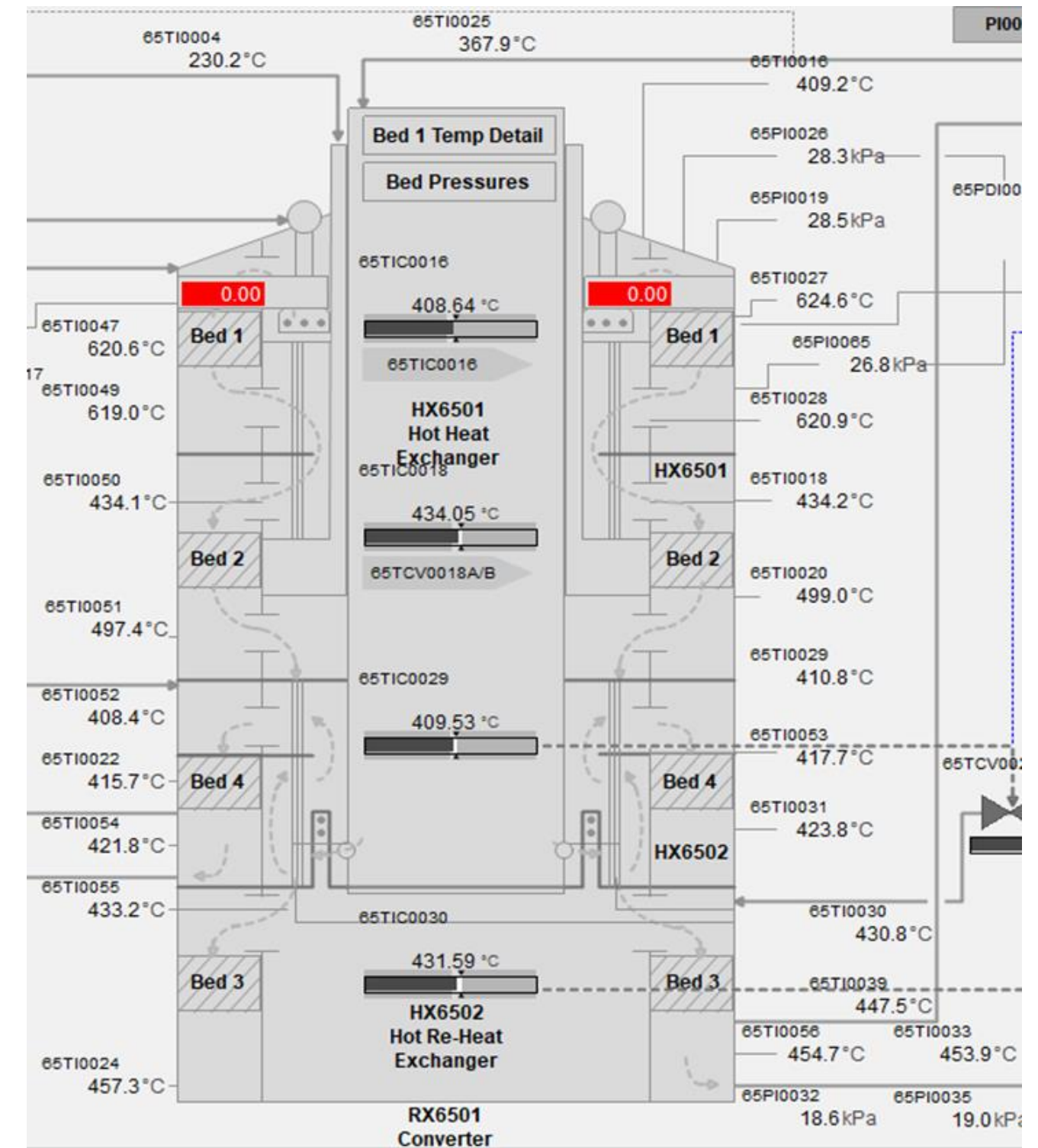
- CRHE, Stack, pressure ports, HX, blower inlet.

Strong acid Concentration and temperature

- Two independent online instruments for acid concentration control on both DT and AT (4 total).
- Backed up with field lab samples and analyses.

Fluoride monitoring and control

- Manual samples every shift. Dose sodium silicate if above 1ppm.



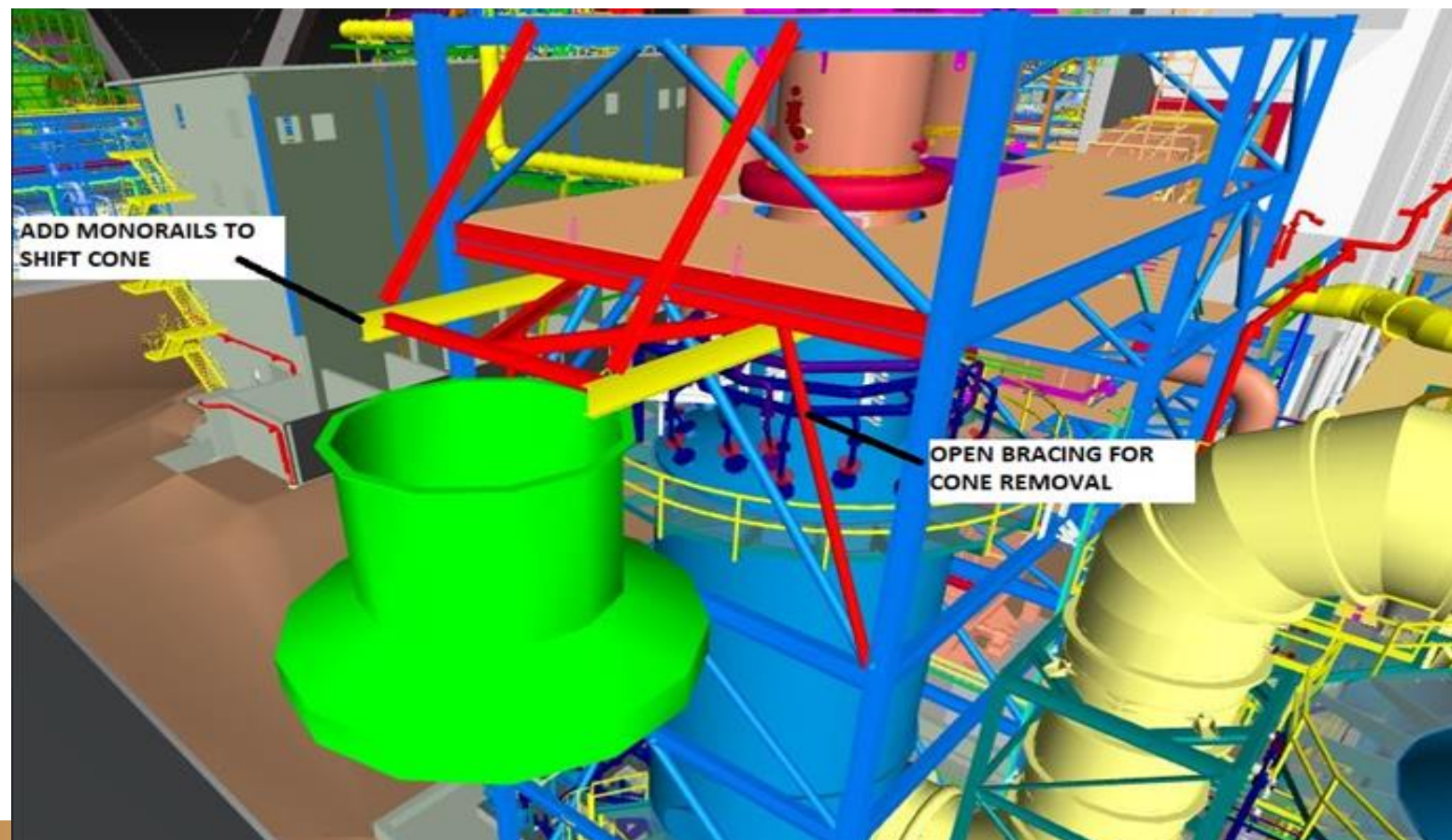
Maintenance practices – Gas cleaning

Change materials of construction in high corrosion areas

- Blower casing and impeller – Rubber lined Carbon steel to super duplex
- Quench tower cone – Rhepanol-lined carbon steel to Rhepanol-lined stainless
- Scrubber cone – Duplex to FRP
- Scrubber internal bolts– Duplex to Hastelloy.

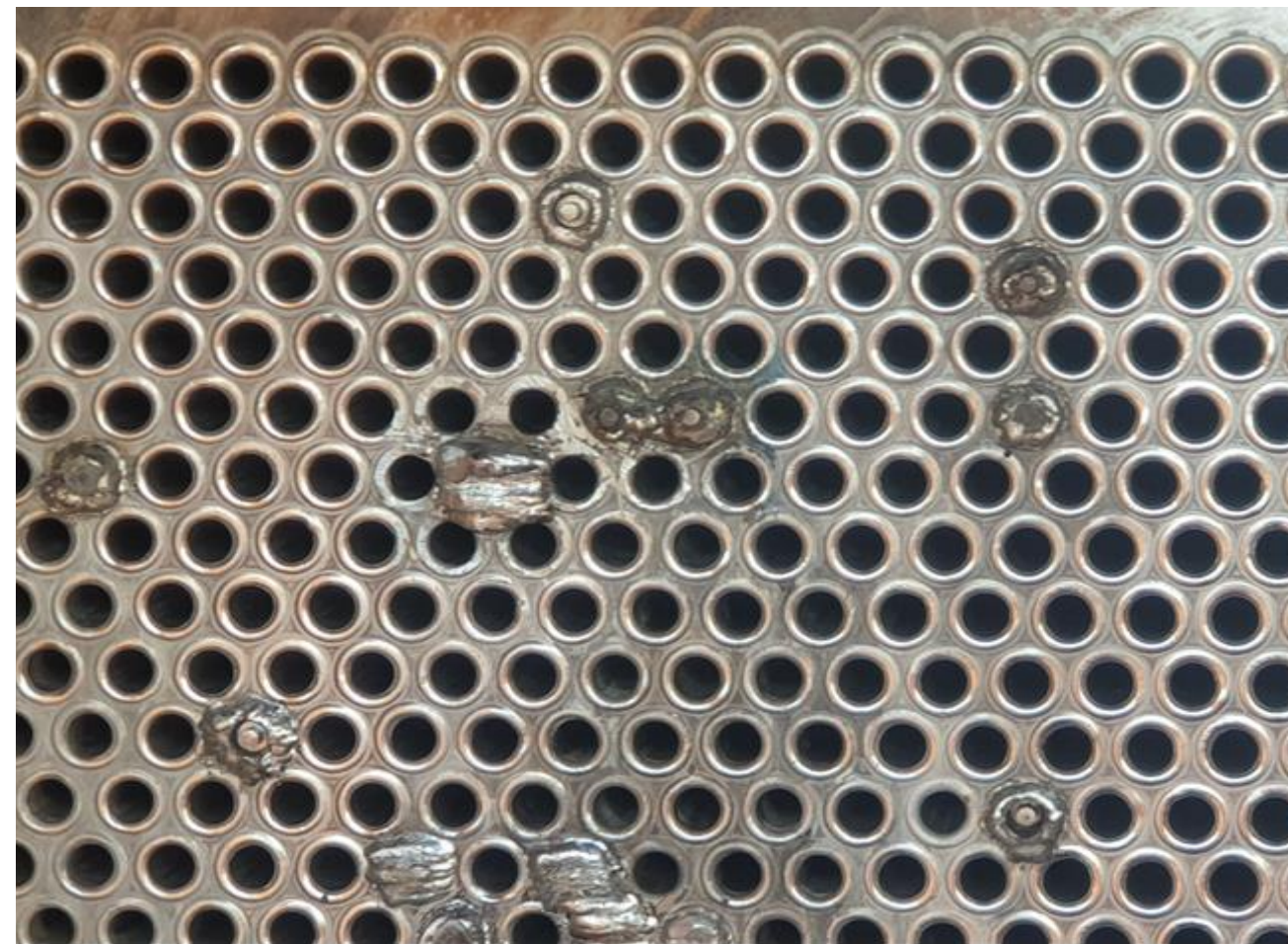
Change instrumentation type

- Pressure transmitters changed to differential-pressure type
- WESPs band heaters thermocouples were changed to optic fibre type



Maintenance practices – Acid plant

- Anodic protection on all the acid coolers
- Good water treatment program
- Condition monitoring team with advanced gadgets and equipment
- Keeping strategic spares on site



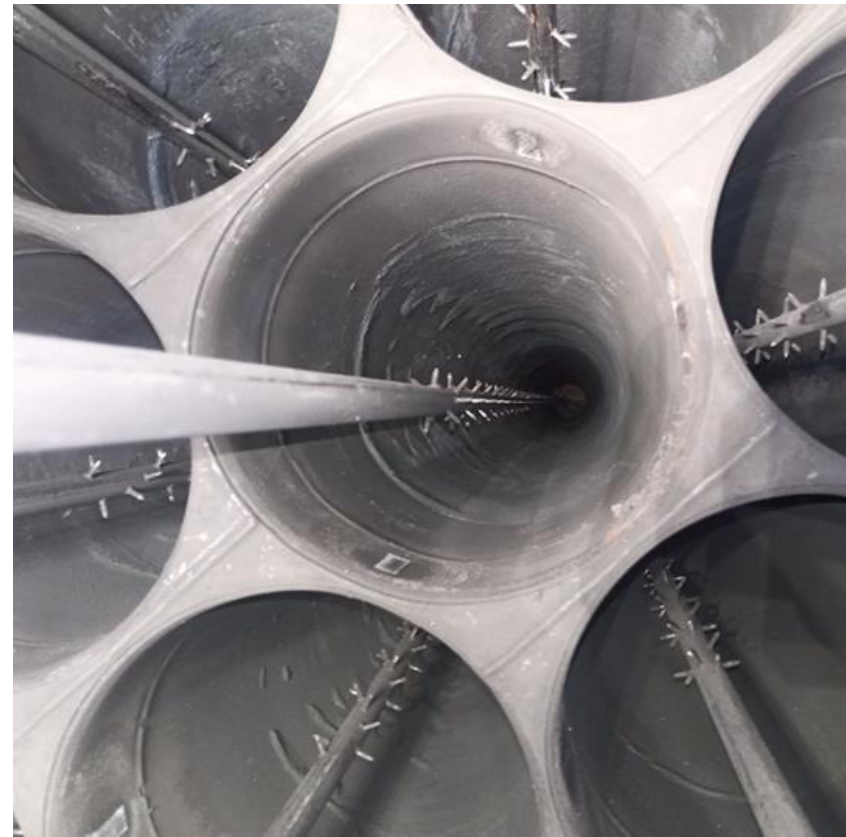
Challenges – Gas cleaning

Quench tower circulation pipes blocking



- Gradual build-up
- High Selenium content
- Requires frequent cleaning

WESPs tubes cleaning



- Gradual build-up, cause high rate of flash-overs.
- Difficult to clean

Scrubber bricks spalling



- Carbon bricks above quench nozzles
- mostly localised

Challenges – Acid plant

Hot heat Exchanger

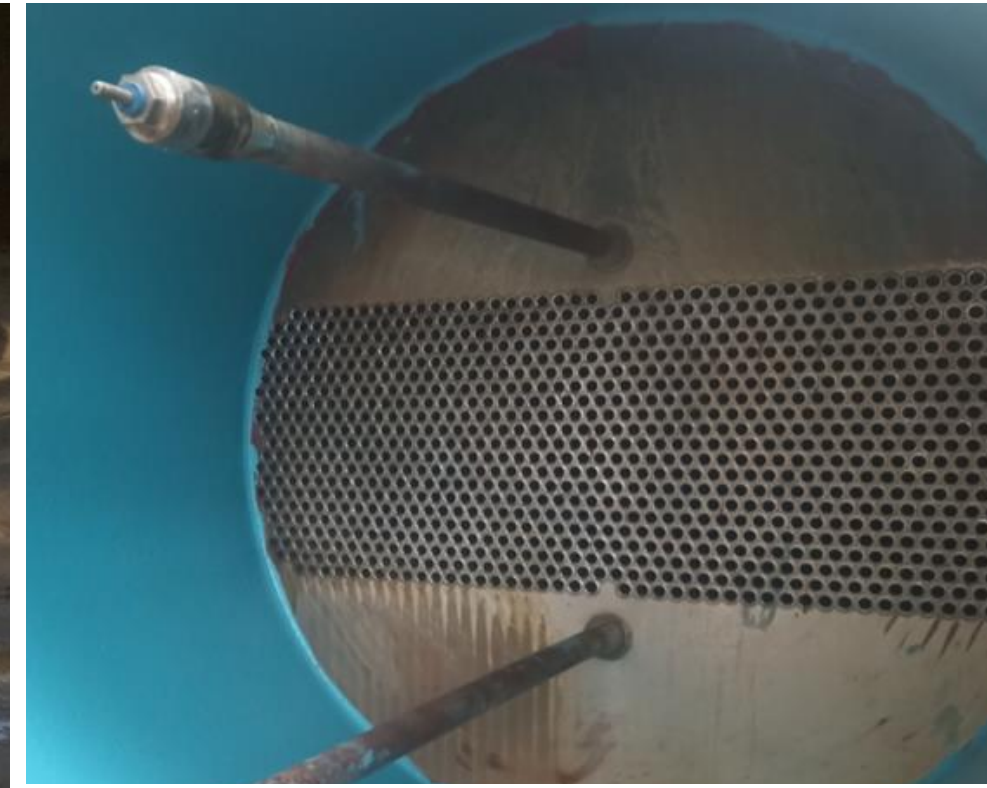


- Metal loss on the tubes.
- High ΔP across heat exchanger
- Deposit on bed 2 surface
- Difficult to clean

Fluoride monitoring

- Online monitoring solution required

Silt in cooling tower



- Silt depositing in cooling tower
- Cause under-deposit corrosion in acid coolers

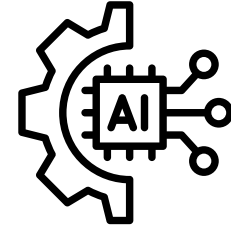
Key takeaways



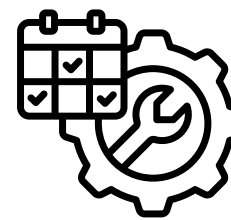
Strict control of parameters requires reliable measurement



Data collections tools and data analysis



High automation of process gives more stable operations.



Management support for continuous improvement.



End



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