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COPPER & GOLD

Electrolytic Copper Refining 2010 World Tankhouse Survey

**Tim Robinson, Andreas
Siegmund, Bill Davenport, Mike
Moats and George Karcas**

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Summary

- Introduction
- Regional trends
- Future projects
- Process technology
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Seventh in a series of world and regional copper electrowinning surveys since 1997
- Previous Surveys
 - 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2006/07
- The data of 57 EW plants is tabulated
- Previous survey data was included

Regional Trends

- South America
- Africa
- North America
- Oceania / Asia

Regional Trends – South America

- Chile dominates the world in size and number of copper EW operations
- Peru has the first SX EW plant built in South America at Cerro Verde and has some future copper EW project potential

South American EW – El Abra



Central Africa

- Other region outside of the Americas where EW is prevalent is in central Africa, particularly Zambia and DRC
- Most recent large scale copper EW projects are in DRC

African EW – Tenke



Regional Trends – North America

- Southwest USA, particularly Arizona, has led the world in the early evolution of copper SX EW plant design
- Newest copper SX EW plant start up is Quadra's Carlotta in Arizona, east of Phoenix
- Oldest existing copper SX EW plant in the world is at Bagdad in Arizona

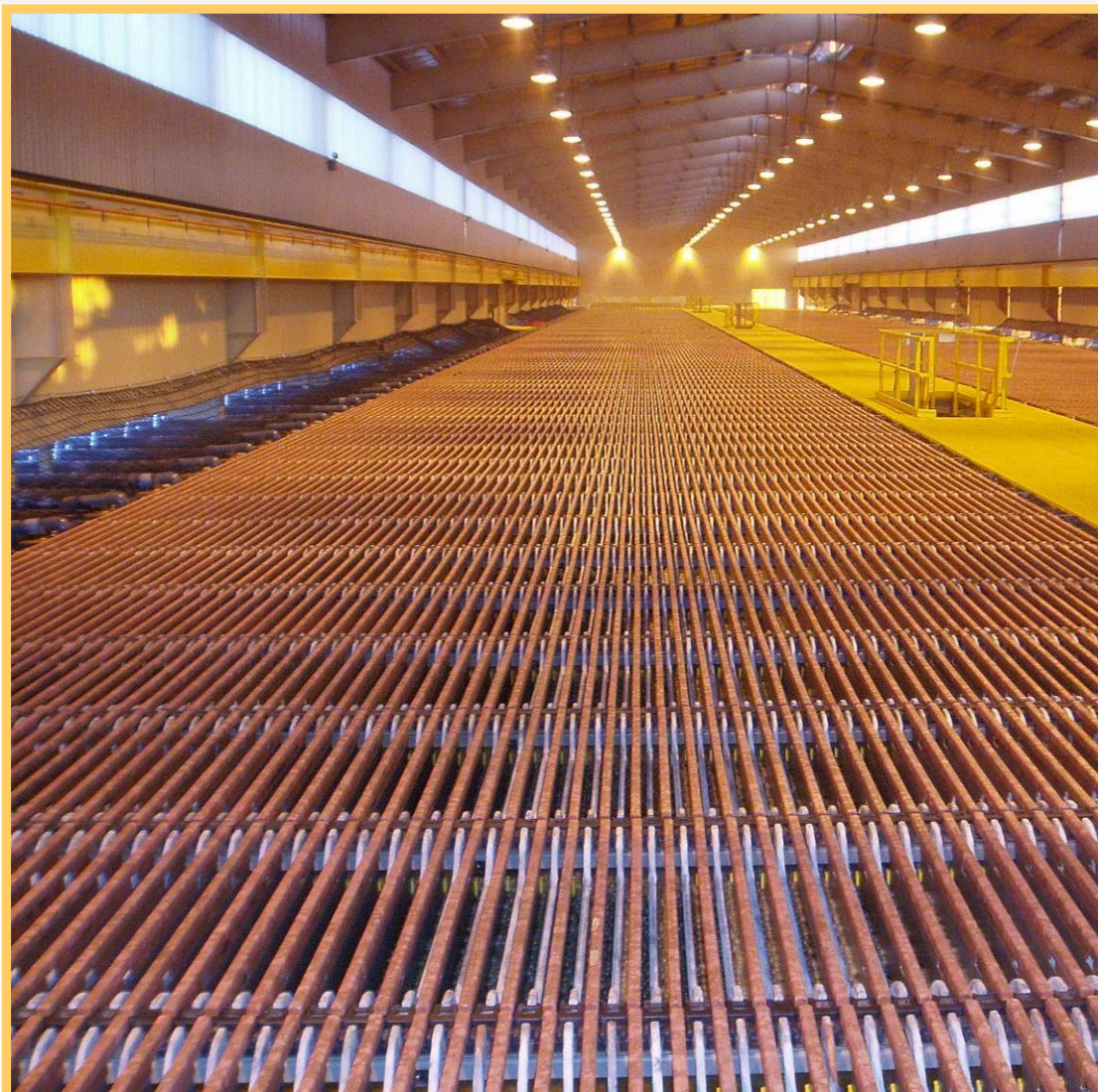
North America EW – Bagdad



North America EW – Chino



North America EW – Safford



Oceania/Asia

- Largest copper SX EW plant in this region is located in Laos (Sepon)
- Several Australian SX EW plants have been shut down due to reserve exhaustion and conversion from cathode to concentrate

Asian EW – Sepon



Process Technology

- Cathode Technology
- Anodes
- Automatic Cranes
- Electrolytic Cells
- Air Sparging
- Electrolyte Additives
- Electrode Contact System
- Automated Cell Voltage Monitoring
- Mist Suppression
- Summary

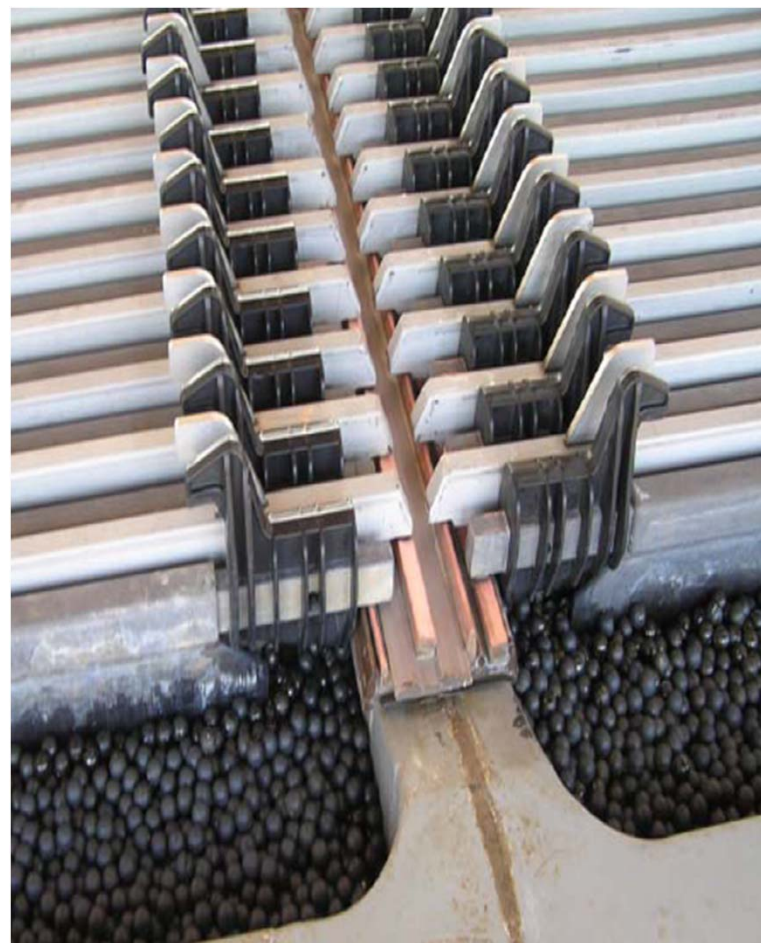
Permanent Cathode Technology

- Two thirds of the respondents use permanent cathode technology as per previous surveys
- Large EW tankhouse design evolved at the same time as permanent cathode technology in the 80's
 - Forty Eight (48) permanent cathode (XT and OT)
 - Seventeen (17) starter sheet
- Isa Process and Kidd Process are now supplied by one source Xstrata technologies (XT)
- Stripping machine suppliers include:
 - Outotec (Wenmec)
 - XT: MESCO and robotic

Cathode Plates

- Cathode design trends include:
 - Longer cathodes to minimize EW tankhouse footprint
 - Safford has 1.3 m long cathodes
 - Hooks on hanger bar as per Zinc EW for automated crane and rapid pick up
 - Outotec cathode design
 - Spence
 - Higher energy efficiency with designs that include more copper in/on hanger bar

Cathode Plate Design



Starter Sheet Technology

- EW plants that use a cathode starter sheet press include:
 - Cerro Verde, Miami, Chino and Tyrone
- Copper refineries have supplied copper starter sheets to nearby EW plants include:
 - SW USA:
 - El Paso for Chino, Sierrita and Tyrone
 - Miami for Tohono and Bagdad

Starter Sheet Press – Chino



Current Density

- According to the time of the survey Cerro Verde starter sheet EW plant in Peru at 400 A/m²
- It is reported today that Cerro Verde has operated at 450 A/m² in the past
- Other high current density plants include EW that uses air sparging
- African EW plants

Anodes

- Approximately 90% of the surveyed EW plants use anodes that are rolled lead calcium tin alloy with older plants using cast antimonial lead
- Anode life is:
 - Typically 6 years (design)
 - Some plants claim life of 10 years
 - High CD operations claim 3 to 4 years life
- Surveyed plants indicate cells are cleaned of lead sludge every 60 to 90 days but high CD plants clean every 30 to 40 days

Alternative Anodes

- Alternative anodes
 - Approx 15% power savings
 - No cleaning of cells
 - Remove lead from EW system
- Titanium mesh with PM coating
- Being demonstrated in SW USA

Alternative Anodes



Alternative Anode Development



Automatic Cranes

- First copper EW application of automatic cranes was El Abra in mid 90's
- These cranes give precise location of electrodes in the cells and can increase current and time efficiency
- Cranes use cone or laser method of cell location
- They are becoming an essential complement to hooded acid mist suppression technologies
- Suppliers in copper EW include Kunz, Femont and Outotec

Automated Cranes



Electrolytic Cells

- Over three quarters of surveyed EW plants use Polymer concrete (PC) cells
- Regions where polymer concrete is not used is at the older EW plants in Africa and USA
- New cell developments include:
 - Cells on floor level for low profile and cost tankhouse design
 - Longer and deeper cell length to minimize tankhouse footprint
 - Higher cell flows

Cells



Air Sparging

- Air Sparging in cells
 - Higher current density operation
 - Improved cathode physical and chemical quality
 - Enables cells to potentially run at lower copper tenors and temperatures and still achieve quality
- This technology has been installed in all BHP Billiton EW plants and Codelco Gaby

Electrolyte Additives

- Reagents such as guar-type agent and cobalt sulfate are added to the electrolyte to enhance cathode quality
- From the survey, Guar dosage is 200 to 1000g/T cathode produced
- Higher current density operations such as CV typically use more Guar per tonne of production
- CV also uses a Collamat to monitor Guar online as per ER operations (glue)
- Some plants in North and South America are using a modified starch as a cathode smoothing agent
- Typical cobalt dosage from the survey is 100 to 200 ppm (in electrolyte) but this is higher in some African operations because by-product cobalt is entrained in electrolyte

Electrode Contact Systems

- Older designs include;
 - Simple triangular bar for asymmetric anode
 - Simple and can be rotated for extra life
 - Less copper
 - Dogbone bar for symmetrical anode
 - More copper but more expensive
- Latest designs include:
 - Double contact systems
 - Anode only
 - Cathode and anode (or double double: DD)

Double Contact



Mist Suppression

- Nascent oxygen is formed at the anode face in the copper EW reaction and creates acid mist in the tankhouse
- Recent trends indicate the use of cell hoods for mist suppression
- First recent references were in Chile in mid 90's at Los Bronces
- Other methods of mist suppression include foams (FC 1100), plastic balls, plastic beads, forced flow ventilation, open tankhouse designs and anode brushes
- According to the 2006/07 survey, once again most EW plants use a combination of methods to suppress acid mist

Cell Top Hoods



Online Cell Voltage Monitoring

- Recent trend is to install online cell voltage monitoring (CVM)
 - Cell voltage and temperature
 - Wireless
- Originally developed for electrorefining tankhouses in 70's but not wireless
- Installed at Outotec tankhouses and CV
- MIPAC also has a system



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Automated Online Cell Voltage and Temperature Monitoring



EW Development Summary

- Energy efficient alternative (non lead)anodes
- Air sparging
 - For higher current density operation
 - improved physical EW cathode quality
- More electrode handling automation
- Deeper and longer cells
 - Larger electrodes
 - Cells on ground level
 - More integrated design with cell
- Higher current density operation
- Cell hoods for acid mist suppression

EW Development Summary

- Other developments not surveyed but in demonstration or pilot in Chile:
 - Cartridge electrode cell loading/spacing (Sele)
 - High current density
 - Improved physical cathode quality
 - No edge strips
 - Hecker AC modified DC current supply to EW
 - Cathode smoothing