

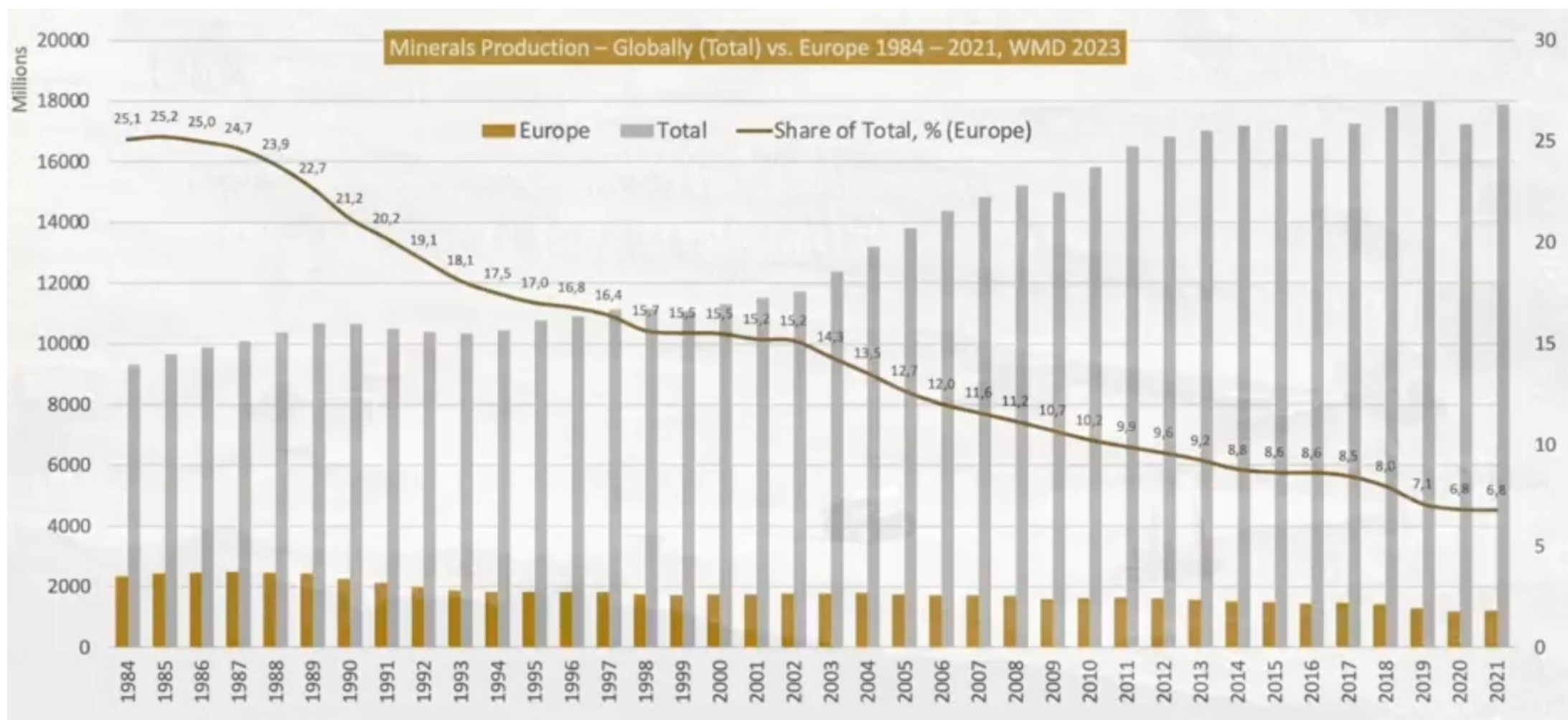
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# Technology and the metals industry

World Materials Forum 2023

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# Declining minerals production in Europe

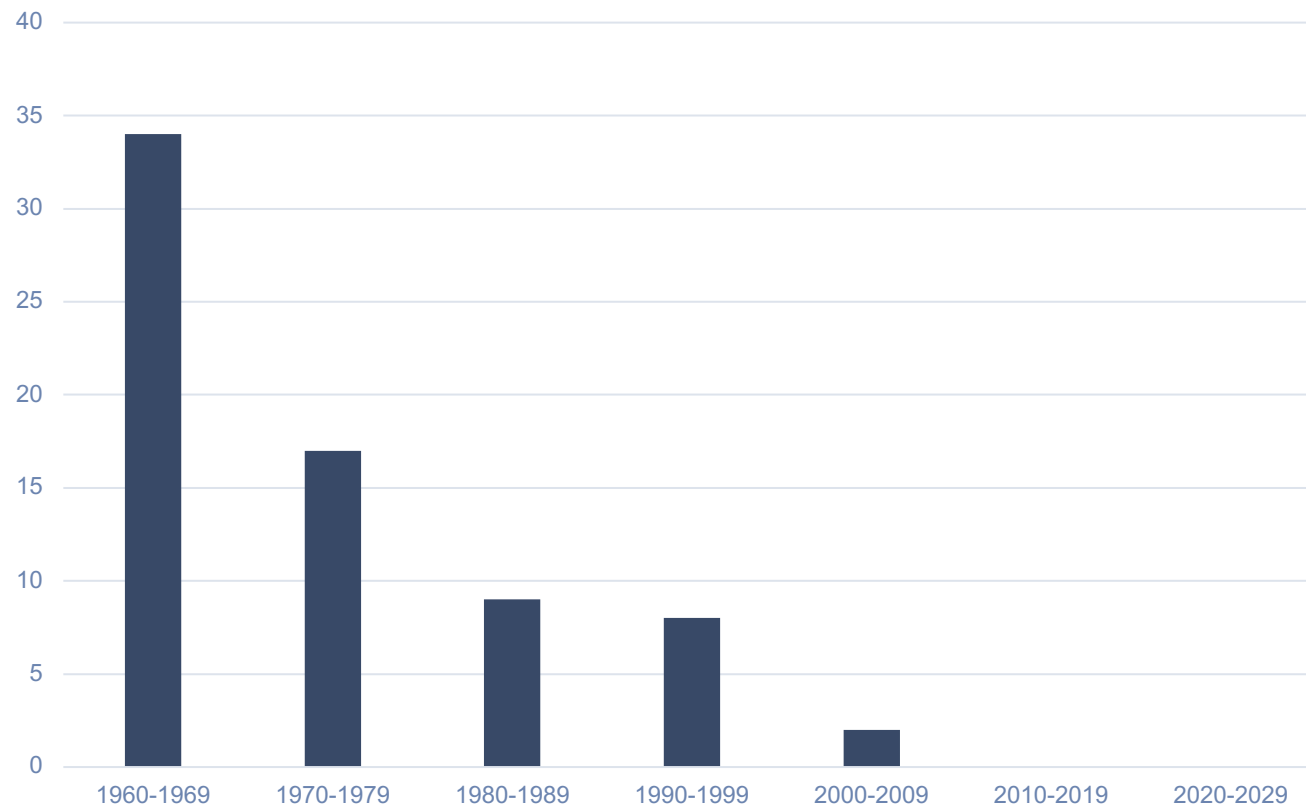


# Mining industry has always pushed technical development

## Zinc mining: 1936 vs today



Fatalities per decade (Boliden)



# Climate performance need to improve



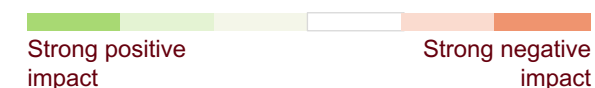
- Mining and smelting still relies on fossil fuels such as diesel and coal
- Alternatives are sometimes available, but access and competitiveness is still challenging
- Technical advancements within a variety of areas within the value chain still needed
  - Energy
  - Emission
  - Water Waste



# We have selected 10 breakthrough technologies for Ultra Low Mining Footprint

|                      |              | Energy                              | Emission                          | Water | Waste |       |      |                         |                                 |       |  |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| Transverse           | 1            | AI Resource imaging                 | -15%                              | -15%  | 0%    | -50%  | 8    | Marginal                | Savings on a case-by-case basis |       |  |
|                      | 2            | Dry stack tailings                  | +10%                              | 0%    | -75%  | -10%  | 9    | Comparable to incumbent | 200-600                         |       |  |
|                      | 3            | Efficient rock crushing             | -50%                              | -50%  | 0%    | 0%    | 4    | Comparable to incumbent | -25% of incumbent               |       |  |
| Specific to elements | Ni           | 4                                   | Nickel sulfide pressure oxidation | -10%  | -50%  | +100% | -15% | 8                       | 60k                             | 11k   |  |
|                      |              | 5                                   | Nickel rock bioleaching           | -50%  | -65%  | +350% | -15% | 8                       | 21k                             | 10k   |  |
|                      | Cu           | 6                                   | Cooper in-situ leaching           | -50%  | -50%  | -70%  | -95% | 8                       | 4k                              | 4k    |  |
|                      |              | 7                                   | Copper tailing bioleaching        | -50%  | -50%  | -50%  | -95% | 8                       | 40                              | 3k    |  |
|                      | REE (Pr, Nd) | 8                                   | REE Efficient Separation          | -15%  | -10%  | -5%   | 0%   | 8                       | 5k                              | 8-16k |  |
|                      | Li           | 9                                   | Direct Lithium extraction         | -25%  | -10%  | +200% | -90% | 8                       | 32k†                            | 3k†   |  |
| 10                   |              | Lithium un-calcinated rock leaching | -60%                              | -60%  | -85%  | -85%  | 6    | 21k††                   | 2-4k††                          |       |  |

- Note: (\*) Sum of CAPEX divided by tonnes of metal per year. Figures show typical values but highly depend on deposit quality; (\*\*) USD per ton of metal; Transverse: indicates additional OPEX by deploying technology; Specific to element: OPEX of whole process by replacing existing technology. Figures show typical values but highly depend on deposits quality; (†) USD/ton LiOH · H<sub>2</sub>O; (††) USD/ton Lithium Carbonate (LCE),
- Sources: Arthur D. Little Analysis





Thank you!

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