



Mr. Dave Clark

July 09, 2015

NM MMD

Subject: Addenda to APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF MINE PERMIT #C1002RE FROM STANDBY TO ACTIVE STATUS and MODIFICATION OF GROUND WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT DP-61 MT. TAYLOR MINE, SAN MATEO, NEW MEXICO, Rev.1, for Addition of Molybdenum/ Selenium (MoSe) Treatment Building

Dear Mr. Clark:

With this letter, Rio Grande Resources Corporation (RGR) is submitting information describing a facility that will be added to the Mt. Taylor Mine's mine water treatment unit (MWTU) for removal of molybdenum and selenium from mine water before it is discharged. The MoSe facility will be constructed, and the existing IX plant (for removal of uranium) will be upgraded, during mine reactivation and will be operable before mine dewatering begins. When mine dewatering commences, the MWTU will be capable of removing U, Ra, Mo and Se to New Mexico human health standards per 20.6.2.3103A NMAC.

This submittal contains an addendum to the subject application for revision of the mine permit (application) from standby status to active status (Rev.1) as well as an addendum to the Closeout/Closure Plan (CCP), Rev.1 for the reactivated mine. Although water treatment for Mo and Se was not needed during previous mine operations, nor necessarily activated in future mine operations until/ unless Mo or Se limits are approached, the MoSe facility is being added as a condition of the Environment Department (NMED) approval of renewal of DP-61; this submittal is not a request for mine permit revision or modification.

The attached *addendum to the application for revision of mine permit status to active* includes:

- Mount Taylor Uranium Mine/ Rio Grande Resources Corp. Uranium Ion Exchange & Molybdenum and Selenium Adsorption Facility design drawings, set of 14, by LNV Engineers/ Architects/ Contractors, Rev.1, 3/13/15
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, Mount Taylor Uranium Mine/ Rio Grande Resources Corp. Mine Water Treatment Unit (MWTU) - Uranium IX & Molybdenum/ Selenium Treatment Facility, by LNV Engineers/ Architects/ Contractors, Rev.1, 3/19/15
- Drawings MT13-AC-01 Rev.2, -02 Rev.2, -03 Rev.1, and -14 Rev.2, showing the location of the MoSe facility.
- Update of Section 3.1, Mine Water Treatment Unit, by reference to section II and IV of the O&M Manual. Where the O&M Manual conflicts with the present language of the application, the O&M Manual governs and supersedes the application section 3.1 text.

- LNV letter to NMED dated 5/20/2015 responding to questions regarding design and operation of the uranium IX and MoSe elements of the MWTU.
- RGR letter to MMD dated 6/24/2015, committing RGR to a cultural resources survey of the ground to be disturbed by construction of the MoSe facility.

The attached *addendum to the CCP for revision of mine permit status to active* includes:

- Additions to the CCP Rev.1 text, specifically to section 2.5, Future Mine Units; section 4.3, Surface Facilities Demolition; and section 7, Cost Estimate
- Changes to drawings MT13-CL-04 Rev.2, -07 Rev.2, and -13 Rev.2 to show the location of the MoSe facility.
- Change to Table 5.1, Building Inventory, to include the MoSe building.
- Rev.2 of the Cost Estimate (Appendix E) to include the cost to remove the MoSe facility.

Please contact me with any questions or comments.

Joe Lister 

Addendum to the Application for Revision of Mine Permit #C1002RE from Standby to Active Status, Mt. Taylor Mine; July 9, 2015

This addendum to the Revision 1 of the Application for Revision of Mine Permit #C1002RE from Standby to Active Status, Mt. Taylor Mine provides information related to a new facility that will be added to the Mt. Taylor Mine's mine water treatment unit (MWTU) for removal of molybdenum and selenium from mine water before it is discharged. The MoSe facility will be constructed, and the existing IX plant (for removal of uranium) will be upgraded, during mine reactivation and will be operable before mine dewatering begins. The addendum includes:

1. Mount Taylor Uranium Mine/ Rio Grande Resources Corp. Uranium Ion Exchange & Molybdenum and Selenium Adsorption Facility design drawings, set of 14, by LNV Engineers/ Architects/ Contractors, Rev.1, 3/13/15. This document in pdf format is attached.
2. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, Mount Taylor Uranium Mine/ Rio Grande Resources Corp. Mine Water Treatment Unit (MWTU) - Uranium IX & Molybdenum/ Selenium Treatment Facility, by LNV Engineers/ Architects/ Contractors, Rev.1, 3/19/15. This document in pdf format is attached.
3. Drawings MT13-AC-01 Rev.2, -02 Rev.2, -03 Rev.1, and -14 Rev.2, showing the location of the MoSe facility. These documents in pdf format are attached.
4. Update of Section 3.1, Mine Water Treatment Unit, *by reference to section II and IV of the O&M Manual*. Where the O&M Manual conflicts with the present language of the application, the O&M Manual governs and supersedes sections 3.1 and 3.1.1 on pages 13-16 of Revision 1 of the application text.
5. LNV letter to NMED dated 5/20/2015 responding to questions regarding design and operation of the uranium IX and MoSe elements of the MWTU. This document in pdf format is attached.
6. RGR letter to MMD dated 6/24/2015, committing RGR to a cultural resources survey of the ground to be disturbed by construction of the MoSe facility. This document in pdf format is attached.

Addendum to the Closeout/ Closure Plan (CCP) for Revision of Mine Permit #C1002RE from Standby to Active Status, Mt. Taylor Mine; July 9, 2015

1. Additions to the CCP Rev.1 text, specifically to section 2.5, Future Mine Units; section 4.3, Surface Facilities Demolition; and section 7, Cost Estimate, as follows:

2.5 Future Mine Units

Both existing and future mine units were described in the original mine permit application (RGR 1994b). The only mine units not existing at this time (future mine unit) are the north waste rock pile and the Molybdenum/ Selenium (MoSe) treatment facility. The north pile will be constructed only if needed, and that need will not be determined until at least five years after the mine is reactivated. The MoSe treatment facility will be constructed during mine reactivation adjacent to and north of the existing IX plant. The MoSe treatment facility will be operated as needed to maintain Mo and Se concentrations below the New Mexico human health standards per 20.6.2.3103A NMAC while water is pumped from the mine.

4.3 Surface Facilities Demolition

The MoSe facility is added to the list of facilities that will not be retained for the later use of the landowner and will be demolished.

7.0 COST ESTIMATE

The estimated costs of closeout/ closure of the Mt. Taylor Mine were developed to satisfy the requirements of both MMD's *CLOSEOUT PLAN GUIDELINES FOR EXISTING MINES, Attachment #4 (FINANCIAL ASSURANCE CALCULATION HAND BOOK)* and its *Guidance To Mine Operators for Calculating Reclamation Costs in Net Present Value, December 29, 2004* as well as NMED-GWQB's *Discharge Plan Closure Guidance for Mines, May 30, 1996*.

Several references were used for unit costs, the primary being R.S. Means Heavy Construction Cost Data 2013, the Wyoming DEQ Guideline No. 12, and the Caterpillar Performance Handbook. The basis for each unit cost is identified on the cost estimate spreadsheet.

Quantities of work and materials were based on field measurements or counts of materials, construction or design record drawings, and area/ volume calculation functions within AutoDesk AutoCAD Civil 3D® design software. A new base map, completed in June 2012 at 2.0-foot contour intervals, was used as the topographic base along with AutoCAD Civil 3D® design software for the earthwork estimates in this CCP.

The cost estimate does not include closure costs for the north waste pile. If this pile is needed, RGR will update the cost estimate to include costs related to closure of this facility. If the north waste pile is not needed and not constructed, the area reserved for this pile will be left undisturbed.

The cost estimate does not include any deductions or offsets for re-sale or salvage value of mine components and scrap. However, the value of these materials, especially the structural steel and the treated water pipeline, could offset one quarter to one third the actual direct cost of closeout.

Cost estimates for closeout of the IX facility are based on the conservative assumption that tubular materials (pipes) and debris internal to the IX circuit will contain scale or corrosion material with radiological contamination that cannot be removed, making it necessary to dispose of these materials as low-level radioactive waste in a licensed facility off-site (DOE 2002). Tubular materials (pipes) and debris internal to the MoSe circuit are not likely to contain scale or corrosion material with radiological contamination, so these materials will be disposed on-site with other similar material or recycled for off-site use. MoSe resins will be recycled to a permitted facility. Additional assumptions are that 1) the IX resin will be sent to a third party facility licensed by NRC or an Agreement State to process equivalent feed source material in the form of IX resin, and 2) the third party facility would accept title to the resin. The decontamination and demolition (D&D) costs for the IX circuit equipment are covered under the financial assurance requirement of the Radioactive Material License with the NMED Radiation Control Bureau and are not included in this estimate; only the IX structure is included in this estimate.

The detailed estimate is presented in Appendix E. The estimated costs by category are:

Direct Cost =	\$ 5,135,745
Indirect Cost =	\$2,516,515
Direct + Indirect Cost =	\$7,652,260

Location Cost Adjustment=	0.879
Total Adjusted Direct + Indirect =	\$6,726,337
New Mexico Gross Receipts Tax	\$441,416
Total Direct + Indirect, Location-adjusted, with NMGRT	\$7,167,753



June 24, 2015

Dave Clark
Coal Program Manager
NM Mining and Minerals Division
1220 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87505

Dear Mr. Clark,

Rio Grande Resources is committed to preserving and protecting cultural sites in and around the mine site. As you know, we will be constructing a building adjacent to the existing IX water treatment facility designed to remove selenium and molybdenum from the mine water at concentrations well below the current release standards.

Rio Grande Resources will commit to a cultural survey prior to any ground disturbance, during any ground disturbance (to include any borrow area if used on site) and will have a consulting archaeologist on site when below ground surface is disturbed.

Please let me know if there is anything else we need to address.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joel C. Lister".

Joel C. Lister
Mine Manager
Mt. Taylor Mine
Rio Grande Resources Corporation

Cc: Dave Mayerson
John Hall
Kurt Vollbrecht

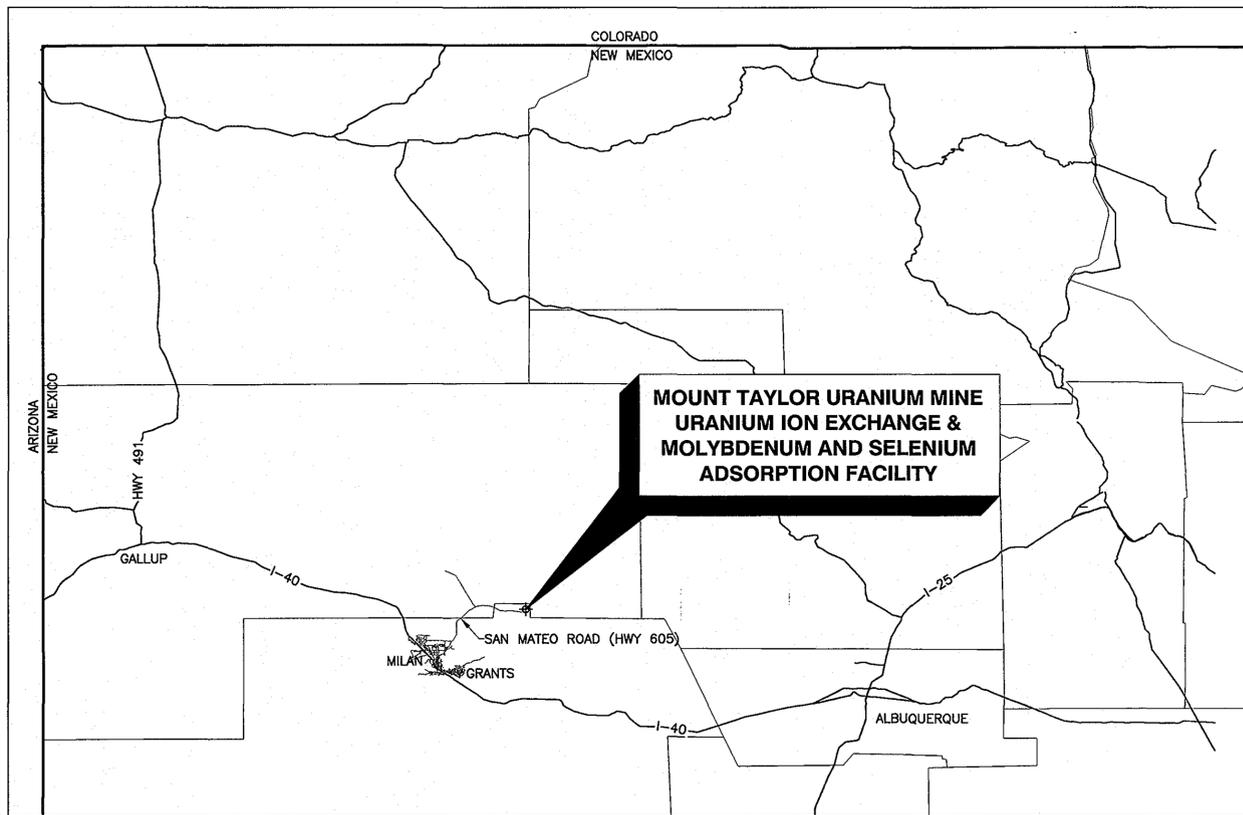
CIBOLA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

MOUNT TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP.

URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY

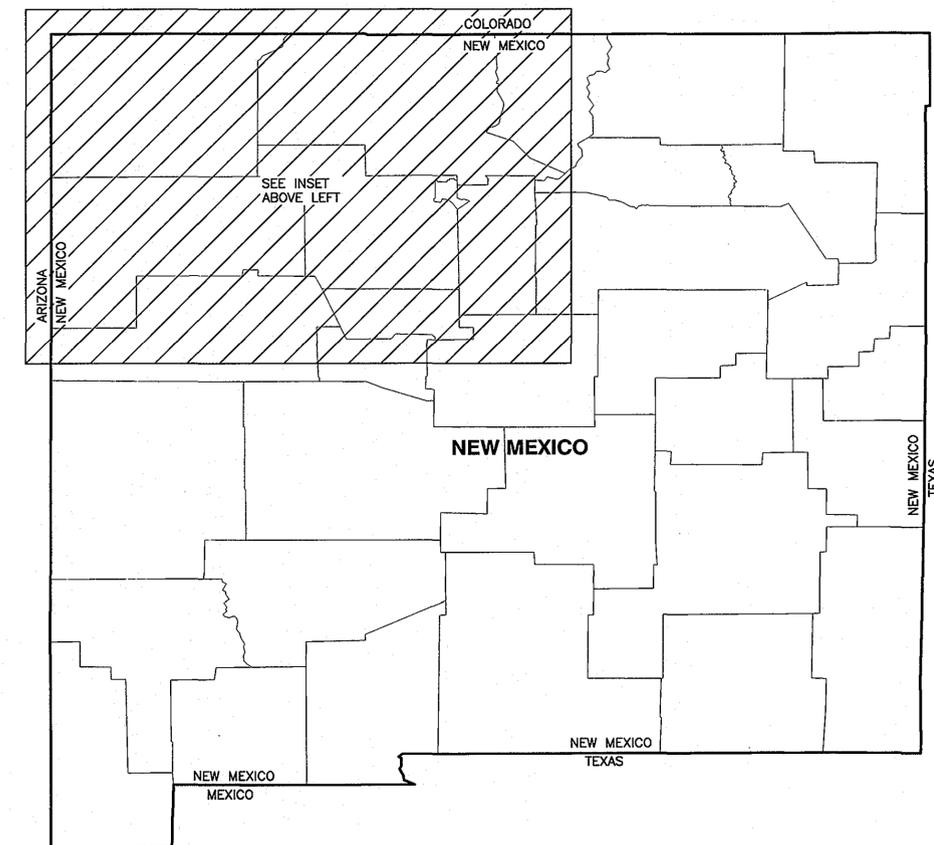


DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY
3.13.15	A	ADD M2/S2 REMOVAL TO SYSTEM	DWH
		*** REVISION BLOCK ***	



LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SHEET INDEX	
SHEET NUMBER	SHEET TITLE
1	COVER SHEET
2	SYMBOLS & LEGEND (SHEET 1 OF 2)
3	SYMBOLS & LEGEND (SHEET 2 OF 2)
4	URANIUM ION EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN
5	URANIUM ION EXCHANGE FOUNDATION CONTAINMENT PLAN
6	URANIUM ION EXCHANGE MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
7	URANIUM ION EXCHANGE PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
8	MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
9	URANIUM P&ID-MINE WATER WET WELL
10	URANIUM P&ID-ION EXCHANGE COLUMNS (TRAINS 1 & 2)
11	URANIUM P&ID-RESIN STORAGE AND TRANSFER
12	Mo-Se P&ID-Mo-Se SORBSTER STORAGE AND TRANSFER
13	MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM P&ID
14	MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM BUILDING LAYOUT AND CONTAINMENT PLAN



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TBPE FIRM NO. F-366

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DRAWN BY: DWH
CHECKED BY: JLB
APPROVED BY: DSL
SCALE: SHOWN
MARCH, 2015

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY

COVER SHEET

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1	14
JOB NO.	150092
TAB NO.	COVER SHEET
SHEET NO.	1 OF 14

U:\S\Projects\Projects\150092_Mt. Taylor_Moly_Sel_Removal\000\Drawings\Plans\Civil\1 COVER SHEET.dwg
Wednesday, May 20, 2015, 2:05pm

FUNCTION SYMBOLS:

	CONTROL ROOM CONSOLES	FIELD MOUNTED	AUXILIARY CONTROL PANEL NORMALLY ACCESSIBLE TO OPERATOR
DISCRETE INSTRUMENTS			
DCS			
COMPUTER FUNCTION			
PLC			

LINE SYMBOLS:

	FLOW LINE
	CONTROL LINE (ELECTRICAL)
	HARDWARE
	DATA COMMUNICATIONS RS485, RS422 BETWEEN PLC AND DCS
	PID CONTROL LOOP
	AIR SUPPLY
	INTERLOCK
	SET VALUE HIGH (DCS) FOR VFD.
	SET VALUE LOW (DCS) FOR VFD.
	MANIPULATED VARIABLE FOR VFD.
	PROCESS VARIABLE FOR VFD.

LINE CONTINUATION ARROWS:

	TO/FROM ADJACENT DRAWING
	TO/FROM NON-ADJACENT DRAWING

ABBREVIATIONS

FRP	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED STEEL
RLS	RUBBER LINED STEEL
SS	STAINLESS STEEL
STEEL	CARBON STEEL
LPB	(PVC) POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
RI	RESIN IN
RO	RESIN OUT
MW	MINE WATER
RTW	RESIN TRANSFER WATER

MECHANICAL SYMBOLS:

	PUMP
	REDUCER
	FLANGE JOINT
	CAMLOCK FITTING
	FILTER
	FLEXIBLE JOINT
	VENTS
	AGITATOR
	MANHOLE
	PULSE DAMPENER
	RECEIVER
	RADIOACTIVE SOURCE
	EDUCTOR
	FLEXIBLE HOSE
	SONIC LEVEL SENSOR
	VERTICAL TURBINE PUMP
	PH INLINE ANALYZER

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS:

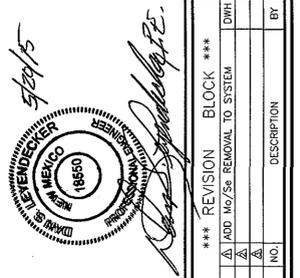
	MAG METER
	MOTOR ACTUATED VALVE WITH MANUAL HANDWHEEL
	BAG FILTER

VALVE SYMBOLS:

	VALVE - GENERAL
	VALVE - NORMALLY CLOSED
	BALL VALVE
	BUTTERFLY VALVE
	DIAPHRAGM VALVE MANUALLY OPERATED
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE SPRING OPERATED
	PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE OPERATED BY DOWNSTREAM PRESSURE
	BACK PRESSURE VALVE OPERATED BY UPSTREAM PRESSURE
	CHECK VALVE
	KNIFE GATE VALVE
	HAND VALVE MANUALLY OPERATED
	CONTROL VALVE - FLOW MODULATING 4-20mA /PNEUMATIC OPERATED MANUAL OVER-RIDE
	STRAINER

VALVE NOMENCLATURE

VXXX	VALVE ID	PROCESS
---	TRAIN (IF APPLICABLE)	0 MINE WATER
---	PROCESS	1 ION EXCHANGE
---	VALVE	2 RESIN OUT
		3 RESIN IN
		4 RESIN TRANSFER WATER



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URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
SYMBOLS & LEGEND
(SHEET 1 OF 2)

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JOB NO.	150092
TAB NO.	SYMBOLS
SHEET NO.	2 OF 14

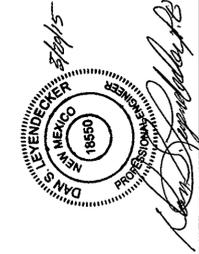
C:\Users\dwheeler\Documents\150092_MT_Taylor_Moly_Site_Removal\000\Drawings\Plans\Chim\3_SYMBOLS & LEGEND (SHEET 2 OF 2).dwg
Wednesday, May 20, 2015, 2:02:28 PM

XX = EQUIPMENT ID

— MW	MINE WATER
— IX-(1-14)	ION EXCHANGE COLUMN (1-14)
— RI	RESIN IN
— RO	RESIN OUT
— T-1	OVERFLOW TANK
— T-2A	RESIN TRANSFER WATER STORAGE TANK
— T-2B	RESIN TRANSFER WATER STORAGE TANK
— T-3A	LOADED RESIN STORAGE TANK
— T-3B	LOADED RESIN STORAGE TANK
— SP-1	SUMP PUMP

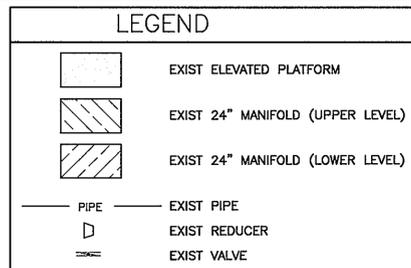
**P&ID SYMBOLS;
FIELD INSTRUMENTS**

	LEVEL INDICATOR		LEVEL ALARM HIGH HIGH by DCS
	FLOW INDICATOR		LEVEL ALARM HIGH by DCS
	LEVEL TRANSMITTER		LEVEL ALARM LOW by DCS
	FLOW TRANSMITTER		LEVEL ALARM LOW LOW by DCS
	LEVEL VALVE		FLOW ALARM LOW by DCS
	FLOW CONTROL VALVE		FLOW ALARM HIGH by DCS
	LEVEL INDICATOR TRANSMITTER		LEVEL INDICATOR CONTROL by DCS
	FLOW INDICATOR TRANSMITTER		FLOW INDICATOR CONTROL by DCS
	LEVEL SWITCH		FLOW RECORDER by DCS
	LEVEL SWITCH HIGH		PH INDICATOR CONTROL by DCS
	LEVEL SWITCH LOW		PH ALARM by DCS
	LEVEL SWITCH HIGH LOW		
	LEVEL CONTROL VALVE		
	FLOW SENSOR ELEMENT		
	LEVEL SENSOR ELEMENT		
	VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE		
	PH INDICATOR TRANSMITTER		



DRAWN BY: <u>DWH</u> CHECKED BY: <u>WLB</u> APPROVED BY: <u>DSL</u> SCALE: <u>SLOWLY</u> DATE: <u>MARCH 2015</u>	*** REVISION BLOCK *** 3.13.15 <u>A</u> ADD M2/S2 REMOVAL TO SYSTEM DATE NO. DESCRIPTION	MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY SYMBOLS & LEGEND (SHEET 2 OF 2)
 engineers architects contractors 801 NAVIGATION, SUITE 300 CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78408 PHONE: (361) 882-9884 FAX: (361) 882-9886 WWW.LNVINC.COM		JOB NO: 150092 TAB NO: LEGEND SHEET NO: 3 OF 14

EQUIPMENT SUMMARY				
TAG	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	CAPACITY	
IX-(1-8)	EXISTING IX COLUMNS WITH MODIFICATIONS	12'φ x 12'H	10,000 GAL	
IX-(9-14)	PROPOSED IX COLUMNS	12'φ x 12'H	10,000 GAL	
T-1	OVERFLOW TANK	26'φ x 24'H	95,000 GAL	
T-2A	RESIN TRANSFER WATER STORAGE TANK	12'φ x 20'H	16,000 GAL	
T-2B	RESIN TRANSFER WATER STORAGE TANK	12'φ x 20'H	16,000 GAL	
T-3A	LOADED RESIN STORAGE TANK	8'φ x 20'H	7,500 GAL	1,000 CF
T-3B	LOADED RESIN STORAGE TANK	8'φ x 20'H	7,500 GAL	1,000 CF
SP-1	SUMP AND GRATE	6'φ x 5' DEEP	1,000 GAL	
P-2	RESIN TRANSFER WATER PUMP	TBD		
F-(1-3)	FILTER	TBD		
RT	RESIN TANKER		1,500 CF	

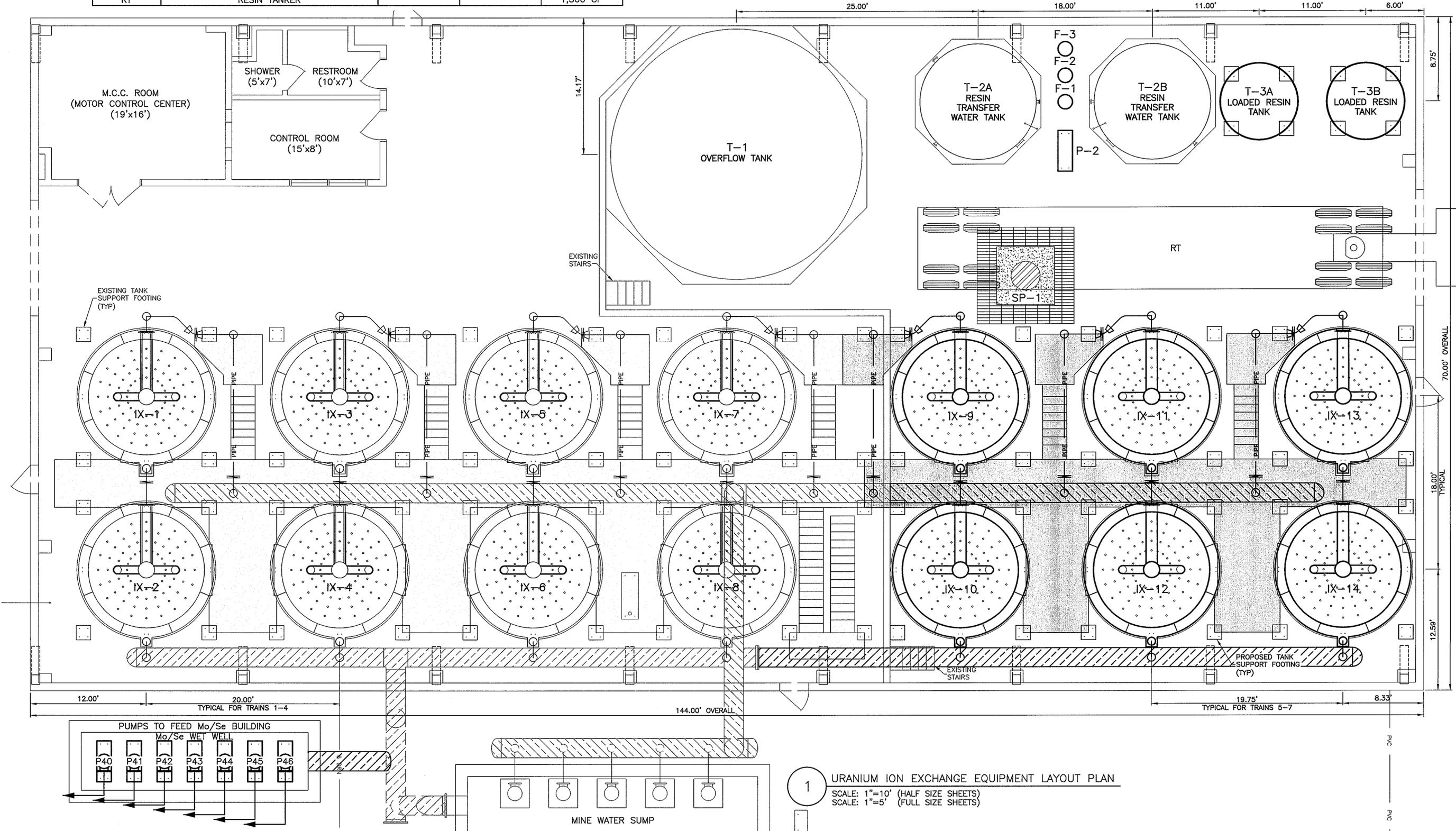


DAN L. WENDECKER
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
NO. 18850

*** REVISION BLOCK ***

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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DRAWN BY: DWH
CHECKED BY: WLB
APPROVED BY: DSL
SCALE: SHOWN
MARCH 2015



MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
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URANIUM ION EXCHANGE
EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN

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1 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10' (HALF SIZE SHEETS)
SCALE: 1"=5' (FULL SIZE SHEETS)

U:\No. 150092\150092.MT. Taylor Mt. Sel. Removal\000\Drawings\Plans\Civil\4 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN.dwg
User: dsl Date: 3/13/15 Time: 10:53:29 AM

LEGEND

-  EXISTING TRENCH DRAIN
- FF INDICATES FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION
- FL INDICATES FLOWLINE ELEVATION
- EL INDICATES ELEVATION
- TW INDICATES TOP OF WALL ELEVATION
- TOC INDICATES TOP OF CONCRETE ELEVATION
- TG INDICATES TOP OF GRATE ELEVATION

PLANT NORTH



SCALE
1"=5' (FULL SIZE)
1"=10' (HALF SIZE)



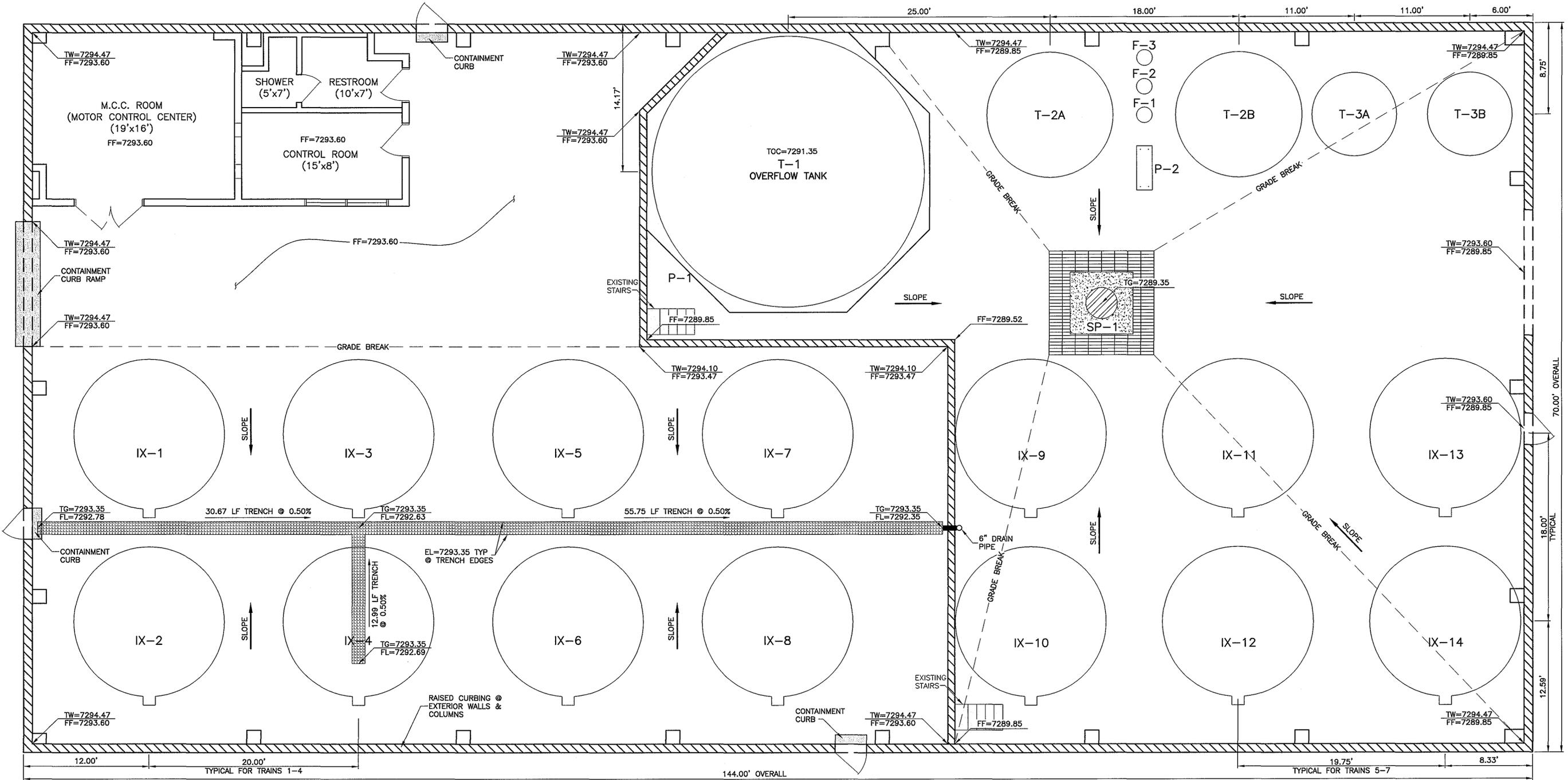
DAN S. VENNEKER
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF NEW MEXICO
NO. 18690

3.13.15
ADD Mo/Sr REMOVAL TO SYSTEM

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NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

DATE: MARCH 2015

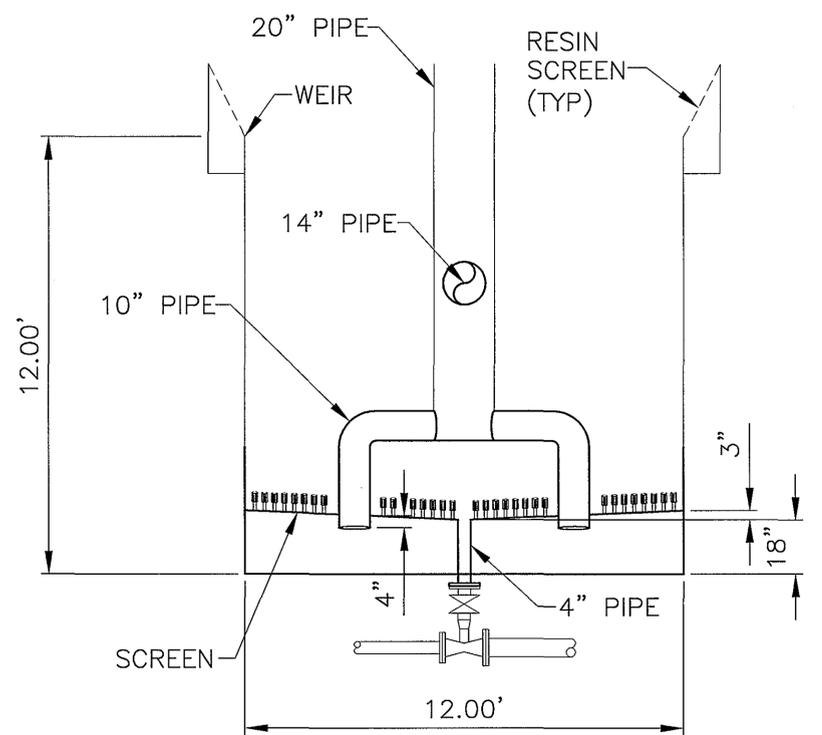


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URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
**URANIUM ION EXCHANGE
FOUNDATION CONTAINMENT PLAN**

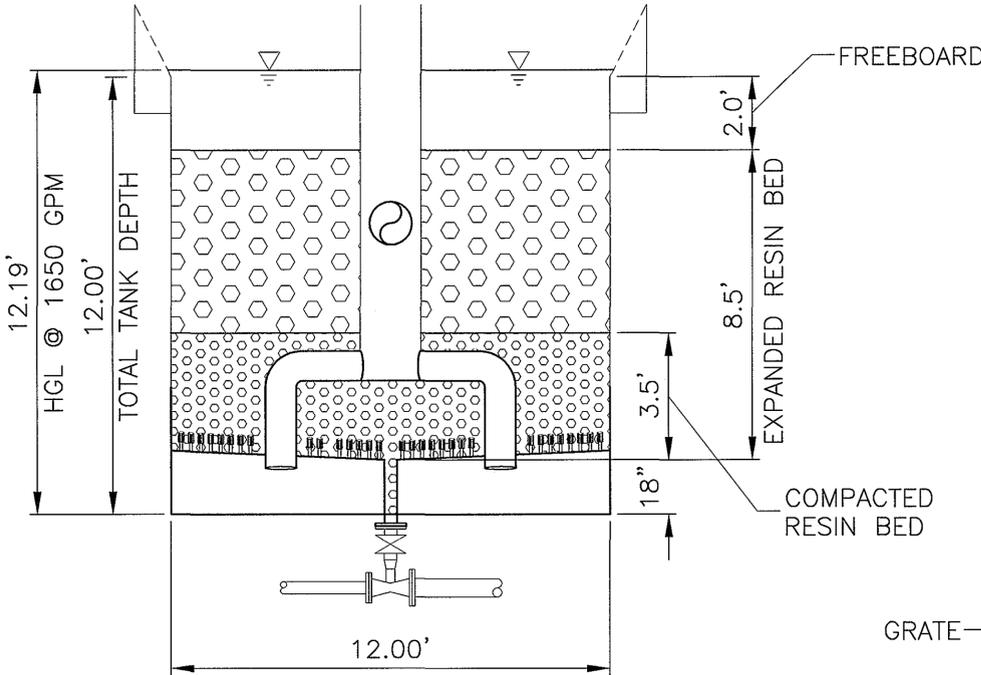
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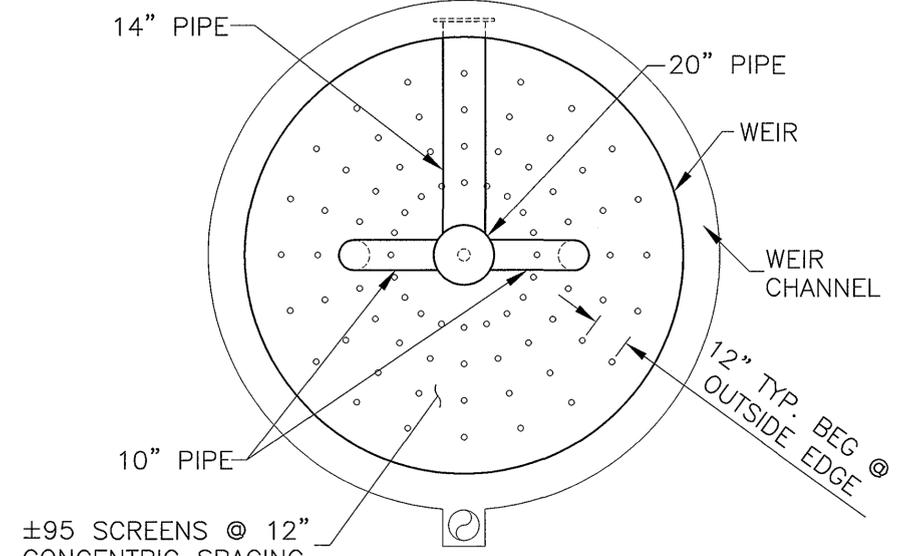
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SECTION

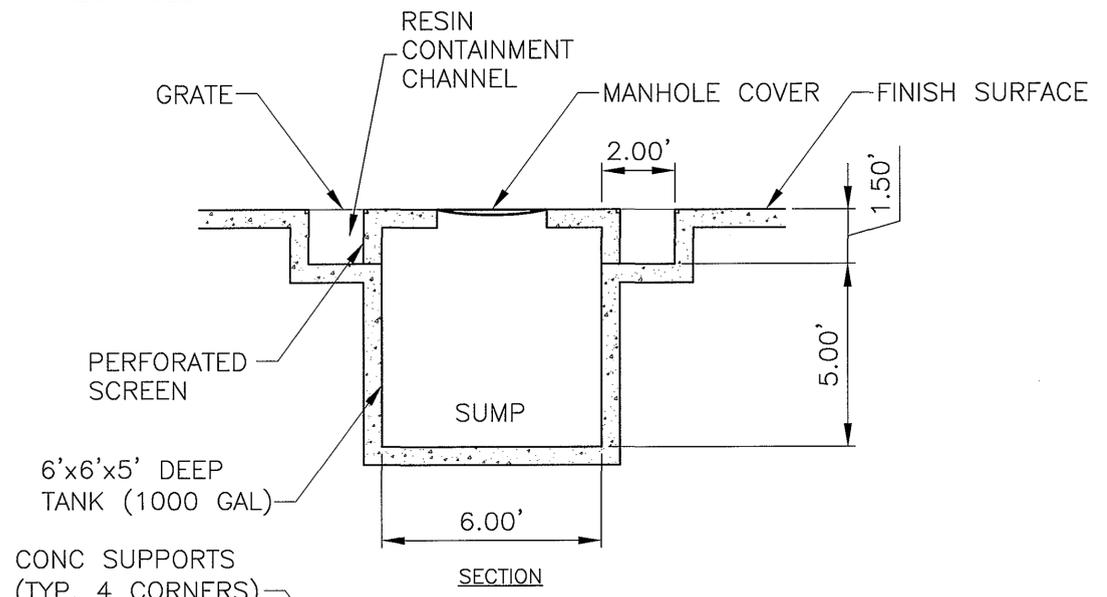


4 RESIN & HYDRAULIC PROFILE
SCALE: 1"=5' (HALF SIZE)

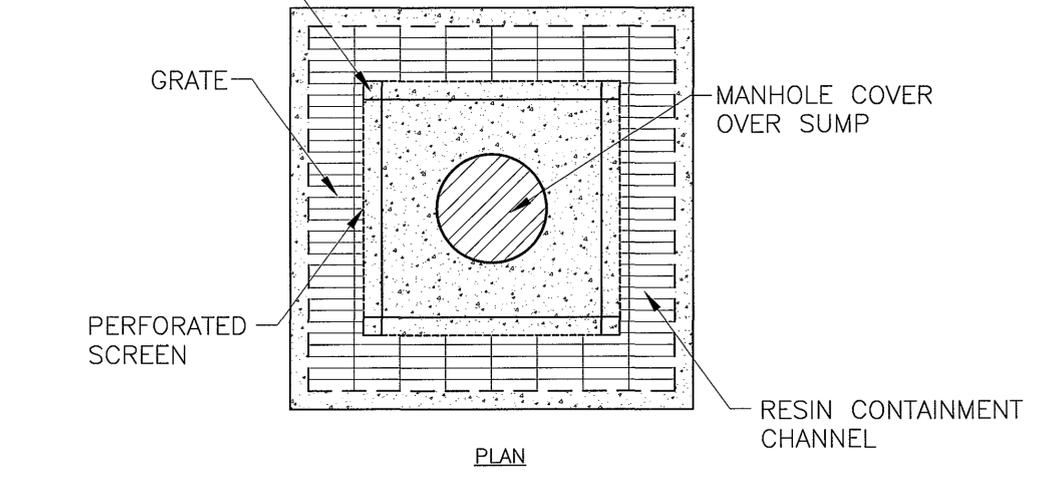


PLAN

3 IX COLUMN
SCALE: 1"=5' (HALF SIZE)



SECTION



PLAN

5 SUMP DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=5' (HALF SIZE)

Professional Engineer Seal: DAN LEINDECKER, NEW MEXICO, 18850, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, LICENSE NO. 18850.

DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION
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	A	
	A	
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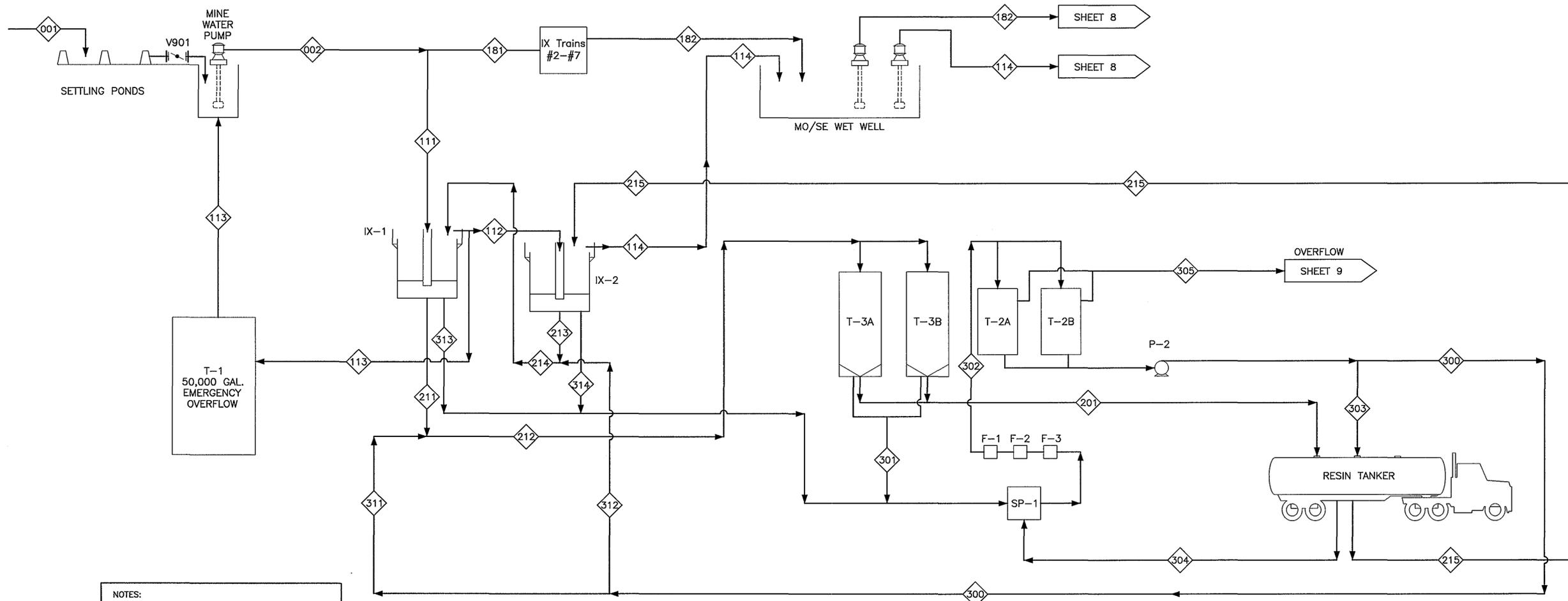
DRAWN BY: DWL
CHECKED BY: MLB
APPROVED BY: DSL
SCALE: SHOWN
MARCH 2015

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE
MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

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DURANGO, CO 81301
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WWW.LNVINC.COM

U.S. Geom. Surv. \2005.M. Taylor Mt. Uranium Ion Exchange Miscellaneous Details.dwg
Wednesday, Mar 11, 2015, 2:09:05 PM



- NOTES:
1. LEAD AND TAIL IX COLUMNS OF TRAIN NUMBER (1) OF SEVEN (7) SHOWN
 2. NEW RESIN TRANSFER LINE 4" @ 5 FPS THEREFORE WATER FLOW @ 200 GPM.
 3. V901 - MANUAL FLOW INLET TO WET WELL.

6 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
NOT TO SCALE

XXX
 L STREAM ID
 L TRAIN # } 8= TRAINS 2-7 COMBINED
 L PROCESS } 0= ALL TRAINS COMBINED

PROCESS
 0 MINE WATER
 1 ION EXCHANGE
 2 RESIN TRANSFER
 3 RESIN TRANSFER WATER

URANIUM ION EXCHANGE FLOW AND MASS BALANCE																									
PROCESS		ION EXCHANGE							RESIN TRANSFER							RESIN TRANSFER WATER									
STREAM NO.		001	002	111	112	113	114	181	182	201	211	212	213	214	215	300	301	302	303	304	305	311	312	313	314
DESCRIPTION		RAW MINE WATER	SETTLED MINE WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 LEAD COLUMN FEED	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 LEAD COLUMN DISCHARGE/ TAIL COLUMN FEED	OVERFLOW	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ IX TRAINS #2-#7 FEED	U ₃ O ₈ IX TRAINS #2-#7 TREATED WATER	LOADED RESIN TO RESIN TANKER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 LEAD COLUMN LOADED RESIN	LOADED RESIN AND RTW	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN PARTIALLY LOADED RESIN	PARTIALLY LOADED RESIN AND RTW	STRIPPED RESIN	RTW TO EDUCTOR OF LEAD OR TAIL IX COLUMN	LOADED RESIN STORAGE TANK RTW RETURN	FILTERED WATER BACK TO RTW STORAGE TANK	RESIN TRANSFER WATER TO RESIN TANKER	RESIN TANKER WATER TO SUMP	RESIN TRANSFER WATER STORAGE TANK OVERFLOW	RTW TO EDUCTOR OF LEAD COLUMN	RTW TO EDUCTOR OF TAIL COLUMN	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 LEAD COLUMN RTW RETURN	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN RTW RETURN
ION EXCHANGE	Q _{IX} (gpm)	10,000	10,000	1,429	1,429	-	1,429	8,571	8,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Q _{IX} (ft ³ /min)	1,337	1,337	191	191	-	191	1,146	1,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SOLIDS (mg/L)	1,000	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SOLIDS (Tons/h)	2.5	0.25	0.04	0.04	-	0.04	0.21	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	TRANSFER TIME (min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	-	120	120	120	120
	SP.GR. LIQUOR	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
	U ₃ O ₈ (mg/l)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.020	-	0.017	0.1	0.017	0.3	961	0.3	35	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U ₃ O ₈ (lbs/day)	12	12	1.7	0.34	-	0.29	10.3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U ₃ O ₈ (lbs/ft ³)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0.002	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mo (mg/L)	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Se (mg/L)	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Q _{TOTAL} (gpm)	10,000	10,000	1,429	1,429	-	1,429	8,571	8,571	225	25	225	25	225	225	200	200	200	200	200	200	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
	Water (Tons/h)	2,502	2,502	357	357	-	357	2,145	2,145	56	6	56	6	56	56	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	TOTAL (Tons/h)	2,505	2,503	358	358	-	358	2,145	2,145	56	6	56	6	56	56	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
RESIN TRANSFER	Q _{RESIN} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Q _{RESIN} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESIN TRANSFER WATER	V _{RESIN} (ft ³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	400	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Q _{RTW} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	200	200	200	200	200.0	200.0	200.0	200	200	200	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0
	Q _{RTW} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

Professional Engineer
 DAN S. LEVENECKER
 NEW MEXICO
 198560

*** REVISION BLOCK ***
 3.13.15 ADD Mo/Se REMOVAL TO SYSTEM

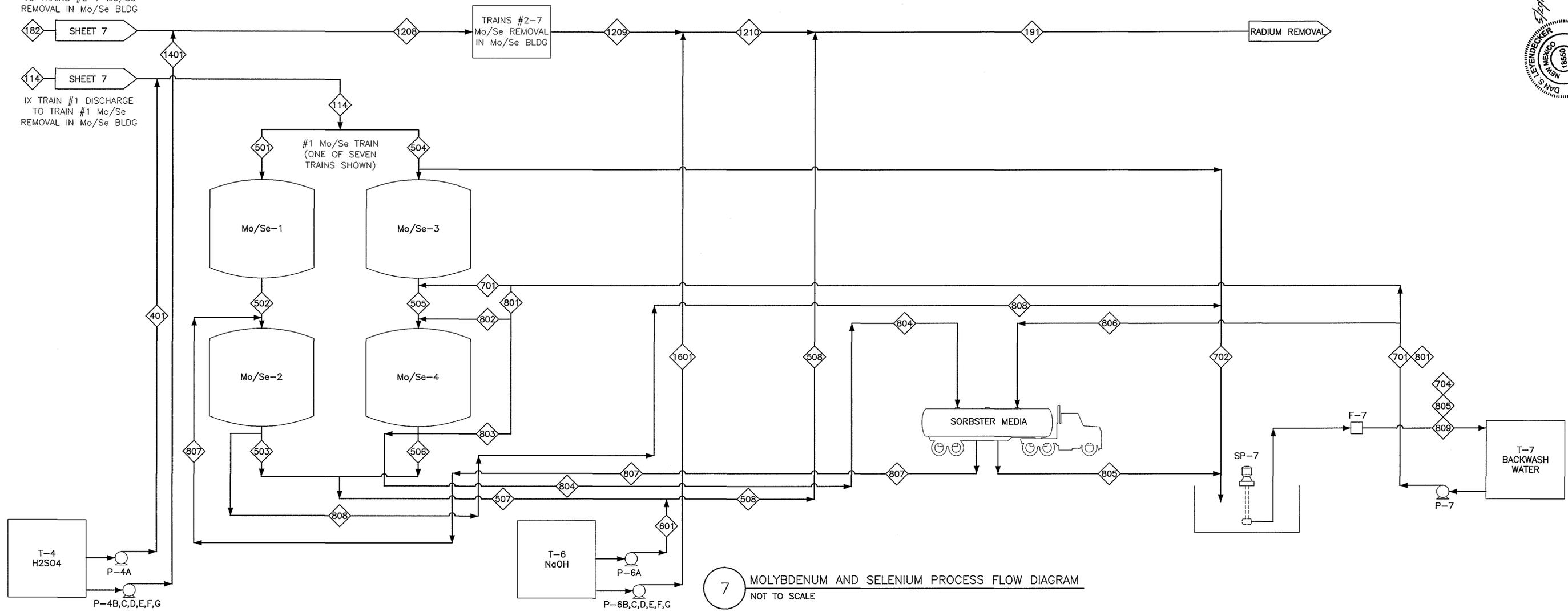
DATE NO. DESCRIPTION

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE
 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

LNV
 engineers | architects | contractors
 801 NAVIGATION SUITE 300
 801 NAVIGATION SUITE 300
 1000 PINE BLVD. SUITE 1000
 DENVER, CO 80202

IX TRAIN #2-7 DISCHARGE TO TRAINS #2-7 Mo/Se REMOVAL IN Mo/Se BLDG

SHEET 7
IX TRAIN #1 DISCHARGE TO TRAIN #1 Mo/Se REMOVAL IN Mo/Se BLDG



7 MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
NOT TO SCALE

FLOW AND MASS BALANCE

PROCESS	STREAM NO.	MOLYBDENUM/SELENIUM ADSORBENT MEDIA														PH ADJUSTMENT				MEDIA BACKWASH				MEDIA TRANSFER													
		114	115	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	182	1208	1209	1210	191	401	1401	601	1601	701	702	703	704	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809				
DESCRIPTION	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER PH ADJUSTED / FEED TO MO/SE REMOVAL	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER PH ADJUSTED / FEED TO MO/SE REMOVAL	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 LEAD COLUMN DISCHARGE / TAIL COLUMN FEED	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #2 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #2 LEAD COLUMN DISCHARGE / TAIL COLUMN FEED	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #2 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #2-2 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER COMBINED DISCHARGE	U ₃ O ₈ TRAIN #1-2 TAIL COLUMN TREATED WATER COMBINED DISCHARGE PH ADJUSTED WITH NaOH	U ₃ O ₈ IX TRAINS #2-7 TREATED WATER	U ₃ O ₈ TRAINS #2-7 TAIL COLUMN FEED PH ADJUSTED / FEED TO MO/SE REMOVAL	U ₃ O ₈ TRAINS #3-14 TREATED WATER COMBINED DISCHARGE	U ₃ O ₈ TRAINS #3-14 TREATED WATER COMBINED DISCHARGE PH ADJUSTED WITH NaOH	U ₃ O ₈ TRAINS #2-14 TREATED WATER COMBINED DISCHARGE PH ADJUSTED WITH NaOH	H ₂ SO ₄ ADDITION TO STREAM 114	ACID ADDITION TO 1209	TOTAL ACID ADDITION	CAUSTIC ADDITION TO 507	CAUSTIC ADDITION TO 1209	TOTAL CAUSTIC ADDITION	BACKWASH WATER TO MO/SE MEDIA COLUMN	BACKWASH WATER WITH SILT TO SUMP	SILT WATER TO FILTER	FILTERED WATER TO BACKWASH WATER TANK	MTW TO MEDIA COLUMNS	MTW TO TOP OF MEDIA COLUMN	MTW TO EDUCTOR OF LEAD MEDIA COLUMN	MEDIA TO TRAILER	FILTERED WATER TO WATER TANK	MTW TO TRAILER FOR TRANSFER OF NEW MEDIA TO COLUMN	NEW MEDIA TO COLUMNS	MTW FROM COLUMN BACK TO SUMP	FILTERED WATER TO BACKWASH WATER TANK			
	MOLYBDENUM/SELENIUM ADSORBENT FEED	Q _{Mo} (gpm)	1,429	1,429	714	714	714	714	714	1,429	1,429	8,571	8,573	8,573	8,573	10,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q _{Se} (ft ³ /min)		191	191	96	96	96	96	96	191	191	1,146	1,146	1,146	1,146	1,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOLIDS (mg/L)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOLIDS (Tons/h)		0.036	0.036	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.036	0.036	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.215	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	SP.GR. LIQUOR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	U ₃ O ₈ (mg/L)	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mo (mg/l)	0.530	0.530	0.530	0.002	0.002	0.530	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.530	0.530	0.002	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mo (lbs/day)	9.10	9.10	4.55	0.02	0.02	4.55	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	54.59	54.58	0.23	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mo (lbs/ft ³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Se (mg/l)	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.001	0.001	0.090	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.090	0.090	0.001	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Se (lbs/day)	1.55	1.55	0.77	0.01	0.01	0.77	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	9.27	9.27	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Se (lbs/ft ³)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Q _{Total} (gpm)	1,429	1,429	714	714	714	714	714	714	1,429	358	8,571	8,571	8,573	10,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Water (Tons/h)	357	357	179	179	179	179	179	179	358	89	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (Tons/h)	358	358	179	179	179	179	179	179	358	90	2,145	2,145	2,146	2,146	2,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ACID ADDITION	Q _{acid} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	1.60	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Q _{acid} (gpd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384	2,302	2,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Initial pH	-	9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.27	-	-	-	9.70	9.70	9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Final pH	9.70	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	6.27	7.00	9.70	6.27	6.27	7.00	7.00	6.27	6.27	6.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAUSTIC ADDITION	Q _{caustic} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0036	0.0213	0.0249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Q _{caustic} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0005	0.0029	0.0033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Initial pH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.27	6.27	6.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Final pH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MEDIA TRANSFER	Q _{media} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	100	300	774	400	400	774	400	400	-	-		
	Q _{media} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	V _{media} (ft ³)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MEDIA TRANSFER WATER	Q _{MTW} (gpm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Q _{MTW} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Q _{MTW} (ft ³ /min)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

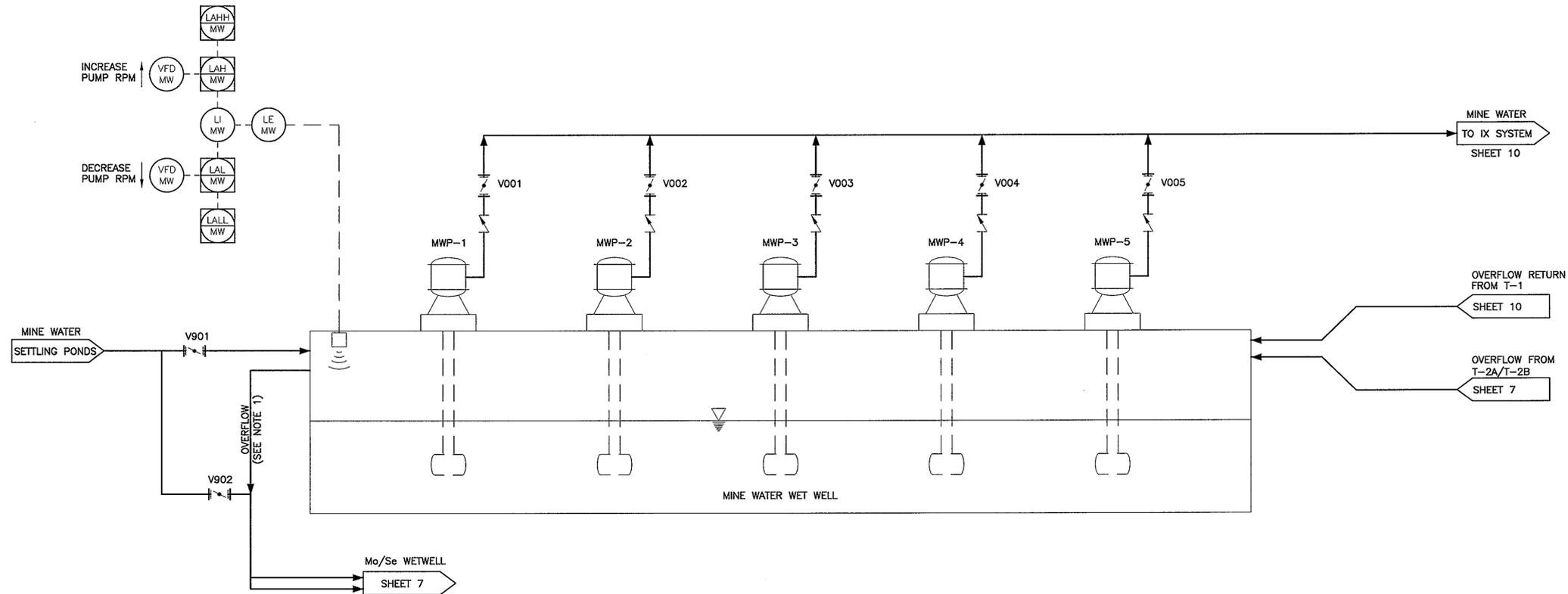


DRAWN BY: DWL
CHECKED BY: MLB
APPROVED BY: DSL
SCALE: SHOWN
DATE: MARCH 2015

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

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DENVER, CO 80202
PH: (303) 885-8844
WWW.LNVINC.COM

JOB NO: 150092
TAG NO: PFD
SHEET NO: 8 OF 14



MWP-1 MWP-2 MWP-3 MWP-4 MWP-5

MINE WATER TRANSFER PUMPS

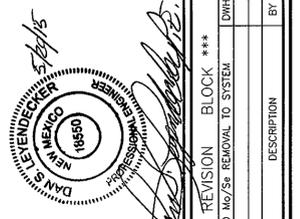
GPM 2,500 @ 40' OF HEAD
 MOTOR HP: 40
 MATERIAL: CAST STEEL, BRONZE TRIM

MINE WATER WET WELL

SIZE: 30'x6'x8'
 CAPACITY: 10,800 GALLONS

NOTE:

- OVERFLOW WILL ONLY BE USED DURING EXTREME HIGH WATER LEVELS RESULTING FROM ELECTRICAL, EQUIPMENT, OR INSTRUMENT FAILURE. THIS OVERFLOW WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE MO/SE WET WELL NOT TO RADIUM REMOVAL.
- LAH ALARM WILL NOTIFY THE LEVEL IN WET WELL IS ABOVE LEVEL SET POINT. OPERATOR WILL MONITOR THIS LEVEL AND HAS THE OPTION TO THROTTLE BACK V901 (FLUID FROM PONDS).
- LAHH WILL ONLY OCCUR IF V901 THROTTLING HAS NOT PREVENTED LEVEL TO INCREASE. THE OVERFLOW RATE WILL BE THE DIFFERENCE OF FLUID NOT BEING HANDLED IN URANIUM IX SYSTEM.
- V901 IS MANUAL VALVE THAT CONTROLS INLET FLOW TO WET WELL.



DRAWN BY: DWB
 CHECKED BY: WLB
 APPROVED BY: DSL
 SCALE: N.T.S.
 DATE: MARCH 2015

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
***	REVISION	BLOCK ***	DWH
3.13.15	ADD	M9/S9 REMOVAL TO SYSTEM	DWH

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
 URANIUM P&ID—MINE WATER WET WELL

LNV
 engineers | architects | contractors
 801 NAVIGATION SUITE 300
 DOWNEY, CA 90242
 PH: (657) 884-1984
 WWW.LNVINC.COM

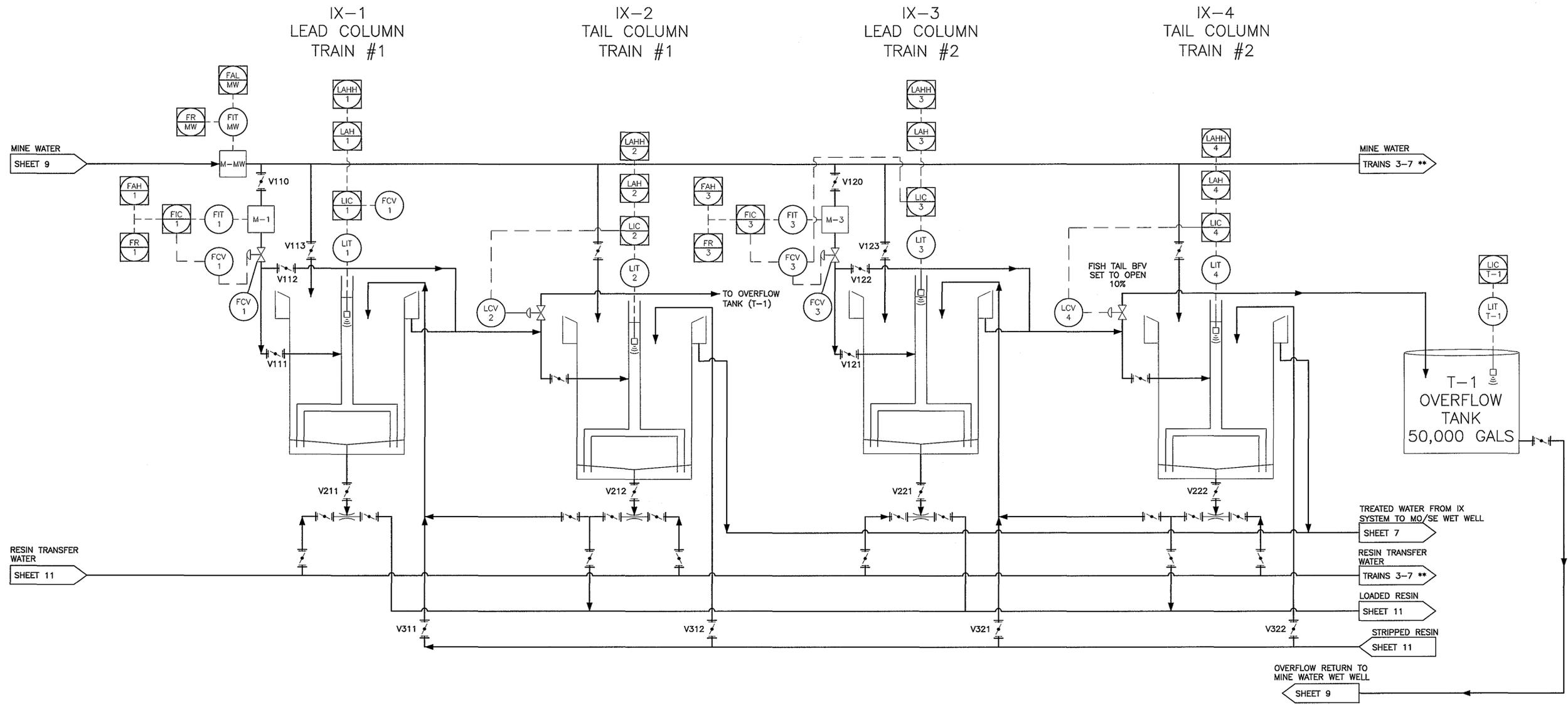
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** LEAD AND TAIL IX COLUMNS OF TRAINS ONE (1) AND TWO (2) OF SEVEN (7) SHOWN

DAN S. LEVINE/ENGINEER
NEW MEXICO
18650
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

3.13.15
ADD M2/S2 REMOVAL TO SYSTEM

REVISION BLOCK
DATE NO. DESCRIPTION



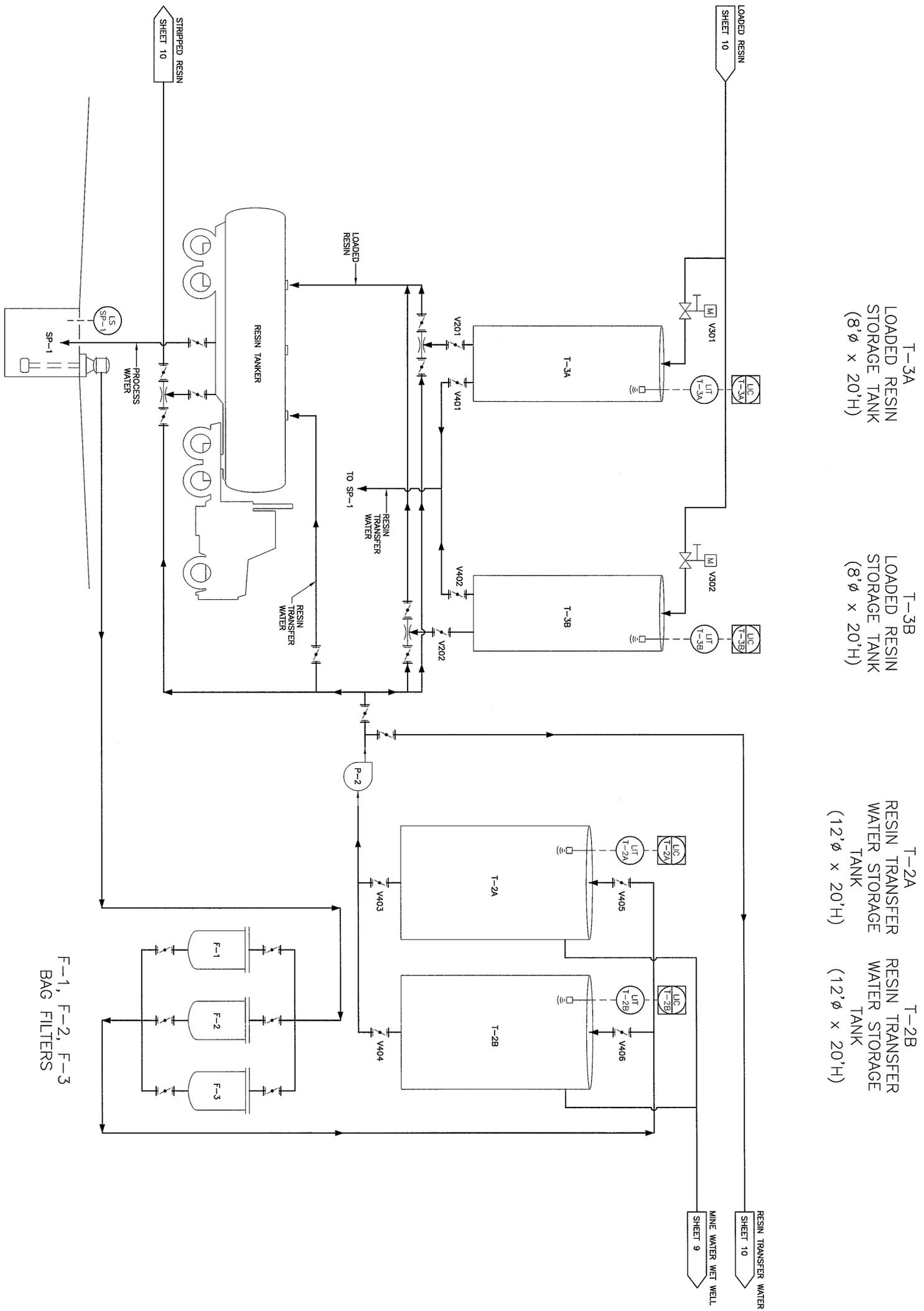
MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
URANIUM P&ID-ION EXCHANGE COLUMNS
(TRAINS 1 & 2)

LNV
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801 NAVIGATION SUITE 300
DUBLIN, OHIO 43017
TEL: (614) 885-1884
WWW.LNVINC.COM

10	14
JOB NO. 150092	
TAB NO. IX PID	
SHEET NO. 10 OF 14	

C:\E:\C:\Check_Planets\150092_Mt_Taylor_Moly_Sel_Removal\000_Drawings\Plant\Chem\10_URANIUM_P&ID-ION_EXCHANGE_COLUMNS (TRAINS 1 & 2).dwg
 Wednesday, May 20, 2015, 2:06pm



T-3A
 LOADED RESIN
 STORAGE TANK
 (8' ϕ x 20'H)

T-3B
 LOADED RESIN
 STORAGE TANK
 (8' ϕ x 20'H)

T-2A
 RESIN TRANSFER
 WATER STORAGE
 TANK
 (12' ϕ x 20'H)

T-2B
 RESIN TRANSFER
 WATER STORAGE
 TANK
 (12' ϕ x 20'H)



*** REVISION BLOCK ***		DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY
3.13.15	ADD Mo/Se REMOVAL TO SYSTEM				DWH

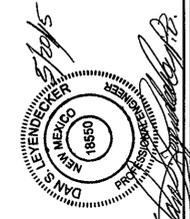
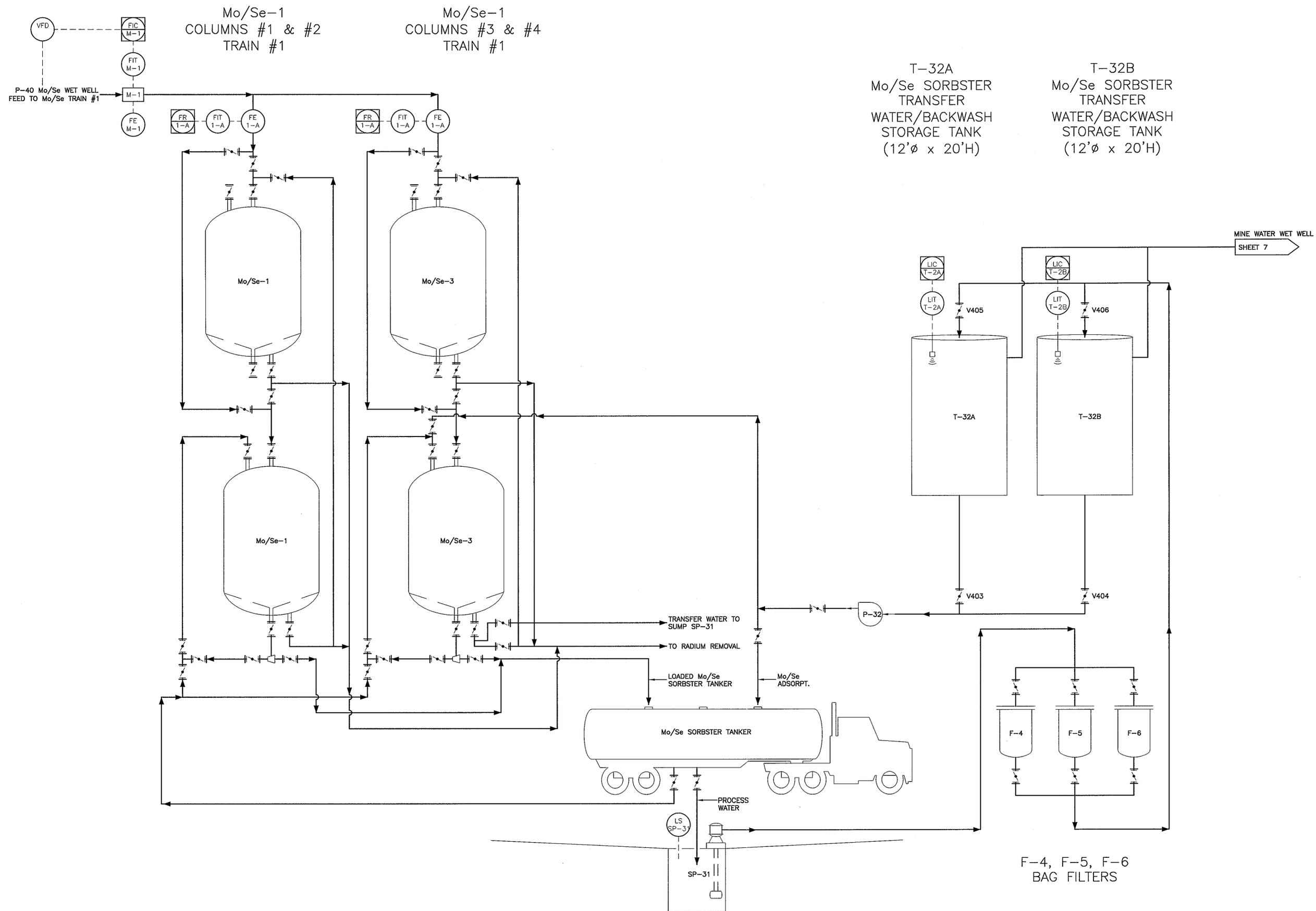
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 CHECKED BY: WLB
 APPROVED BY: DSL
 SCALE: SHOWN
 MARCH 2015

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
**URANIUM P&ID-RESIN STORAGE
 AND TRANSFER**

LNV
 engineers | architects | contractors
 801 NAVIGATION, SUITE 300
 CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78408
 TBPE FIRM NO. F-385
 PH. (361) 883-1984
 FAX (361) 883-1986
 WWW.LNVINC.COM

11
 14
 150092
 RS P&ID
 11 OF 14

C:\msdcs\grame\p\15092.M Taylor Mo/Se Ion Removal\000\Drawings\Plans\CWAT2 Mo-Se P&ID-Mo-Se Sorbster Storage and Transfer.dwg
 15092.Mo-Se P&ID-Mo-Se Sorbster Storage and Transfer.dwg
 3/13/15



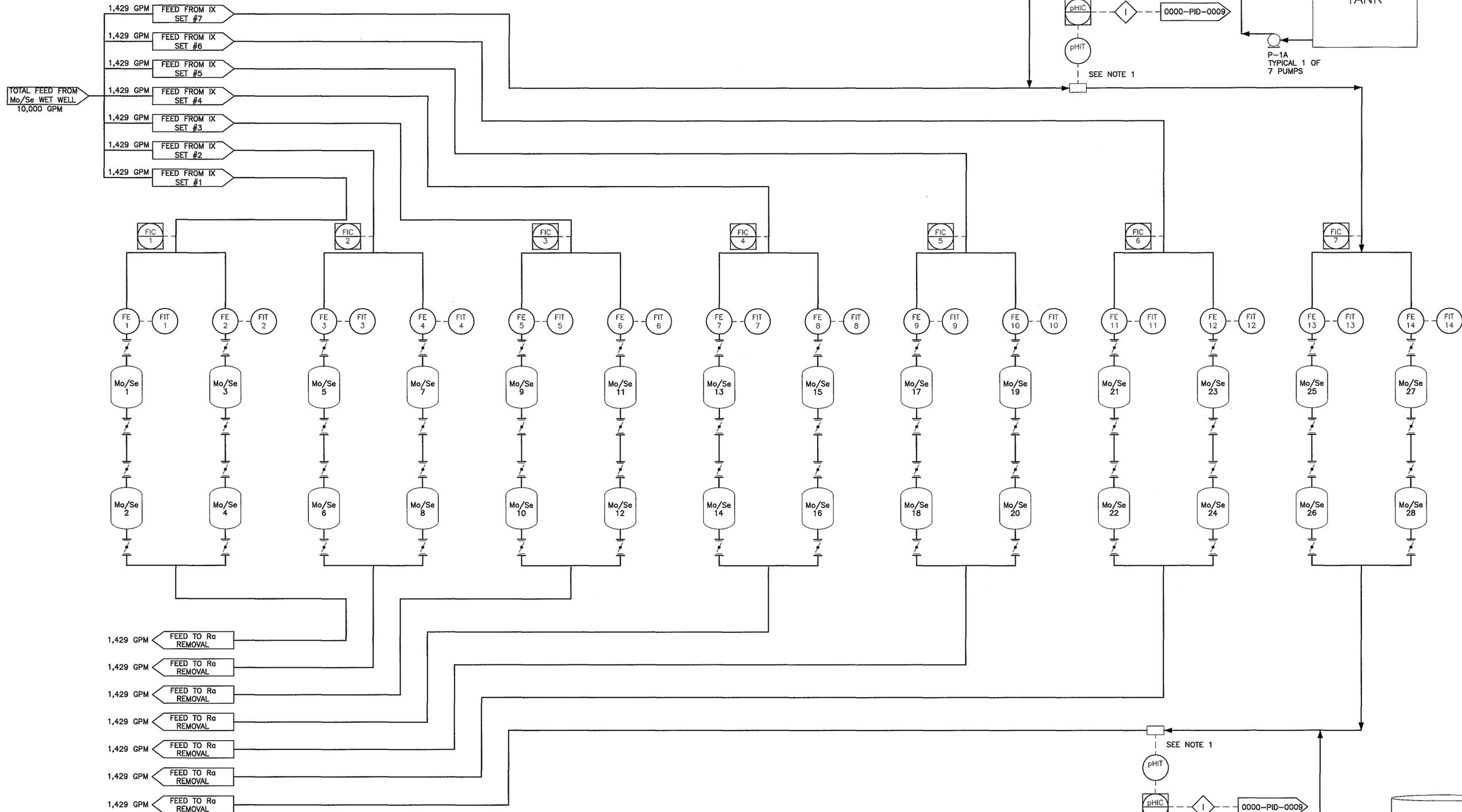
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 CHECKED BY: WLB
 APPROVED BY: DSL
 SCALE: SHOWN
 DATE: MARCH 2015

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 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
Mo-Se P&ID-Mo-Se Sorbster Storage and Transfer

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 engineers | architects | contractors
 801 NAVIGATION, SUITE 300
 DALLAS, TEXAS 75246
 TEL: (972) 883-8844
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NO.	DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	3.13.15	A	ADD Mo/Se REMOVAL TO SYSTEM

*** REVISION BLOCK ***
 DWB

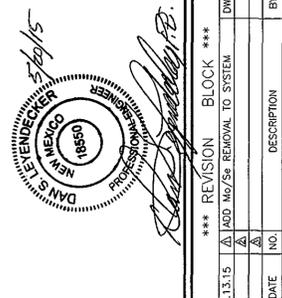


** ACID INTRODUCTION FOR FEED FROM IX SET #7 SHOWN. FEED FROM IX SETS #1-#6 NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

** CAUSTIC INTRODUCTION FOR FEED FROM IX SET #7 SHOWN. FEED FROM IX SETS #1-#6 NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

NOTE:

1. THIS IS AN INLINE PH PROBE CONNECTED TO A PH TRANSMITTER THAT READS THIS DATA TO PH CONTROLLER.
2. THE OPERATOR WILL MANUALLY CHECK PH DAILY AND IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY, A WORK ORDER WILL BE ISSUED TO REPLACE PH PROBE.



DRAWN BY: DWL
 CHECKED BY: WLB
 APPROVED BY: DSL
 SCALE: SHOWN
 DATE: MARCH 2015

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
 URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM P&ID

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13	14
JOB NO: 160092	
TAB NO: IX PID	
SHEET NO: 13 OF 14	

U:\Projects\Removal\160092_Mt Taylor Mo/Se Removal\000 Drawings\Process\13 MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM P&ID.dwg
 Wednesday, May 20, 2015, 2:05pm

EQUIPMENT SUMMARY			
TAG	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	CAPACITY
Mo/Se-(1-28)	PROPOSED Mo/Se COLUMNS	12.5'Ø x 12'H	10,000 GAL
T-7A	BACKWASH WATER STORAGE TANK	12'Ø x 20'H	16,000 GAL
T-7B	BACKWASH WATER STORAGE TANK	12'Ø x 20'H	16,000 GAL
SP-7	SUMP AND GRATE	6'Ø x 5' DEEP	1,000 GAL
P-7A & 7B	BACKWASH WATER PUMP	TBD	
F-7A & 7B	FILTER	TBD	



Professional Engineer Seal: DAN S. ENDECKER, No. 18850, State of New Mexico.

Project: Molybdenum and Selenium Building

Revision: BLOCK ***

Date: 3.13.15

By: [Signature]

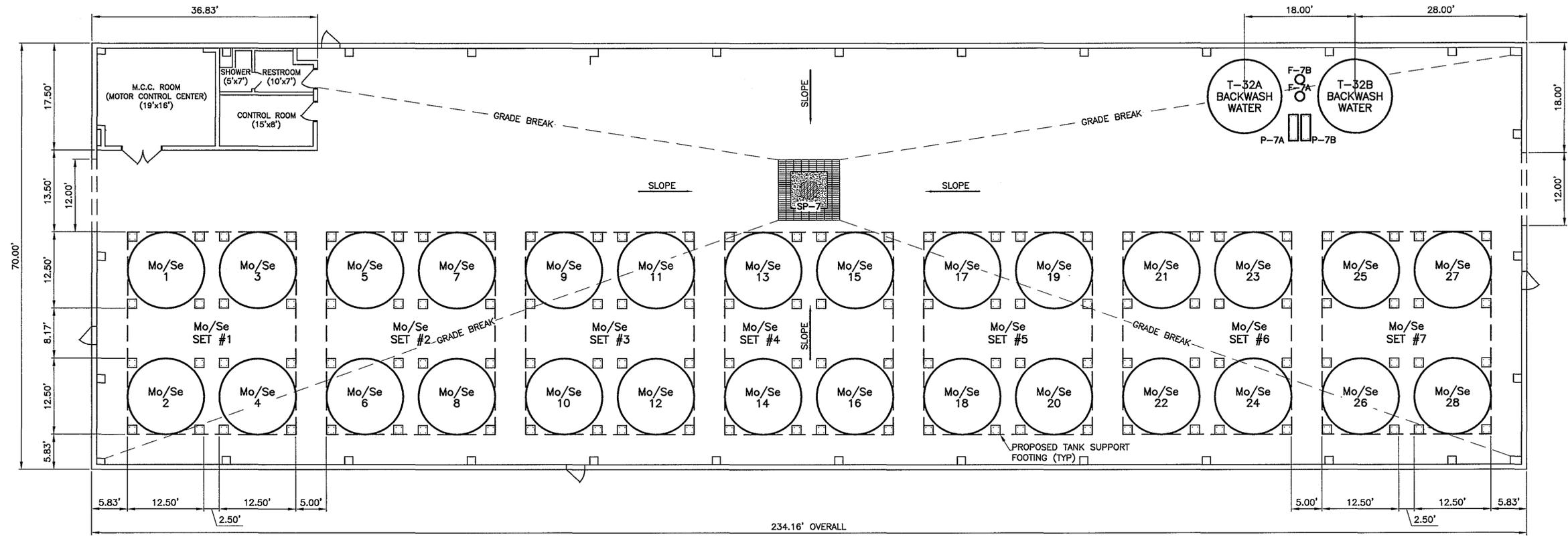
DRAWN BY: DWH	CHECKED BY: INB	APPROVED BY: DSL	SCALE: SHOWN	DATE: MARCH 2015
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MT. TAYLOR URANIUM MINE/RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORP., NEW MEXICO
URANIUM ION EXCHANGE & MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM ADSORPTION FACILITY
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14	14
JOB NO. 150092	
TAG NO. MOLY BLDG	
SHEET NO. 14 OF 14	



8 MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM BUILDING LAYOUT AND CONTAINMENT PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10' (HALF SIZE SHEETS)
SCALE: 1"=5' (FULL SIZE SHEETS)

U:\S:\C:\Arch\Projects\150092_Mt. Taylor_Moly_Sel_Removal\000 Drawings\Plan\14 MOLYBDENUM AND SELENIUM BUILDING LAYOUT AND CONTAINMENT PLAN.dwg
Wednesday, May 20, 2015, 2:07pm



May 20, 2015

David L. Mayerson
Mining Environmental Compliance Section
Ground Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department

Re: RE: Mt Taylor Mine/Discharge Permit 61 - New Mexico Environment Department comments on "Operations and maintenance manual; Mine Water Treatment Unit (MTWU) - uranium IX and molybdenum/selenium treatment facility [text and plans] (LNV, March 19, 2015)

Dear Mr. Meyerson:

Attachment A to this letter provides responses to the letter dated April 2, 2015 concerning the above referenced documents. Responses are presented in tabular format alongside the appropriate NMED comment for clarity.

Along with this letter, an updated set of drawings and Operation and Maintenance Manual have been provided for your review and approval.

Please contact me at (361) 883-1984 if you should have any questions on any of the documents provided.

Sincerely,
LNV, INC.
TBPE Firm No. F-366

Dan S. Leyendecker, P.E.
President

Attachments: Attachment A - Responses to NMED Comments, drawings, O&M Manual

ATTACHMENT A

RE: RE: Mt Taylor Mine/Discharge Permit 61 - New Mexico Environment Department comments on "Operations and maintenance manual; Mine Water Treatment Unit (MTWU) - uranium IX and molybdenum/selenium treatment facility [text and plans] (LNV, March 19, 2015)

TEXT

Comment No.	Page	Text or Reference	NMED Comment	RGRC Response
1			Please submit a figure and text pertaining to containment for the molybdenum and selenium treatment plant building	Sheet 13 has been modified to show floor slope and curb for containment
2	1	Phase 2 - Mine operation... - Mo 0.530 ppm - Se 0.090 ppm	NMED's review of quarterly monitoring data that was submitted during the final 3 full years of the prior mine operational period (attached) indicates the following range of concentrations (in ppm) in discharged mine water effluent: - Mo: 0.8525 (1987) to 1.317 (1989) - Se: 0.033 (1989) to 0.136 (1988)	The referenced data was taken during the years of mining when the dewatering flow rate was less than 5,000 gpm. The proposed system is designed to handle a dewatering flow rate of 10,000 gpm in which the Mo/Se concentrations will be lower than design concentrations. As bench testing occurs and actual dewatering data is obtained, the Mo/Se system will be modified to meet incoming concentrations. The design flow rate through each train is 6 gpm/sq. ft cross sectional area of media. Once this flow rate is reduced, the loading efficiency will increase and the tail column concentrations will drop for both Mo and Se.
3	2	When loaded to 0.06 pounds U per cubic foot the resin will be transported...	Please describe RGRC's monitoring protocol for uranium loading of the resin.	Prior to dewatering operations at the design flow rates, a bench test will be conducted to analyze the loading rate of the ion exchange resin. The bench test will provide a % breakthrough in the lead column that will be used as a guide to regenerating the ion exchange resin in the lead column. As a rule of thumb, the lead column is changed when the effluent uranium concentration reaches 80% of the feed concentration. The bench test will identify the break through percentage at which, the ion exchange resins should be regenerated so as to avoid discharging non-compliant water. Results of any bench testing will be provided to NMED before operation start-up. Once in operation, a sampling protocol consisting of automatically sampling every hour and testing a composite sample every 8 hours will be in place to insure the discharge limits are not exceeded.
4	2	The Sorbster® Si-1 media... acts as a pretreatment process for the Sorbster® Se-1 media	Please explain how RGRC will monitor loading to the Sorbster® Si-1 to ensure proper functioning of the Sorbster® Se-1 media.	A bench test as described for uranium loading will be performed for Mo/Se vessels to determine the % breakthrough that will be used as a guide for removing and replenishing the Sorbster® media. Once in operation, a sampling protocol consisting of automatically sampling every hour and testing a composite sample every 8 hours will be in place to insure the discharge limits are not exceeded.

Comment No.	Page	Text or Reference	NMED Comment	RGRC Response
5	2	Once the adsorption capacity of the [Sorbster®] media is reached, the media is disposed in a non-hazardous waste landfill...	Please describe the Sorbster® Se-1 media change-out and handling process with respect to the components shown on Plan Sheet 8.	Sheet 8 has been revised to include the Sorbster media transfer process. Once the media has been removed from the vessel, it will be sampled and assayed to check if it can be disposed of as a non-hazardous material. A designated landfill agreement will be in place when the media meets all disposal requirements.
6	6	The mine water wet well is equipped with...a bypass line that can in emergency situations feed excess water to the radium removal system.	Please explain how RGRC will ensure compliant discharge water quality if the bypass is utilized. Also see comment #14 below.	The mine water bypass will only be used to bypass the Uranium IX system in emergency situations and will convey flows from the settling ponds to the Molybdenum/Selenium feed water sump. This bypass would only be implemented if Uranium concentration in feed water were below regulated discharge parameters.
7	7	The IX Plant will now be bypassed and all mine water will flow from the settling ponds to the Barium Chloride Treatment Facility.	Please explain the circumstances under which RGRC would bypass the IX and molybdenum/selenium treatment plants, and how compliant discharge water quality will be ensured.	
8	9	This sump overflow [for the mine water wet well] will go directly to the radium removal system.	Please explain why this overflow would not be routed to the T-1 overflow tank for subsequent recycle through the IX and molybdenum/selenium treatment plants.	The mine water wet well sump receives water from the main ponds that mine water is pumped into. The amount of water influx from the collection ponds is manually adjusted into the mine water well. This wet well has sump pumps that will pump water to the Uranium Ion Exchange process. In the event that the level in the wet well starts to rise above a given set point, the pumps, which are controlled by a variable frequency drive (VFD), will increase the flow rate to the IX system and a high alarm will notify the operator. If the water continues to rise, the operator will reduce the incoming flow rate into the wet well via a valve between the ponds and the wet well. In the event that levels in the wet well continue to rise over the wet well level, water will overflow into the Mo/Se wet well which feeds water to the Mo/Se treatment process. This overflow will only be allowed in an emergency since the operator has the capability of reducing the incoming flow rate into the wet well.
9	11	<u>Quality Control of Discharge fluids</u>	Please explain how RGRC will monitor pH adjustment operation (i.e., T-6) for proper operation and discharge pH compliance.	In order for the Mo/Se treatment process to occur properly, the pH must be adjusted to meet operating parameters. An inline pH probe/transmitter will monitor pH levels in the incoming fluid and send the pH data to the acid addition controller. This controller will adjust the acid addition to maintain an adequate pH level in the incoming fluid. Additionally, once the water passes through the Mo/Se treatment process, the pH will be adjusted via a similar process on the downstream end of the treatment vessels. The operator will collect a sample of the downstream water to manually verify that the pH reading provided by the inline probe is accurate. If it is found that the pH probe is providing false values, the probe will be replaced.

Comment No.	Page	Text or Reference	NMED Comment	RGRC Response
10	11	Composite sampling will be performed for all IX Tail columns... all Mo/Se Tail columns...	Please clarify whether RGRC is proposing to collect and analyze a single sample from <u>each</u> tail column, or to collect samples from each tail column and then to analyze a single composited sample. If RGRC is proposing the latter protocol, please explain how RGRC will prevent the discharge of noncompliant water if samples are collected for analysis only at 8-hour intervals.	RGRC will collect samples from each tail column and will analyze a composite sample every 8 hours for each train. If the Mo/Se data of a train is approaching maximum allowable discharge limits as determined from previous bench testing, the lead column will be taken off line and the media will be replaced.
11	11-12	The operator will grab samples every eight (8) hours... from each lead and tail Mo/Se column to determine when the Sorbster® Se-1 Media is spent...	Please describe the criteria by which the operator will determine when the Sorbster® Se-1 Media should be changed.	A bench test as described for uranium loading will be performed for Mo/Se vessels to determine the % breakthrough that will be used as a guide for removing and replenishing the Sorbster® media. Once in operation, a sampling protocol consisting of automatically sampling every hour and testing a composite sample every 8 hours will be in place to insure the discharge limits are not exceeded.
12	11	The test method for Se.... uses an ICP-MS with CRC detector... The test method for Mo... uses an ICP-AES...	Please clarify whether RGRC will have the requisite instrumentation on-site, and, if so, how proper instrument calibration, maintenance, and operation will be addressed.	RGRC will have the requisite instrumentation on-site. Instrument calibration, maintenance, and operation will be conducted according to manufacturer recommendations.

Comment No.	Page	Text or Reference	NMED Comment	RGRC Response
13		Sheet 7	This sheet does not show provision for outflow from T-1 (i.e., overflow tank). However Sheet 9 shows overflow return to the mine water wet well. Please explain.	Sheet 7 has been revised to show overflow return to the mine water wet well. Sheet 7 is the Uranium process flow diagram and shows the flow rate through the ion exchange vessels and the IX resin transfer system. T-1 is an emergency overflow tank (50,000 gallons) which returns any overflow back to the mine water wet well. Sheet 9 shows the process flow diagram for the mine water wet well which shows overflow from both tank T-1 and overflows from the IX resin transfer water tanks T-2A and T-2B
14.1		Sheet 9	Please explain the functionality of LAHH/MW with respect to precluding overflow from the mine water wet well.	The LAL will slow the IX feed pumps down to prevent depleting all the water in the wet well. The LAH will speed the pumps up to increase the IX feed rate and raise an alarm to notify the operator of a throughput issue. If the wet well level continues to rise, a LAHH would alert the operator that the IX system cannot handle the feed rate at which water is coming into the wet well and an overflow would occur. The overflow would bypass the uranium treatment system at rate equal to the difference between the well influx and the IX feed rate. Once the LAH is reach, the operator will be trained to monitor the wet well level and if the level continues to rise, he/she will have the option to reduce the incoming flow rate to the wet well so as to prevent an overflow from occurring.
14.2		Sheet 9	This sheet shows overflow from T-2A/T-2B comes from these components appearing on Sheet 10; however these components are not shown on this sheet, but rather are shown on Sheet 7. Please explain.	Sheet numbers have been revised.
14.3		Sheet 9	This sheet shows overflow return comes from a component appearing on Sheet 9 into the mine water wet well; however the overflow tank (i.e., T-1) is shown on Sheet 7. Please explain.	Sheet numbers have been revised.
14.4		Sheet 9	This sheet shows outflow from the mine water wet well is routed to the IX system appearing on Sheet 9; however inflow to the IX Plant is shown on Sheet 7. Please explain.	Sheet numbers have been revised.
15		Sheet 10	This sheet shows overflow return from T-1 is routed to Sheet 8; however overflow return to the mine water wet well is shown on Sheet 9. Please explain.	Sheet numbers have been revised.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

**Mt. Taylor Mine/Rio Grande Resources Corp.
Mine Water Treatment Unit (MWTU) – Uranium IX and
Molybdenum/Selenium Treatment Facility**

LNV Project No. 130040/150092



RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORPORATION

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LNV

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Dan S. Leyendecker

May 20, 2015

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Appendix A – Resin Spec Sheet

Appendix B – MAR Data Sheets

MT. TAYLOR URANIUM IX AND MOLYBDENUM/SELENIUM TREATMENT PLANT OPERATING MANUAL

I. Background Information

Rio Grande Resources (RGR) plans to re-open the Mt. Taylor mine located outside of Grants, New Mexico. The existing mine has to be dewatered to enable access to the ore. To dewater the existing mine works and operate the mine in the future, an extensive water management system must be run in combination with a Mine Water Treatment Unit (MWTU) to remove uranium (U), Molybdenum (Mo), and Selenium (Se) from the mine water to enable discharge to an NPDES-permitted outfall north of the mine.

The water treatment will be operated in two main phases:

Phase 1 - Mine de-watering phase:

- Flow 8,000 -10,000 gallons per minute (gpm)
- U 0.07 parts per million (ppm) trend increasing
- Mo 0.2 ppm trend increasing
- Se 0.001 ppm trend increasing
- TDS ~ 400 ppm

Phase 2 - Mine operation:

- Flow 4,000 -5,000 gpm
- U about 1 ppm (previous mining conditions, late phase)
- Mo 0.530 ppm
- Se 0.090 ppm
- TDS 800 ppm

Discharge requirements:

- 30 parts per billion (ppb) U (human health standard in 20.6.2.3103.A(12)NMAC)
- 50 parts per billion (ppb) Se (human health standard in 20.6.2.3103A(10)NMAC)
- 100 parts per billion (ppb) Mo (Standards for Irrigation Use in 20.6.2.3103C(4)NMAC)

RGR considers U removal by ion exchange (IX) using the existing IX plant at the site as the primary option. IX loaded resin will be transferred to an off-site facility, duly licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State, to be regenerated. The stripped resin will then be returned for reuse at the IX Plant.

RGR has put together a U removal system utilizing a proven IX process to meet the drinking water standard discharge requirements. The system will incorporate IX trains each consisting of two IX columns in series. Each IX column will have a load capacity of 400 cubic feet (ft³) of IX resin with a maximum loading capacity of 0.09 pounds of U per cubic foot of resin. Each train has been designed to handle a maximum flow rate of 1,650 gpm and will be operated at a nominal flow rate

of 1,429 gpm. The IX columns are designed to transfer the resin in the lead IX column when it reaches a loading of about 0.06 pounds of U per cubic foot, to prevent discharge exceeding 30 ppb U. The loaded resin from the lead IX column will be transferred to one of two loaded resin storage tanks and then will be off loaded to a resin tanker. The resin tanker will transport the loaded resin to an off-site facility for regeneration.

Each of the IX columns will be operated in an up flow mode with safeguards to prevent resin leakage between IX columns or resin spills. Each of the IX columns will have safety devices to prevent resin spills as follows: 1) resin screens in the overflow of each column, 2) a level control system that will reduce the input flow rate to the lead IX column; and 3) a bypass on the tail column to reroute bypass fluid to an overflow storage tank. The fluid sent to the overflow storage tank will be recycled back to the main supply wet well where it will be fed to the lead IX column.

To remove Mo and Se from the mine water, RGR has put together a Mo and Se removal system utilizing MAR Systems' Sorbster® media technology. MAR, which stands for Mercury Arsenic Removal, "was founded in 2006 to develop a patented, proprietary process to remove mercury, selenium, arsenic, and other metal contaminants from water." The Sorbster® is an enriched alumina media which adsorbs soluble metals. The system will include 14 treatment trains each consisting of two media columns in series. Each treatment train will be operated at a nominal flow rate of 715 gpm. The individual trains will be sampled and assayed from each lead and tail column to ensure that the discharge water will not exceed the discharge limits for U of 30 ppb, Se of 50 ppb, and Mo of 100 ppb.

II. Plant Function

The Mt. Taylor IX Plant is designed to treat 10,000 gpm of mine water for removal of U. The ion exchange process for recovering U from mine water utilizes a quaternary amine incorporated onto a porous styrene divinylbenzene bead. The amine has the ability to give up anions in exchange for anions in solution, in this case, U. When loaded to 0.06 pounds U per cubic foot, as determined by grab samples conducted every 8 hours, the resin will be transported to an offsite facility to be regenerated with a concentrated brine solution in a split elution cycle. The regenerated resin will be returned to Mt. Taylor to be reused. In order to analyze the loading rate of the IX resins, prior to dewatering operations at the design flow rates, a bench test will be conducted. The bench test will provide a % breakthrough in the lead column that will be used as a guide to regenerating the IX resin in the lead column. As a rule of thumb, the lead column is changed when the effluent U concentration reaches 80% of the feed concentration. The bench test will identify the breakthrough percentage at which, the IX resins should be regenerated so as to avoid discharging non-compliant water. As grab samples will be grabbed every 8 hours, the breakthrough concentration at which resins are regenerated will be of a level to ensure that non-compliant water isn't discharged between 8 hour sampling periods. Results of any bench testing will be provided to NMED before operation start-up.

The effluent of the IX Train is sent to the MAR Sorbster® Media system, housed in a new stand-alone building, for removal of Mo and Se prior to discharge. The MAR Sorbster® Media system consists of two adsorbent medium, Sorbster® Si-1 and Sorbster® Se-1. The Sorbster® Si-1 media is effective in the removal of silica from water and acts as a pretreatment process for the Sorbster®

Se-1 media which is highly functionalized to remove Se as well as Mo and other metals. A bench test as described for U loading will be performed for the Mo/Se vessels to determine the % breakthrough that will be used as a guide for removing and replenishing the Sorbster® media. Once in operation, a sampling protocol consisting of automatically sampling every hour and testing a composite sample every 8 hours will be in place to ensure the discharge limits are not exceeded. As grab samples will be grabbed every 8 hours, the breakthrough concentration at which the Sorbster® media is replaced will be of a level to ensure that non-compliant water isn't discharged between 8 hour sampling periods.

The pH is adjusted with H₂SO₄ to a pH of 6.27, which was determined from prior bench scale testing to be the optimal pH for Mo and Se adsorption, prior to the Sorbster® Media. The pH is subsequently raised after passing through the Sorbster® Media to a pH of 7 required for discharge. Once the adsorption capacity of the media is reached and the media has been removed from a treatment vessel, it will be sampled and assayed to ensure it can be disposed of as a non-hazardous material according to EPA TCLP requirements and replaced with new media. A designated landfill agreement will be in place when the media to be disposed meets all disposal requirements. Refer to Drawing No. 12 for a P&ID of the Sorbster® Media transfer process.

The following drawings should be referred to in conjunction with this Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&MM):

Drawing No.	Description
2	Symbols & Legend (Sheet 1 of 2)
3	Symbols & Legend (Sheet 2 of 2)
4	Uranium Ion Exchange Equipment Layout Plan
5	Uranium Ion Exchange Foundation Containment Plan
6	Uranium Ion Exchange Miscellaneous Details
7	Uranium Ion Exchange Process Flow Diagram
8	Molybdenum and Selenium Process Flow Diagram
9	Uranium P&ID – Mine Water Wet Well
10	Uranium P&ID – IX Columns (Trains 1 &2)
11	Uranium P&ID – Resin Storage and Transfer
12	Mo-Se P&ID – Mo-Se Sorbster Storage & Transfer
13	Molybdenum and Selenium P&ID
14	Molybdenum and Selenium Building Layout and Containment Plan

III. Facility Description

Refer to Drawing Numbers 4 – Uranium Ion Exchange Equipment Layout Plan and 14 – Molybdenum and Selenium Building Layout for the location of the various items described below. The Mt. Taylor IX Plant consists of five mine water pumps, four operating and a spare, seven IX trains with two IX columns each (14 columns total), two loaded resin storage columns, one overflow storage tank and two resin transfer water storage tanks. All of the above U IX equipment except the mine water pumps are enclosed within the IX building. Also housed inside of the IX building are a motor control center (MCC), office, control room and restroom. The MAR

Sorbster® Media system for Mo and Se removal consists of 28 media columns all housed within a new building as shown on Drawing Number 14.

A. Mine Water Pumping

Mine water gravity flows from the treatment lagoons to a wet well located adjacent to the IX building on the south side. The wet well has dimensions of 30 ft. x 6 ft. x 8 ft. The mine water wet well is covered by a platform which supports the five mine water transfer pumps (MWP-1, 2, 3, 4, and 5). Each mine water pump has a capacity of 2,500 gpm. For the plant's capacity of 10,000 gpm, four pumps are operating with one full spare.

B. Ion Exchange

The IX portion of the facility is located within the IX building and consists of seven trains of two IX columns each (14 columns total). Each train has a capacity of 1,650 gpm or one-sixth the total plants flow. The IX trains are arranged so that water will gravity flow from the first (lead) column (IX-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13) in each train to the second (tail) column (IX-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14). Water from the tail column in each train will then gravity flow to a sump that will contain seven (7) submersible pumps. Each submersible pump will have a design flow rate of 1450 gpm and will be driven by a variable frequency drive to provide the necessary pressure for the Mo/Se media columns. Each IX column is provided with overflow screens to prevent resin loss. Each column has a diameter of 12 ft with a 12 ft straight sidewall, and is loaded with approximately 400 ft³ of resin.

C. Resin Transfer

The resin transfer system consists of two resin transfer water storage tanks (T-2A/2B), a single process water pump (P-2), and two loaded resin storage tanks (T-3A/3B). The resin is transferred as a slurry with water and will incorporate the use of eductors at each vessel. Eductors are a type of device that uses liquid pressure as a motive force to effectively convey granular solids or slurries over relatively short distances. The eductors are supplied with process water from a 200 gpm centrifugal pump which is sufficiently sized for transferring resin from one vessel at a time.

Once the resin has been loaded with U in the IX columns, the resin from a given column will first be transferred to one of two loaded resin storage tanks, each capable of holding 1,000 ft³ of resin. The purpose of the loaded resin storage tank is to temporarily hold loaded resin while it awaits transport to the offsite facility for regeneration. The loaded resin will then be transferred to a resin tanker that can hold up to 1,500 ft³ of resin. This resin tanker will transport the loaded resin to the regeneration facility and then return regenerated resin back to Mt. Taylor to be put back into service.

Facilities are provided for hydraulic transport of the resin between the IX columns, loaded resin storage tanks, and resin tanker. To reduce water consumption, water

used to transport resin throughout the facility will be recycled and stored in the resin transfer water storage tanks.

D. MAR Sorbster® Media

The Sorbster® Media columns are located within the Mo/Se building and consists of 14 trains. Each train consists of 2 columns in series for a total of 28 Sorbster® Media columns. Each train will operate at a flow rate of 715 gpm. Flow from the IX trains will be pumped to the Sorbster® Media trains. The Sorbster® Media trains are arranged so that water will flow from the first (lead) column (Sorbster® Media-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27) in each train to the second (tail) column (Sorbster® Media - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28). Water from the tail column in each train will then gravity flow to the plant discharge. Each column is provided with internal screens to prevent media loss.

MAR recommends an Empty Bed Residence Time (EBRT) of 15-30 minutes with a flux range of 1 – 6 gpm/ft². The media columns are 12.5 ft. in diameter with a 12 ft side wall and are loaded with approximately 1473 ft³ of Sorbster® Media for a flux of 5.86 gpm/ft² and an individual and combined EBRT of 15 and 30 minutes respectively.

The Sorbster® Media within each media column is made up of two MAR media components, Sorbster® Si and Sorbster® Se, at a 1 to 1 volume ratio. The Sorbster® Si is primarily used as a silica removal media while the Sorbster® Se reduces the Se and Mo concentration of the water. The inclusion of Sorbster® Si allows the system to remove nearly 99% of the silica in the system which will minimize the media change-out frequency by optimizing the Se and Mo removal performance of the Sorbster® Se. Further details of the Sorbster® Si and Sorbster® Se media are shown in Appendix B.

E. Instrumentation

The control system that RGR proposes to install in the IX Plant will be a computer-based system. It will incorporate an active screen for each process and will display real time activities of tank levels and process flow rates. This system will have input from flow transmitters and level transmitters. The IX system will be monitored by operators and a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) located in the control room.

F. Plant Utility

The following utility services are provided at the IX Facility: electricity, potable water, process water and instrument air. A 13.8 kV line delivers primary power from the Mt. Taylor Mine to a transformer for conversion to 440/220 volts. Distribution to plant users is through the MCC. Potable water is delivered to the IX Facility through an underground line originating at the Barium Chloride Building. Process water is provided at appropriate locations at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch (psi). Filtered and dried instrument air is supplied by a 23.5 actual

cubic feet per minute (ACFM) compressor at 100 psi for operation of pneumatic controls.

G. Support Facilities

Forced air heating is provided for the entire IX building. The office, MCC and restroom are air conditioned.

IV. Plant Operation

A. Mine Water Pumping

Refer to Drawing 9 – Uranium P&ID - Mine Water Wet Well

- 1) The mine water wet well is equipped with an inlet line from the mine water ponds and a bypass line that can in emergency situations feed excess water to the Mo/Se wet well. The bypass line would only be implemented in an emergency situation and if U concentrations in the feed water were below regulated discharge parameters.
- 2) Under normal operations Valve V901 is fully open and the Isolation Valve V902 is closed.
- 3) The mine water pumping system is designed so that four of the five mine water transfer pumps will provide the necessary capacity. The fifth pump provides backup capacity.
- 4) Before starting the mine water pumps, the operator should select the desired wet well level for the level indicator controller (LIC located in the control room).
- 5) Two IX trains will be valved open to accept mine water flow and one mine water pump will be turned on. The operator will adjust fluid flow through both IX trains prior to placing a second pump and any additional trains in service. This procedure will be followed until the desired water flow is obtained.
- 6) The mine water wet well is provided with level control which will automatically maintain a constant level within the wet well. This is accomplished through the use of Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) on each mine water pump (MWP-1, MWP-2, MWP-3, MWP-4 and MWP-5). The level controller is set at a predetermined elevation that will adjust the VFD accordingly to maintain this level set point. The level device will be

installed in the wet well to cover the operating level range. In the event that the level continues to increase, the operator must manually reduce the incoming fluid to the mine water wet well. If the level drops below the low-low setting, the pumps will sequentially turn off to protect the pumps from insufficient fluid level.

- 7) To shut off the flow of water to the IX Plant, the following sequence should be observed:
 - Open Valve V902
 - Close Valve V901

The IX Plant will now be bypassed and all mine water will flow from the settling ponds to the Mo/Se wet well. As described in Section IV.A.1, the bypass line would only be implemented in an emergency situation and if U concentrations in the feed water were below regulated discharge parameters

- 8) To initiate flow of mine water to the IX Plant, the following sequence should be observed:
 - If Closed, Open Valve V901
 - Close Valve V902

The operator should visually observe the water levels in the mine water wet well at the IX Plant to ensure that no obstructions are impeding the flow of water.

B. Ion Exchange

Refer to Drawing 10 – Uranium P&ID - IX Columns (Trains 1 & 2)

The IX Plant will utilize seven identical trains. Each train will have a capacity of 1,650 gpm and will consist of two (2) 12-foot diameter columns in each train. The operation of one train is described below as an example. The components and functions will be identical for the remaining trains.

Feed water is delivered by the mine water transfer pumps to the main plant header. This 24-inch diameter header is located above the IX columns. A mag meter (M-MW) is located in the header with a flow recorder (FR-MW) and low flow alarm (FAL-MW) is located in the control room.

Prior to initiating flow to the IX columns, the operator should check the resin drain Valves V211 and V212, located below the IX column tank, to ensure that they are both closed. Valves V112 and LCV-2 should be closed. Valve V110 should now be opened. The flow control valve (FCV-1) will regulate the flow to the IX train.

To begin flow to the Lead IX column, open Valve V110, check to make sure V112 and LCV-2 are closed and set FCV-1 to 25 percent of desired flow rate. Check the

resin depth in the column and make sure flow has been established throughout train number one. Repeat this on train number 2 and then start increasing the flow rate through both trains by adjusting the VFD on the mine water pump and FCV to the desired flow rate.

The IX trains are designed with the capability of bypassing both the lead and tail IX columns. The FCV or LCV (LCV for tail column and FCV for lead column) will maintain a constant level in the IX column by opening and closing depending on observed levels and flow rates. If the LCV or FCV fails and the level increases past the first set point the operator will be notified by the level alarm high (LAH). In the event that the LCV still cannot control the flow, the level will continue to increase to the second set point. At this point, the operators will place the spare IX train in service which will receive flow diverted from the upset IX column. If the spare train is not ready to receive flow, the level alarm high will sound and the bypass valve will open automatically. This will divert flow from the upset Tail IX column to the overflow storage tank.

C. Resin Transfer

Refer to Drawing 7 – Uranium Ion Exchange Process Flow Diagram

Refer to Drawing 10 – Uranium P&ID - IX Columns (Trains 1 & 2)

Refer to Drawing 11 – Uranium P&ID - Resin Storage and Transfer

When the resin in the lead column of an IX train is loaded to about 0.06 pounds/ft³ with uranium, a resin transfer cycle will begin and proceed in the following order.

1. The resin will first be transferred from the lead IX column to the loaded-resin storage tanks.
2. The partially loaded resin from the tail IX column will then be transferred to the lead IX column.
3. Stripped (regenerated) resin will be transferred from the resin tanker to refill the tail IX column.
4. Loaded resin will be transferred from a loaded resin storage tank to the resin tanker.

The loaded resin will be removed from the lead IX column(s) (IX-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13) by an eductor, where it is fluidized by the resin transfer water and conveyed through a 4" steel pipe at 200 gpm to the loaded resin storage columns. The transfer lines between each IX column have a clear inline sight glass so that the operator can determine when all of the resin has been removed. The inline sight glass will also allow the operator to ensure that the resin is in fact moving out of the IX column. The loaded resin storage columns (T-3A and T-3B) are located in the northeast quadrant of the building and are 8 ft in diameter by 20 ft high. The resin transfer water pump (P-2) will provide water from the resin transfer water storage tanks (T-2A and T-2B) at the necessary flow rate and pressure to fluidize the resin and transport it through the resin transfer cycle.

The partially loaded resin will then be removed from the tail IX column by an eductor and hydraulically transported to the lead IX column. This process will begin immediately after the loaded resin has been removed from the lead IX column.

The regenerated ion exchange resin will be transferred hydraulically from the resin tanker to the tail IX column(s) (IX-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, or 14). This process will begin immediately after the partially loaded resin has been removed from the tail IX column, and transferred to the lead IX column.

The loaded resin will then be transferred from either T-3A or T-3B to the resin tanker. The resin transfer volume from the loaded resin storage tanks to the resin tanker is determined by the level indicator controller. The operator will open the resin tanker compartment hatch and drop the resin transfer hose into the designated receiving compartment. Once this is complete, the resin transfer water pump (P-2) and the resin outlet valve for either of the resin storage tanks will open. The “resin out” valve will close when the level indicator controller reaches a predetermined level change equal to 400 ft³. Excess water drained from the resin tanker during the resin transfer process will be picked up by a sump (SP-1), and pumped through a filter (F-1, F-2, or F-3) prior to being sent back to resin transfer water storage tanks (T-2A or T-2B). The reason for filtering and recycling is to minimize water consumption. The hose connection from the tanker to the resin eductor will have a “no-spill” check valve and a clear sight glass. The purpose of the sight glass will be to provide the operator with a view of the media being transferred, enabling the operator to determine when all of the resin has been transferred. The no-spill check valve will prevent water and/or resin from spilling during connection and disconnection.

D. Sorbster® Media Transfer

When the media in the lead column of a Mo/Se train is loaded, a media transfer cycle will begin and proceed in the following order:

1. The column will be taken out of service.
2. Water from the Mo/Se Sorbster Transfer Water / Backwash Storage Tanks will be added to the column in order to fluidize the bed.
3. The fluidized media will then be transferred to the Mo/Se Sorbster Tanker.
4. The water will be drained from the Mo/Se Sorbster Tanker and will flow to the sump.
5. From the sump, the water will be filtered and returned back to the Mo/Se Sorbster Transfer Water / Backwash Storage Tanks.
6. Once the loaded media has been removed from a column, a Mo/Se Sorbster Tanker with new media will be brought on-site.
7. The new media will be fluidized via the Mo/Se Sorbster Transfer Water / Backwash Storage Tanks and sent to the column.

8. The water will be drained from the column and sent to the sump where it will then be sent through a filtration process and returned to the Mo/Se Sorbster Transfer Water / Backwash Storage Tanks.

E. Instrumentation

1. Mine Water Sump and Pumps

Mine Water Transfer Pumps will have local start-stop switches with a stop only switch located in the control room. In the event of low level in the mine water sump, the level indicator controller (LIC-MW) will adjust the pump speed and activate the level alarm low (LAL-MW) in the control room. Further reduction in level by 12 inches will trip level alarm low low (LALL-MW) and all pumps. The mine water wet well will also be provided with an overflow line to prevent the sump from overtopping. In the event that the level in the wet well starts to rise above a given set point, the pumps, which are controlled by a variable frequency drive (VFD), will increase the flow rate to the IX system and a high alarm will notify the operator. If the water continues to rise, the operator will reduce the incoming flow rate into the wet well Valve V901 between the ponds and the wet well. In the event that levels in the wet well continue to rise over the wet well level, water will overflow into the Mo/Se wet well which feeds water to the Mo/Se treatment process. This overflow will only be allowed in an emergency since the operator has the capability of reducing the incoming flow rate into the wet well.

Mine Water transfer pumps should hold a discharge pressure of at least 10 psi for proper operation of flow control valves at the IX columns.

The 24" diameter mine water header flow will be monitored downstream of the process water take-off. A recorder and low flow alarm will be provided in the control room. The low flow alarm point will be set at 2500 gpm.

2. Lead IX Columns

The control system proposed for the IX facility will display real time activities of tank levels and process flow rates by receiving input from transmitters and indicators throughout the plant. The instrumentation, placement, and function of the controls system is described below.

Flow of mine water to each IX column will be controlled either at the valve or in the control room as described below. Local flow readout will be provided for manual control.

Primary Control

The first magnetic flow meter (mag meter) monitoring each train will be placed on the common header. The mag meter (M-MW) will measure the

total flow being delivered to the IX process by the pumps. The mag meter output signal will be transmitted through the flow indicator transmitter (FIT-MW) to the flow recorder (FR-MW) and the flow alarm low (FAL-MW). The FR-MW will record the real time flow and store it digitally for record keeping. The flow alarm low (FAL-MW) will activate or deactivate if the flow is below the pre-determined set point. FAL-MW will be an audible and visible alarm to alert the operator and other personnel of an inadequate flow rate. Downstream of M-MW the flow will enter a common header and be divided into the seven trains.

Each of the seven lead IX columns will be equipped with a mag meter (M-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13) located on the supply line to each of the seven trains. The mag meter will be upstream of the flow control valve (FCV-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13) and the lead column. The mag meter will measure the flow being delivered to each IX column. The mag meter output signal will be transmitted through the flow indicator transmitter (FIT-1,3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13) to the flow indicator controller (FIC-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13) and flow recorder (FR-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13), both of which will be located in the control room. The flow recorder will digitally record data for recordkeeping. The flow indicator controller will be programmable so that the operator can set it to maintain a desired flow rate. The flow indicator controller will send a signal to a flow control valve which will open and close to maintain the desired flow rate set on the flow indicator controller. The flow indicator controller will also activate or deactivate the flow alarm high (FAH-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13). The flow alarm high will be an audible and visible alarm whose set point can be determined and programmed by the operator.

Secondary Control

Each of the seven lead IX columns will be equipped with a sonic level sensor, located in the column tank, which will send its output signal to a level indicator transmitter (LIT-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13). The level indicator transmitter will transmit a signal to the level indicator controller (LIC-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13). The level indicator controller will be located in the control room and display the water level in each lead column in real time. The level indicator controller will also be programmable to maintain a certain set point level. The purpose of the level indicator controller is to monitor tank levels and to ensure that the levels are not high enough to overtop the tanks and cause a spill. The level indicator controller will communicate to the lead column flow control valve (FCV-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13), the level alarm high (LAH-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13), and the level alarm high high (LAHH-1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13). In the event that the first level set point has been reached the level indicator controller will activate the level alarm high to notify the operator. The level indicator controller will also adjust the flow control valve appropriately to maintain the programmed set point and prevent a spill. In the event that the level indicator controller is not able to resolve the abnormally high water level by manipulating the flow control valve and

the second set point is reached, the level indicator controller will activate the level alarm high high and the operator will be able to manually divert the entire flow around the high level column to the tail IX column. The tail IX columns will have the ability to divert excess flow from the lead IX columns to the overflow storage tank (T-1).

3. Tail IX Columns

Each of the seven tail IX columns will be equipped with a sonic level sensor, located in the column tank, which will send its output signal to a level indicator transmitter (LIT-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14). The level indicator transmitter will transmit a signal to the level indicator controller (LIC-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14). The level indicator controller will be located in the control room and display the water level in each tail column in real time. The level indicator controller will also be programmable to maintain a certain set point level. The purpose of the level indicator controller is to monitor tank levels and to ensure that the levels are not high enough to overtop the tanks and cause a spill. The level indicator controller will communicate to the tail column level control valve (LCV-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14), the level alarm high (LAH-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14), and the level alarm high high (LAHH-2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14). In the event that the first level set point has been reached the level indicator controller will activate the level alarm high to notify the operator, the level indicator controller will also adjust the level control valve appropriately to maintain the programmed set point and prevent a spill. In the event that the level indicator controller is not able to resolve the abnormally high water level by manipulating the level control valve and the second set point is reached, the level indicator controller will activate the level alarm high high. When the level alarm high high is activated the level control valve will be closed 100% and all flow to the tail IX column will be diverted to the overflow storage tank (T-1).

F. Quality Control of Discharge Fluids

1. Sampling of Discharge Fluids

- a. Composite sampling will be performed for all IX Tail columns, total discharge stream of the IX system, all Mo/Se Tail Columns, and the total discharge stream leaving the facility. For each individual tail column, an automatic sampler will collect a sample every hour and a composite sample for each train will be tested every eight (8) hours. If the discharge quality of a treatment train is approaching maximum allowable discharge limits, the lead column of the train will be taken off line and the resin/media will be replaced.
- b. This composite sampling will be on an eight (8) hour schedule and will incorporate a duplicate sample bottle for third party assay.
- c. The operator will grab samples every eight (8) hours from each lead and tail IX column to determine when resin transfer must occur to keep the

system discharge stream below the 30 ppb standard for U and from each lead and tail Mo/Se column to determine when the Sorbster® Media is spent to ensure the discharge stream is below 50 ppb for Se and 100 ppb for Mo. As described in Section II, resin regeneration and media replacement will be conducted once the % breakthrough reaches the levels established in bench testing prior to system operation.

- d. In order for the Mo/Se treatment process to occur properly, the pH must be adjusted to meet operating parameters. An inline pH probe/transmitter will monitor pH levels in the incoming fluid and send the pH data to the acid addition controller. This controller will adjust the acid addition to maintain an adequate pH level in the incoming fluid. Additionally, once the water passes through the Mo/Se treatment process, the pH will be adjusted via a similar process on the downstream end of the treatment vessels. The operator will collect a sample of the downstream water to manually verify that the pH reading provided by the inline probe is accurate. If it is found that the pH probe is providing false values, the probe will be replaced.

2. Test Method

For all of the following test methods, RGRC will have the requisite instrumentation on-site. Instrument calibration, maintenance, and operation will be conducted according to manufacturer recommendations.

- a. The test method for U will follow the ASTM D5174 Standard. This test method for trace U in water uses Pulsed-Laser Phosphorimetry analyzed by a KPA (Kinetic Phosphorescence Analyzer). This analyzer achieves highly specific analysis for U down to 0.01 µg/L with an analytical range of over 500,000 µg/L.
- b. The test method for Se will follow EPA Method 200.8. This test method for Se uses an ICP-MS with CRC detector and achieves analysis for Se to 0.25 µg/L.
- c. The test method for Mo will follow EPA Method 200.7. This test method for Mo uses an ICP-AES and achieves analysis for Mo to 10 µg/L.
- d. The third party assay laboratory will be a NELAC-certified laboratory.

APPENDIX A



DOWEX 21K 16/20

A High Efficiency, Large Bead, Strong Base Anion Exchange Resin for Mineral Processing Applications

Product	Type	Matrix	Functional group
DOWEX* 21K 16/20	Type I strong base anion	Styrene-DVB, gel	Quaternary amine

Guaranteed Sales Specifications		Cl ⁻ form
Total exchange capacity, min.	eq/L	1.2
Bead size distribution		
Thru 20 mesh, max.	%	10
Thru 25 mesh, max.	%	2

Typical Physical and Chemical Properties		Cl ⁻ form
Water content	%	50 - 58
Whole uncracked beads	%	90 - 100
Total swelling (Cl ⁻ ⇒ OH ⁻)	%	20
Particle density	g/mL	1.08
Shipping weight	g/L lbs/ft ³	690 43

Recommended Operating Conditions

- Maximum operating temperature:
OH⁻ form 60°C (140°F)
Cl⁻ form 100°C (212°F)
- pH range 0 - 14
- Bed depth, min. 800 mm (2.6 ft)
- Flow rates:
Service/fast rinse 5 - 50 m/h (2 - 20 gpm/ft²)
Backwash See figure 1
Co-current regeneration/displacement rinse 1 - 10 m/h (0.4 - 4 gpm/ft²)
- Total rinse requirement 3 - 6 Bed volumes
- Regenerant:
Type NaCl/Carbonate
Temperature Ambient or up to 50°C (122°F) for silica removal
- Organic loading, max. 3g KMnO₄/l resin

Typical properties and applications

DOWEX 21K 16/20 type I strong base anion resin has excellent kinetics, excellent regeneration efficiency and outstanding physical stability. This enhanced-porosity gel bead product is made by a special process giving enhanced resistance to organics and fast equilibrium rates. The DOWEX 21K family of resins is specially suited for mineral processing and groundwater remediation applications. DOWEX 21K 16/20 type I strong base resin is suited for fluidized-bed and Resin-in-Pulp applications.

Packaging

5 cubic foot fiber drums

Figure 1. Pressure Drop vs. Flow Rate

For DOWEX 21K Resins, Cl, 77 deg. F

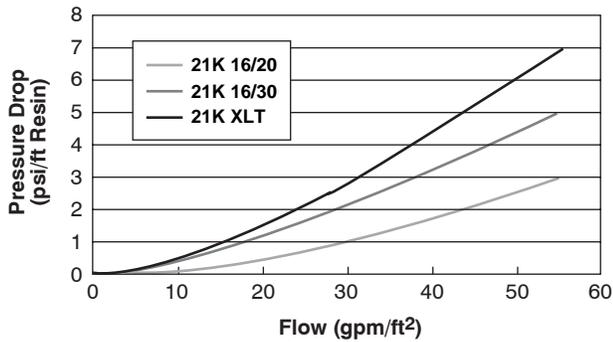
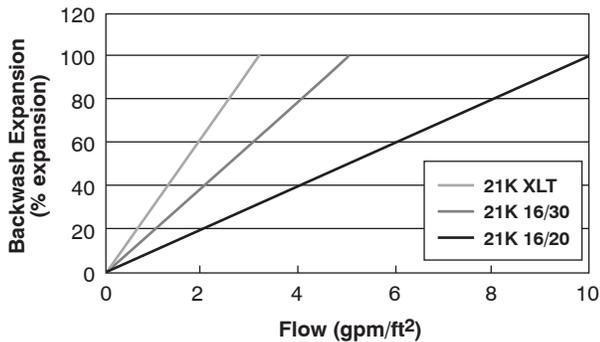


Figure 2. Backwash Expansion vs. Flow Rate

For DOWEX 21K Resins, Cl, 77 deg. F



DOWEX Ion Exchange Resins
For more information about DOWEX resins, call the Dow Liquid Separations business:

North America: 1-800-447-4369
Latin America: (+55) 11-5188-9222
Europe: (+32) 3-450-2240
Pacific: +60 3 7958 3392
Japan: +813 5460 2100
China: +86 21 2301 9000
<http://www.dowex.com>

Warning: Oxidizing agents such as nitric acid attack organic ion exchange resins under certain conditions. This could lead to anything from slight resin degradation to a violent exothermic reaction (explosion). Before using strong oxidizing agents, consult sources knowledgeable in handling such materials.

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APPENDIX B



Product Bulletin Sorbster® Si-1

Sorbster® Si-1

Adsorbent Media for Silica Removal

Description

Sorbster® Si-1 media is effective for the removal of silica from industrial water. Reactive silica in water bonds to the high surface area of the media for rapid removal. Sorbster® Si-1 has a 20-30 weight percentage capacity for silica. Reduction of other anions in water, such as fluoride, may also be achieved by Sorbster® Si-1

- Sorbster® Si-1 is uniformly active throughout the media, resulting in excellent chemisorption kinetics across a wide variety of water conditions
- Sorbster® Si-1 can be an effective pre-treatment media for in-process water streams and other removal systems
- Sorbster® Si-1 is an effective pre-treatment when cooling tower cycles of concentration need to be increased to reduce chemical and make up water costs

Features and Benefits

Temperature*: 32° F to 150° F

Total Dissolved Solids: No Limit

Total Suspended Solids*: Recommended <15mg/L

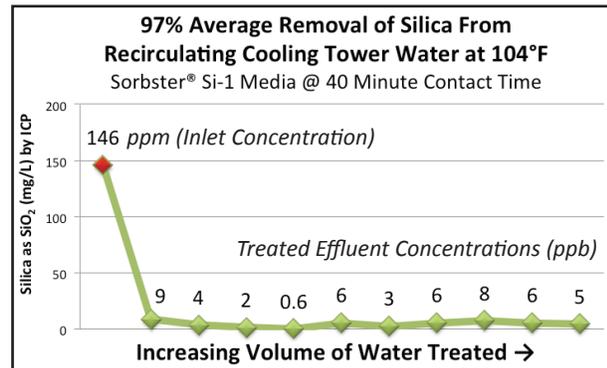
Total Organic Carbon*: Recommended <15mg/L

Free Oxidants*: Not Present



Product Specifications

Particle Size	Nominal 1/8" pellet
Bulk Density (lbs/ft ³)	45
Moisture Content	<10%
pH Range	6-9.5
Flux Rate	1-5 GPM/ft ²
Empty Bed Contact Time	10-60 minutes
Back Wash Bed Expansion	10%-15% of total bed height



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Product Bulletin Sorbster® Se-1

Sorbster® Se-1 Adsorbent Media for Selenium Removal

Description

Sorbster® Se-1 is a highly functionalized, enriched alumina media that covalently bonds soluble selenium and other trace contaminants to its active sites. It is suitable for use across a broad range of water qualities.

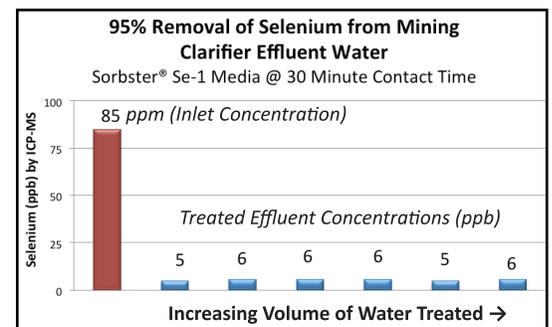
Features and Benefits

- Effectively removes soluble selenite, selenate and selenocyanate in a wide range of process streams
- Can lower selenium concentrations to less than 1 ppb in a single pass
- Produces no ancillary water streams that require additional treatment, handling or disposal
- Media passes the EPA TCLP test and allows for non-hazardous disposal options, reducing total cost to treat
- Requires fewer changeouts than competing media, maximizing ROI
- Active and diverse chemistry allows it to selectively capture and chemisorb selenium in both the oxyanion and cation forms, eliminating expensive process steps required by some competitive solutions
- Does not support bacterial growth
- May be used as a polishing media to reach ultra low-level concentrations where existing solutions cannot perform to new permits
- Also removes Molybdenum, Mercury, Arsenic, Selenite, Copper, Fluoride, Selenate, Cadmium, Thallium, Silica, Tin, Barium, Hexavalent Chromium, Antimony, Cobalt, Vanadium, Lead, Zinc, Boron, Nickel and Cyanide.



Product Specifications

Particle Size	Nominal 1/8" pellet
Bulk Density (lbs/ft ³)	50–52
Moisture Content	<10%
pH Range	3–10
Flux Rate	1–5 GPM/ft ²
Empty Bed Contact Time	20–120 minutes*
Back Wash Bed Expansion	5%



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Date	Title	Client	Contact
1/22/2015	Mt. Taylor: Sorbster® Sorbent Studies for the Removal of Selenium and Molybdenum	Rio Grande Resources	Lupe Rocha Chief Engineer

GOAL: Removal of selenium and molybdenum from a mine shaft dewater project at Mt. Taylor uranium mine in New Mexico to allow mine startup. The project is projected to initially process 10,000 GPM for two years, then 5,000 GPM for several years. Objectives of treatment program are to remove selenium and molybdenum to drinking water standards. The EPA enforceable limit for selenium is 50 ppb maximum in drinking water. Molybdenum is not regulated in drinking water however, the State of New Mexico has a groundwater enforcement standard of 40 ppb and some states have an interim health advisory level for molybdenum at 90 ppb, so the MAR target was < 40-90 ppb. In the water sample, molybdenum was found to be present, measured at 530 µg/L. However, selenium was found at less than 1 µg/L which is far below the historical data provided to MAR for the site. In order to accurately gauge the treatability of the water, selenate, approximately 90 µg/L, was added to be consistent with average concentrations provided by Rio Grande Resources. Selenate is typically the most difficult selenium species to remove and is typically the species form in mining water. The selenate spiked sample was pumped through columns of Sorbster media at a 30 minute contact time to evaluate removal performance.

EVALUATION CONDITIONS:

Two column studies completed January 6-7, 2015 using Mt. Taylor water sample after spiking with selenate.

Column Conditions	Test 1: MAR column with Sorbster® Si-1. Spiked with Selenate and Treated at pH 9.70	Test 2: MAR column with Sorbster® Si-1. Spiked with Selenate and Treated at pH 6.27
Column Dimensions	1" diameter x 36" high	1" diameter x 36" high
Media 1: Sorbster® Si-1	Lot # M-SA158J074	Lot # M-SA158J074
Media 1: Sorbster® Se-1	Lot# M-829128	Lot# M-829128
Inlet pH	9.70	6.27
Media Volume	461 cm ³ per media type	461 cm ³ per media type
1 Empty Bed Volume	461 mL per media type	461 mL per media type
Flow Rate	15.3 mL/minute	15.4 mL/minute
Bed Volumes Treated	17.4 (8000 mL)	17.4 (8000 mL)
Empty Bed Contact Time per media Column	30.1 minutes per media type	29.9 minutes per media type
Water Pretreatment	Water was analyzed for Se content and then spiked (1/5/2014) with 2.28 mL of 1000 ppm selenate standard* into 20 L of water sample	Same Water as Test 1 with HCl added to reduce pH to 6.27 prior to treatment. 3.5 mL of concentrated HCL* was added to 10 L of water

*Selenate standard is from Ricca Chemical Company (Catalog No R6699000-1A)

*Hydrochloric Acid is 34-37% and from VWR/BDH Aristar® Plus (Catalog No 87003-253)

Privileged and Confidential Information



WATER SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:

- Water was received at MAR Labs on 12/23/2014
- pH: 9.77 (before addition of selenate standard)
- pH: 9.70 (after addition of selenate standard)
- Total alkalinity: 328 mg/L as CaCO₃
- Reactive silica: 8.2 mg/L
- Specific conductivity: 576 µmhos/cm (method E120.1)
- Metals (measured after spiking with selenate; ICP Method E200.7) by Precision Analytical, Cleveland OH
 - Al: 19.3 µg/L
 - Ca: 926 µg/L
 - Cu: 14.6 µg/L
 - Fe: 76.6 µg/L
 - Mg: 303 µg/L
 - Mn: 6.2 µg/L
 - Mo: 539 µg/L
 - K: 1400 µg/L
 - Silica (from ICP Si): 6.09 mg/L (as SiO₂)
 - Na: 139 mg/L
 - Zn: 195 µg/L
 - Se: 0.574 µg/L by ICP-MS with CRC (before spiking with selenate standard)
 - Se: 89.6 µg/L by ICP-MS with CRC (after spiking with selenate standard)
- Anions (Ion Chromatography Method E300.0) by Precision Analytical, Cleveland OH
 - Chloride: 10.1 mg/L
 - Fluoride: 5.04 mg/L
 - Nitrate: Not Detected
 - Ortho-phosphate: Not Detected
 - Sulfate: 21.6 mg/L

Privileged and Confidential Information



PERFORMANCE GRAPHS AND RESULTS:

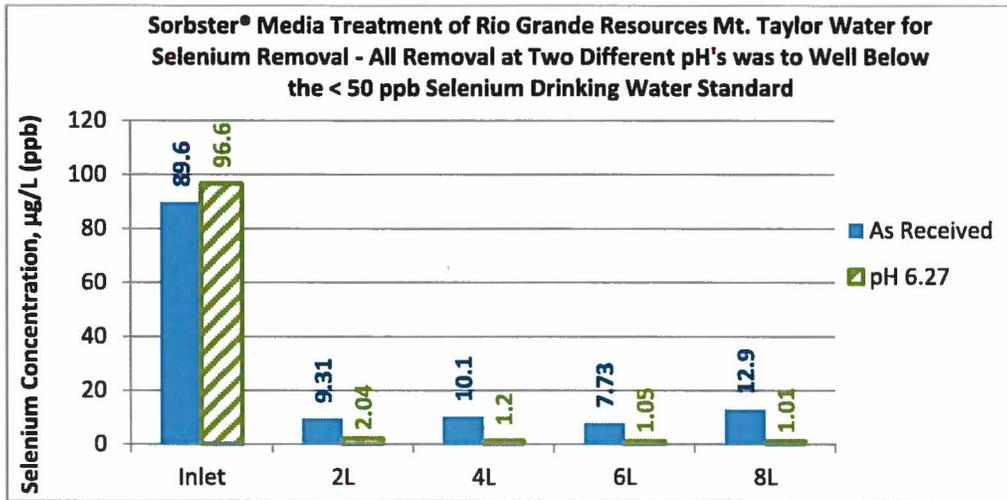


Figure 1: Selenium Concentrations in Sorbster Treated Mt. Taylor Water with pH Adjustment Averaged 1.4 ppb (98% Removal Rate). The Average Selenium Level for Non-pH Adjusted Water was 10 ppb (89% Removal Rate). Sorbster Media Provided Very Strong and Sustained Selenium Removal.

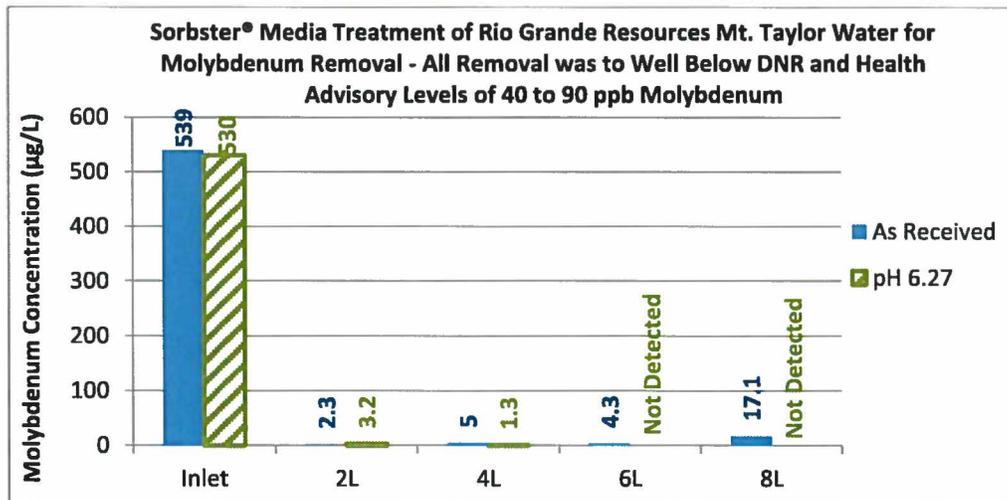


Figure 2: Molybdenum Concentrations in Mt. Taylor Water with pH Adjustment Averaged 3 ppb (99% Removal Rate). The Average Molybdenum Level for Non-pH Adjusted Water was 7 ppb (98% Removal Rate).

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MAR SYSTEMS

Send Us Your Water Study

Table 2: Performance Summary of Sorbster Media for Tests Performed on Mt. Taylor Water Spiked with Selenate.

	Concentrations; $\mu\text{g/L}$ (% removal)					
	Inlet Test 1	Average	at 8L	Inlet Test 2	Average	at 8L
Molybdenum	539	7.2 (98.7%)	17.1 (96.8%)	530	1.1 (99.8%)	ND (~100%)
Selenium	89.6	10.0 (88.8%)	12.9 (85.6%)	96.6	1.3 (98.6%)	1.01 (99.0%)
Silica	6.1	-	0.01 (99%)	6.0	-	0.05 (99.0%)

Comments and Recommendations:

- The Sorbster® Si-1 + Sorbster® Se-1 media system was found to be highly effective in treating Mt. Taylor water for selenium and molybdenum removal. Selenium (selenate) was reduced to 1.3 ppb and molybdenum to 1.1 ppb when the pH was reduced to 6.27. This removal was sustained throughout the 17 empty bed volumes treated, which is a good indicator of removal rate trend and high media capacity.
- pH adjustment to 6.27 provided the maximum removal. Removal efficiency for the water “as received” without pH adjustment was also very high at an average selenium reduction of around 89% and an average molybdenum reduction of around 98%.
- In all cases, selenium was removed by Sorbster to well below the drinking water standard of 50 ppb and molybdenum was removed to well below the State of New Mexico and health advisory levels of 40 to 90 ppb.
- The silica in the system was removed at 99% from the influent making the inclusion of Sorbster Si-1 pretreatment likely to be beneficial in extending the change-out rate/capacity of the metals removal media for selenium performance.
- MAR recommends a 500 GPM (or a flow rate representative of the total treatment flow) field demonstration to validate the results (when/if the State of New Mexico requires this step) with the following goals:
 - Optimize contact time required to meet treatment goals – System could potentially be scaled smaller.
 - Establish a media lifetime/capacity for this water to determine change-out frequency
 - Optimize the pH needed to meet treatment goals – System could potentially be operated at a higher pH in order to reduce the amount of acid needed. Acid demand in this water sample would equate to around 3.5 gallons of concentrated acid required per minute to reduce 10,000 GPM to a pH of around 6.3. If operated 24/7, this equates to ~1.84 M gallons/yr of concentrated acid
 - Optimize the ratio of Sorbster® Si-1 to Sorbster® Se-1 volumes to minimize media costs and change out frequency – This test operated at 1 to 1 volume ratios whereas a system with reduced Sorbster® Si-1 might perform as well and minimize cost without increasing the Si-1 change out frequency.
- MAR recommends organizing a meeting to discuss Sorbster® Technology, establish treatment criteria and define project scope/timeline

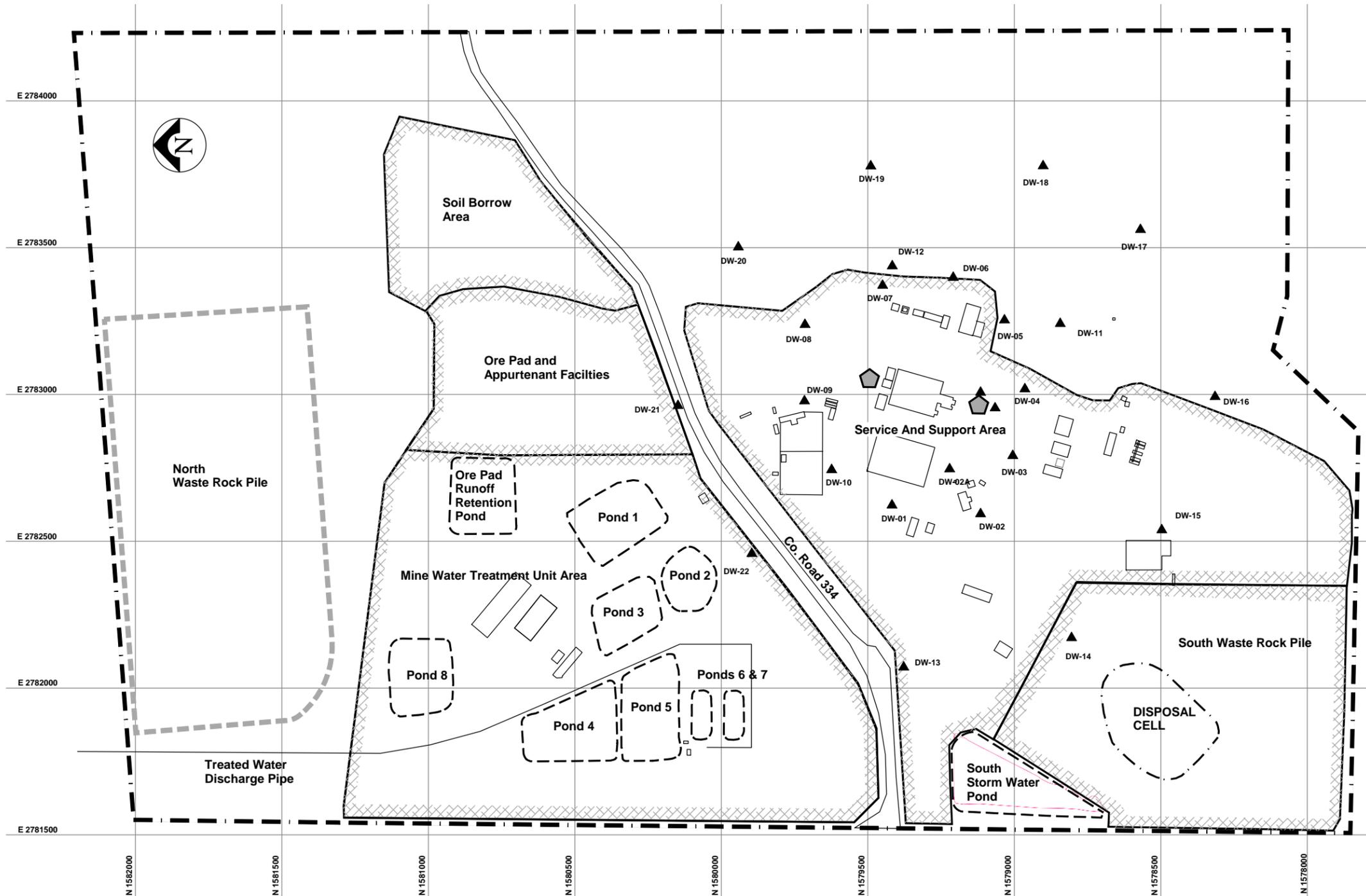
Privileged and Confidential Information

DRAWING INDEX

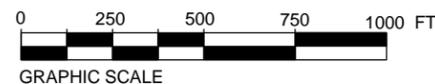
DRAWING NUMBER	DRAWING TITLE
MT13-AC-01	GENERAL SITE PLAN AND DRAWING INDEX
MT13-AC-02	MINE WATER TREATMENT UNIT (MWTU) UPGRADES
MT13-AC-03	MWTU - SEDIMENTATION PONDS
MT13-AC-03A	MWTU - TYPICAL POND LAYOUT
MT13-AC-04	MWTU - IX PLANT AND RADIUM REMOVAL PONDS
MT13-AC-05	MWTU - CLEAN WATER HOLDING PONDS AND DISTRIBUTION
MT13-AC-06A	POND LINER DETAILS-A
MT13-AC-06B	POND LINER DETAILS-B
MT13-AC-07	HYDRAULIC CONTROL STRUCTURES MODIFICATION DETAILS
MT13-AC-08	SOUTH WASTE ROCK PILE AT MINE REACTIVATION -PLAN VIEW
MT13-AC-09	SOUTH WASTE ROCK PILE AT MINE REACTIVATION -SECTIONS
MT13-AC-10	NORTH WASTE PILE - PLAN VIEW
MT13-AC-11	NORTH WASTE PILE - SECTIONS
MT13-AC-12	ORE PAD AND APPURTENANT FACILITIES - PLAN VIEW
MT13-AC-13	ORE PAD AND APPURTENANT FACILITIES - SECTIONS
MT13-AC-14	SURFACE GRADING AND DRAINAGE UPGRADES
MT13-AC-15	ORE PAD RUNOFF COLLECTION AND RETENTION
MT13-AC-16	SOUTH STORM WATER RETENTION POND

LEGEND

-  Mine Surface Units Area
-  DW-03 Dewatering Wells
-  Ponds
-  Support Buildings
-  Mine Shaft



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



500' GRID = NAD 83 NEW MEXICO WEST

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER	APPROVED
0	Final	3-15-13	EL	AK	AK
1	2013 Review Comments	12-17-13	EL	AK	AK
2	Add Mo/Se Building	6-24-15	EL	AK	AK

RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORPORATION
MOUNT TAYLOR MINE - San Mateo, NM 87020

Prepared By: Alan Kuhn Associates LLC

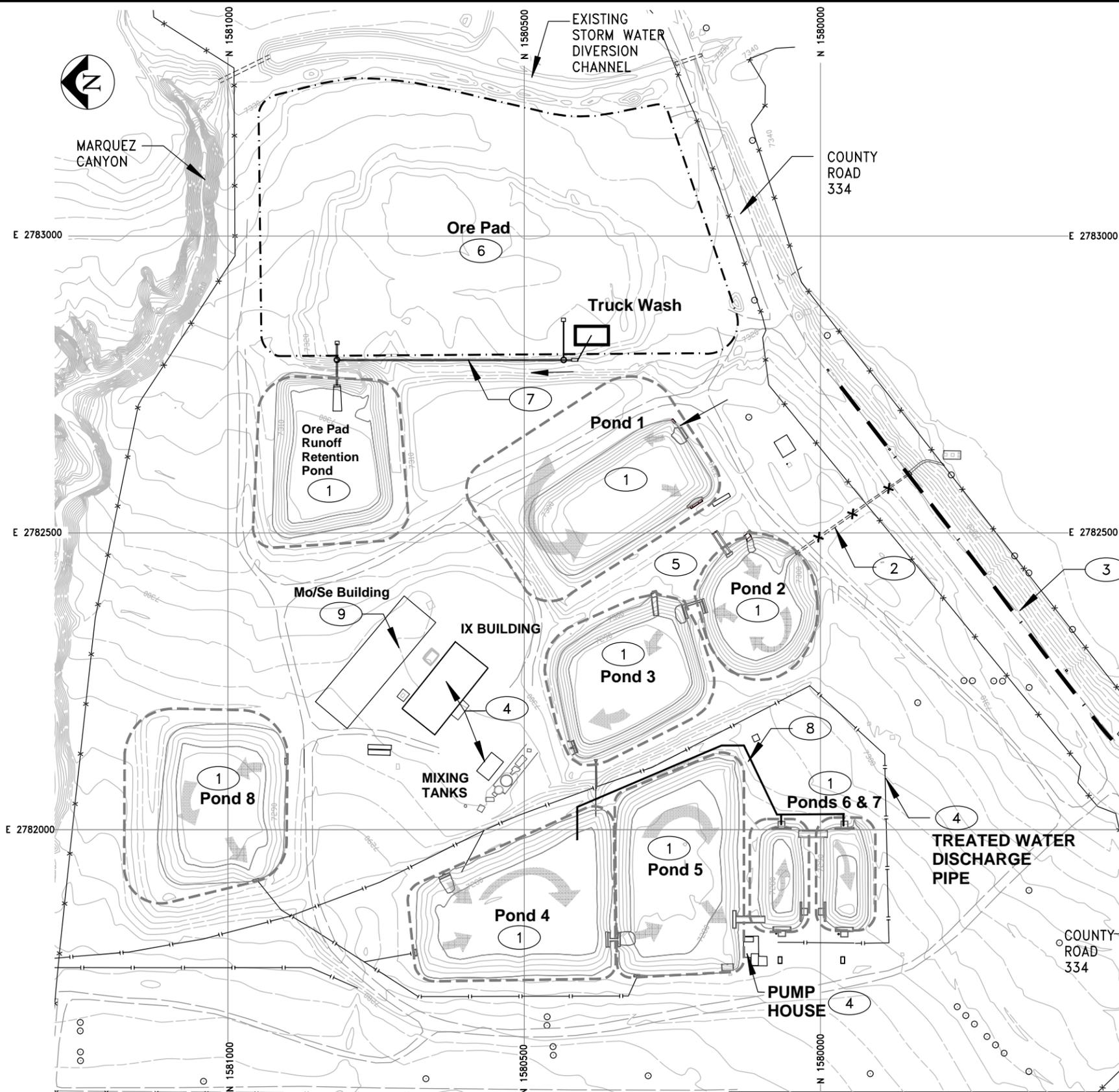
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DWG NO.: MT13-AC-01

SCALE: As Shown

PROJECT TITLE: MT. TAYLOR MINE MINE REACTIVATION PLAN	REV
SHEET TITLE: GENERAL SITE PLAN AND DRAWING INDEX	2



MARQUEZ CANYON



UPGRADES

- 1 ALL MINE WATER TREATMENT PONDS (PONDS 1-8) AND ORE PAD RUNOFF RETENTION POND
 - REMOVE ALL BRUSH AND VEGETATION.
 - REPAIR OR REPLACE EXISTING CONCRETE HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES (SEE NOTE 5)
 - REMOVE SEDIMENTS FROM THE PONDS AND PLACE IN DISPOSAL CELL IN THE SOUTH WASTE ROCK AREA.
 - GRADE THE POND BOTTOM TO SLOPE 1% TOWARDS THE SUMP AREA.
 - POND SLOPES TO BE 3H TO 1V
 - PONDS 1-5 AND 8 TO RECEIVE A DOUBLE LINER SYSTEM
 - PONDS 6 AND 7 TO RECEIVE A SINGLE LINER
- 2 REMOVE 48" CONCRETE PIPE AND REDIRECT STORM WATER TO SOUTH STORM WATER RETENTION POND
- 3 INSTALL NEW 36" CMP PIPE AND MANHOLES
- 4 PIPING, PUMPING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS UPGRADE AS NEEDED
- 5 POND HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES (ALL PONDS) (MT13-AC-07)
 - REPAIR DAMAGED CONCRETE
 - ADD NEW CONCRETE SPILLWAYS AND CURB FOR LINER CONNECTIONS
 - APPLY POLIBRID COATING ON ALL CONCRETE SURFACES
 - REPLACE STEEL STRUCTURES WITH NEW CONCRETE STRUCTURES AS NEEDED
- 6 ORE PAD WITH TRUCK WASH (MT13-AC-12) GRADED TO DRAIN TO COLLECTION POINTS - INSTALL LINER
- 7 STORM WATER SYSTEM TO CONVEY ORE PAD AND TRUCK WASH RUNOFF TO ORE PAD RUNOFF RETENTION POND
- 8 ADDITIONAL BYPASS PIPING AROUND POND 5
- 9 NEW MO/SE ADSORPTION BUILDING (PLANS BY OTHERS)

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GRAPHIC SCALE

500' GRID = NAD 83 NEW MEXICO WEST

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER	APPROVED
0	FINAL	3-15-13	EL	AK	AK
1	Review Comments	12-17-13	EL	AK	AK
2	Add Mo/Se Adsorption Bldg.	6-24-15	EL	AK	AK

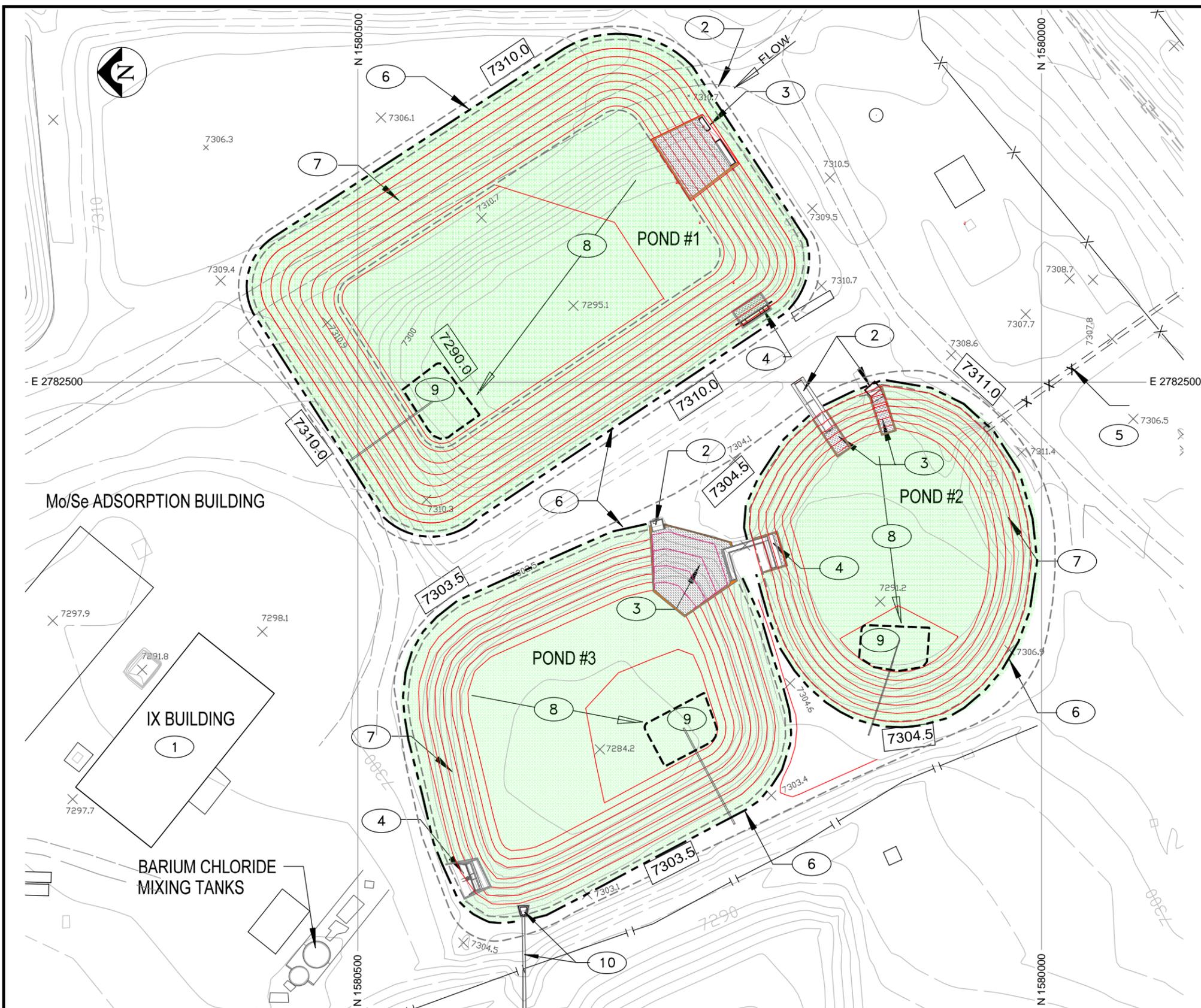
RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORPORATION
 MOUNT TAYLOR MINE - San Mateo, NM 87020

Prepared By: Alan Kuhn Associates LLC

SIZE: B
 DWG NO.: MT13-AC-02

SCALE: As Shown

PROJECT TITLE: MT. TAYLOR MINE MINE REACTIVATION PLAN	REV 2
SHEET TITLE: MINE WATER TREATMENT UNIT (MWTU) UPGRADES	



NOTES

- 1 SEE APPENDIX D FOR IX PLANT DESIGN
- 2 EXISTING INLET HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES SEE SHEET MT13-AC-07
- 3 $\frac{A}{07}$ NEW INLET CONCRETE CURB AND SPILLWAYS
- 4 EXISTING OUTLET HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE WITH NEW CONCRETE CURB AND APRON
- 5 48" DIA RCP STORM WATER PIPE TO BE REMOVED- STORM WATER FLOW TO BE REDIRECTED TO SOUTH STORM WATER RETENTION POND
- 6 $\frac{A}{06A}$ MINIMUM 8' WIDE LEVEL BERM AT TOP OF POND FOR ANCHORING LINER - SLOPE TOP OF BERM 1% AWAY FROM ANCHOR TRENCH
- 7 POND SLOPES = 3H TO 1V
- 8 BOTTOM OF POND SLOPE 1% TOWARDS SUMP
- 9 LEAK DETECTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEM SUMP AND PIPE SEE DRAWING MT13-AC-06B FOR DETAILS
- 10 EXISTING OVERFLOW PROTECTION PIPE 26" DIA STEEL PIPE - FLOW TO POND #4 NMDOT STANDARD CONCRETE END SECTION

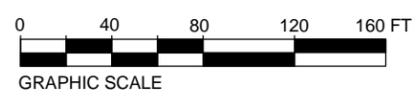
LEGEND

- 0000.0 DESIGN ELEVATION
- × 0000.0 EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION
- TOP OF LINER - ANCHOR TRENCH
- - - TOP AND BOTTOM OF PONDS
- DOUBLE LINER AREA
- DESIGN TOPO LINES - TWO FOOT INTERVALS

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**MINE WATER TREATMENT SEDIMENTATION PONDS
(PONDS 1, 2, AND 3)**

500' GRID = NAD 83 NEW MEXICO WEST



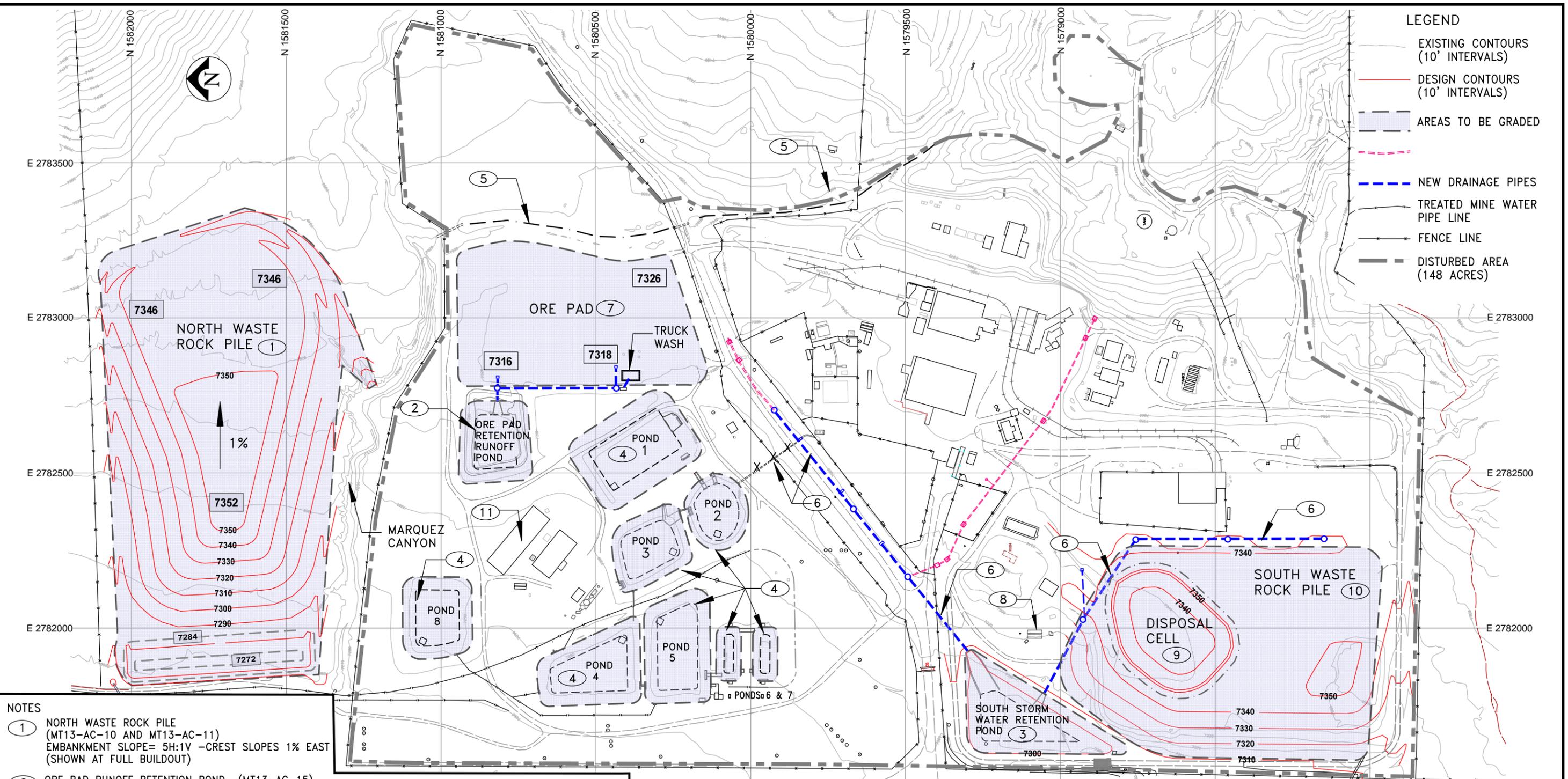
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0	FINAL	03-15-13	EL	AK	AK
1	Add Mo/Se Adsorption Building	06-24-15	EL	AK	AK

RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORPORATION
MOUNT TAYLOR MINE - San Mateo, NM 87020

Prepared By: Alan Kuhn Associates LLC

SIZE: **B** SCALE: As Shown
DWG NO: **MT13-AC-03**

PROJECT TITLE: MT. TAYLOR MINE MINE REACTIVATION PLAN	
SHEET TITLE: MWTU SEDIMENTATION PONDS	REV: 1

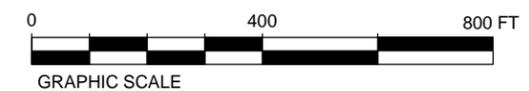


LEGEND

- EXISTING CONTOURS (10' INTERVALS)
- DESIGN CONTOURS (10' INTERVALS)
- AREAS TO BE GRADED
- NEW DRAINAGE PIPES
- TREATED MINE WATER PIPE LINE
- FENCE LINE
- DISTURBED AREA (148 ACRES)

- NOTES**
- 1 NORTH WASTE ROCK PILE (MT13-AC-10 AND MT13-AC-11) EMBANKMENT SLOPE= 5H:1V -CREST SLOPES 1% EAST (SHOWN AT FULL BUILDOUT)
 - 2 ORE PAD RUNOFF RETENTION POND (MT13-AC-15) EMBANKMENT SLOPE= 3H:1V BOTTOM SLOPE = 1% TO LDCS SUMP LINER = HDPE DOUBLE LINER.
 - 3 SOUTH STORM WATER RETENTION POND (MT13-AC-16) EMBANKMENT SLOPE= 4H:1V LINER = 1' COMPACTED CLAY
 - 4 MINE WATER TREATMENT PONDS (MT13-AC-03, 03A, 04 AND 05) EMBANKMENT SLOPE 3H:1V BOTTOM SLOPE = 1% TO LDCS SUMP DOUBLE HDPE LINER (PONDS 1-5 AND 8) SINGLE HDPE LINER (PONDS 6 AND 7)
 - 5 DRAINAGE DIVERSION CHANNEL TO REMAIN

- 6 NEW DRAINAGE PIPES- FLOW REDIRECTED TO SOUTH STORM WATER RETENTION POND
- 7 ORE PAD GRADING (MT13-AC-12)
- 8 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (STP)
- 9 SEDIMENT IN PONDS TO BE REMOVED AND PLACED IN DISPOSAL CELL IN SOUTH WASTE ROCK PILE
- 10 SOUTH WASTE ROCK PILE (MT13-AC-08 AND MT13-AC-09) EMBANKMENT SLOPE= 5H:1V CREST SLOPES 1% EAST (SHOWN AT REACTIVATION STAGE)
- 11 NEW MO/SE ADSORPTION BUILDING (DESIGN BY OTHERS)



500' GRID = NAD 83 NEW MEXICO WEST

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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER	RIO GRANDE RESOURCES CORPORATION		PROJECT TITLE:	REV
0	FINAL	03-15-13	EL	AK	MOUNT TAYLOR MINE - San Mateo, NM 87020		MT. TAYLOR MINE MINE REACTIVATION PLAN	2
1	2013 Review Comments	03-15-13	EL	AK	Prepared By:	SCALE: As Shown		
2	Add Mo/Se Adsorption Building	06-24-15	EL	AK	Alan Kuhn Associates LLC	SIZE B DWG NO. MT13-AC-14	SHEET TITLE: SURFACE GRADING AND DRAINAGE UPGRADES	