



OUR TECHNOLOGY



Clean TeQ's Clean-iX® continuous ion exchange process provides highly efficient extraction and purification for a range of valuable strategic metals from slurries and solutions. Clean TeQ is focused on applying its proprietary ion exchange processes to the recovery of strategic metals from ores and tailings where the conventional routes are economically marginal or pose an environmental burden that is not sustainable.

Clean-iX® covers the complete spectrum of leach systems (both acid and alkaline):

- Continuous Resin-In-Column (cLX) for clarified leach solutions (<4% solids);
- Continuous Resin-In-Pulp (cRIP) and Resin-in-Leach (cRIL) for slurries (4-50% solids);
- Continuous Elution (U-Column) for metal elution and purification.

Clean-iX® has the following benefits for mining applications:

- Optimised resin inventories, up to 25% less than fixed or batch systems;
- Simple to operate and maintain;
- High turn turn-down ratios to allow for fluctuations in feed grade and operations;

Clean TeQ will own, joint venture or develop assets where the application of our technical approach opens significant values that were previously not able to be captured. Focus will be on ores that are lower grade or polymetallic where the advantages of using a direct concentration process to provide the economic driver. Those metals that are of a strategic nature and where future offtake is growing are also on our radar.



Continuous Resin-In-Column (cLX)

Clean-iX® Continuous Resin-In-Column (cLX) is a continuous counter-current process that extracts metals from clarified leach solutions. The cLX system uses moving packed bed resin columns, where the solution and resin are contacted in counter-current flows.

The Clean-iX® cLX system is the most efficient method of direct adsorption available and is suitable for large and small flow rates. cLX operates on solutions with up to 4% solids, minimising pre-filtration requirements.



Clean-iX® Continuous Resin-In-Pulp (cRIP) is a continuous counter current process that directly extracts metals from leached pulps (up to 50% /w solids) and with high resin concentrations (up to 40%v/v). The resin and slurry are mixed directly and moved counter currently in a series of contactors, maximising the efficiency of the process and recovery of target metals. cRIP systems can be integrated with any leaching, elution and purification technology.

In some applications, Continuous Resin-In-Leach (cRIL) gives higher leach recovery rates with a reduction in leaching lixiviants. Here, resin is contacted with slurry during the leaching process for metal extraction.





Continuous Elution

Clean-iX® Elution systems use continuous counter current processing of loaded resins to produce a high purity and concentration metal product solutions.

Clean TeQ's patented UColumn Elution uses a "concentration desorption" process, concentrating the metal in solution as well as scrubbing impurities off the resin. This reduces or eliminates the requirement for downstream purification processes as the product eluate stream contains a high concentration of target metals with minimal impurities. Due to its high efficiency, CleaniX ® Elution systems typically have lower reagent consumptions (up to 33%) compared to batch systems.





Metals

Clean-iX® can be used to recover the following metals:

Precious Metals:	Platinum Group Metals:	Base Metals:	Rare Earth Elements:	Specialty Metals:			
				Scandium			
Gold Silver	Platinum Palladium	Copper Nickel	Light (LRE)	Vanadium Niobium			
	Rhodium	Cobalt	Medium (MRE) Heavy (HRE)	Tantalum			
	Iridium	Zinc		Uranium Titanium			

hydrogen 1 H lithium 3 Li	beryllium 4 Be		Heavy M Platinum Precious I Radioacti Base Met Rare Eart	Group N Metals ive Eleme cals th Elemen	ents Its								boron 5 B	6 C	nitrogen 7 N	oxygen 8 0	flourine 9 F	hellium 2 He 10 Ne
^{sodium} 11 Na	1 12										^{aluminium} 13 A	^{silicon} 14 Si	^{phosphorus} 15 P	sulfur 16 S	17 17 Cl	18 Ar		
^{potassium} 19 K	^{calcium} 20 Ca		21 Sc	^{titanium} 22 Ti	^{vanadium} 23 V	^{chromium} 24 Cr	^{manganese} 25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	^{nickel} 28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	^{germanium} 32 Ge	arsenic 33 As	^{selenium} 34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
^{rubidium} 37 Rb	strontium 38 Sr		yttrium 39 Y	^{zirconium} 40 Zr	^{niobium} 41 Nb	^{molybdenum} 42 Mo	43 Tc	^{ruthenium} 44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Ph	47 47 Ag	^{cadmium} 48 Cd	^{indium} 49 In	50 Sn	^{antimony} 51 Sb	^{tellurium} 52 Te	iodine 53	^{xenon} 54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba	57-70 ★	71 Lu	^{hafnium} 72 Hf	^{tantalum} 73 Ta	^{tungsten} 74 W	^{rhenium} 75 Re	osmium 76 OS	^{iridium} 77 Ir	platinum 78 Pt	gold 79 Au	^{mercury} 80 Hg	thallium 81 TI	82 Pb	^{bismuth} 83 Bi	^{polonium} 84 Po	astatine 85 At	^{radon} 86 Rn
^{francium} 87 Fr	^{radium} 88 Ra	89-102 **	^{lawrencium} 103 Lr	^{rutherfordium} 104 Rf	^{dubnium} 105 Db	^{seaborgium} 106 Sg	^{bohrium} 107 Bh	hassium 108 HS	neitnerium 109 Mt	110 Uun	unununium 111 Uuu	ununbium 112 Uub		^{ununquadium} 114 Uuq				
			lanthanum 57	cerium 58	praseodymium 59	neodymium 60	promethium 61	samarium 62	europium 63	gadolinium 64	terbium 65	dysprosium 66	holmium 67	erbium 68	thulium 69	ytterbium 70	1	

*Lanthanide Series	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	europium 63 EU	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	^{erbium} 68 Er	^{thulium} 69 Tm	ytterbium 70 Yb
**Actinide Series	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 PU	95 Am	96 Cm	97 97 Bk	^{californium} 98 Cf	einsteinium 99 Es	^{fermium} 100 Fm	101 Md	^{nobelium} 102 No

