

Sedimentary Phosphorites

Lauri Joosu, Kaarel Lumiste and Johannes Vind





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Outline

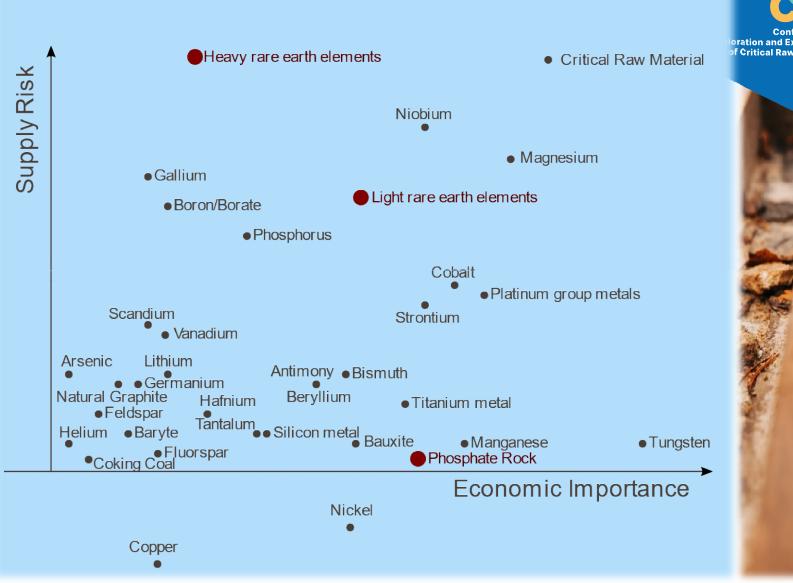
- 1) Phosphorite resources and reserves
- 2) Sedimentary phosphorite deposits formation and importance
- 3) Estonian phosphorite deposits



Exploration and Expl

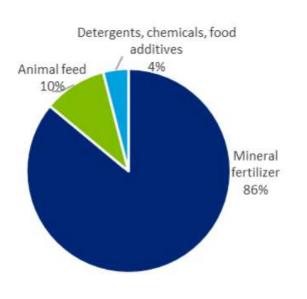
of Critical Raw Materials

EU CRM list 2023



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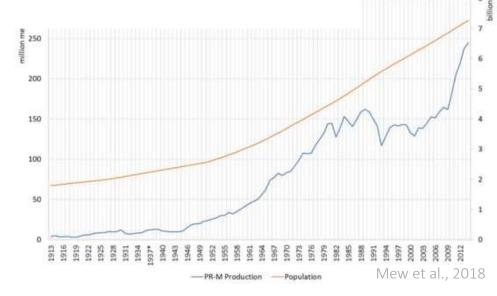
Phosphorus consumption in the EU



EU consumption: 2 011 ktas P₂O₅ Scrreen phosphate rock update 2023

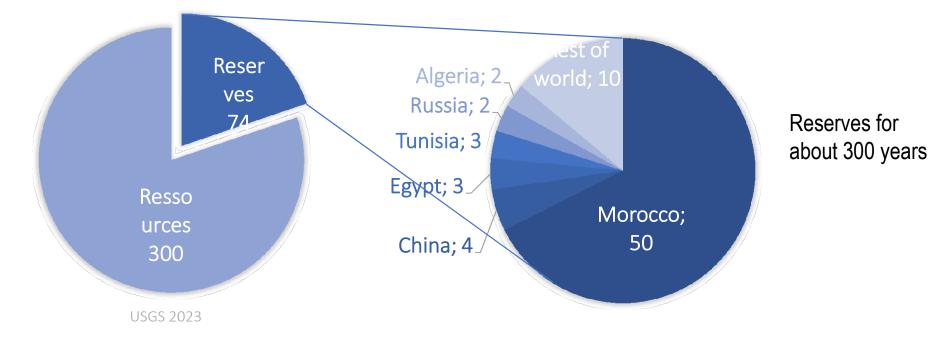
- Phosphate rock is primarily used for the production of fertilizer.
- There are no substitutes for phosphate rock.
- Other uses like Lithium-Phosphorus-Iron batteries are minor in volume but may have significant economic importance
- Phosphate rock mining volumes have increased, matching the growth of the human population.





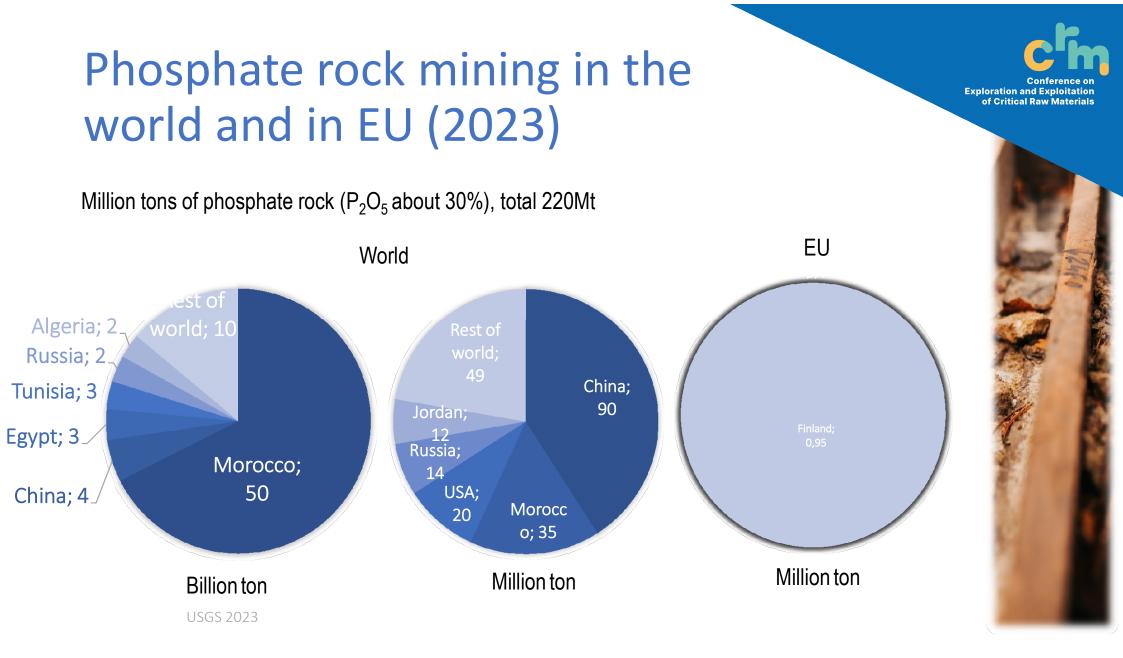
Global resources and reserves of phosphate rock (billion tons)

Billion tons of phosphate rock (P₂O₅ about 30%)

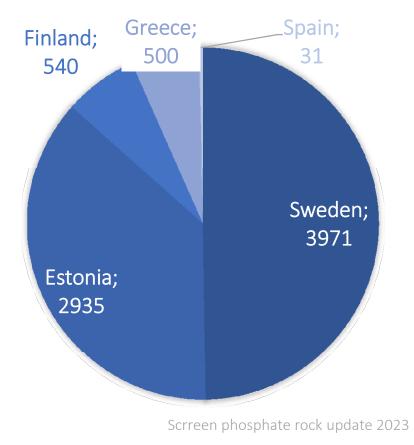


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Resources of phosphate ore in EU (million tons)



Remarks:

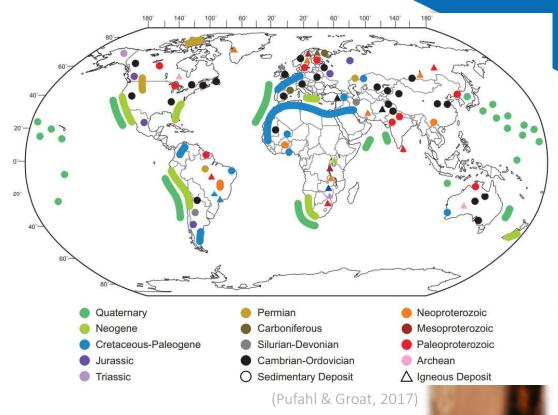
- P₂O₅ concentrations vary between deposits.
- Sweden has low-grade ore (up to 2,4% P₂O₅) as a by-product of iron mining
- Sweeden, Greece and Finland resources according to internationally recognized standard





Origin of phosphorite deposits

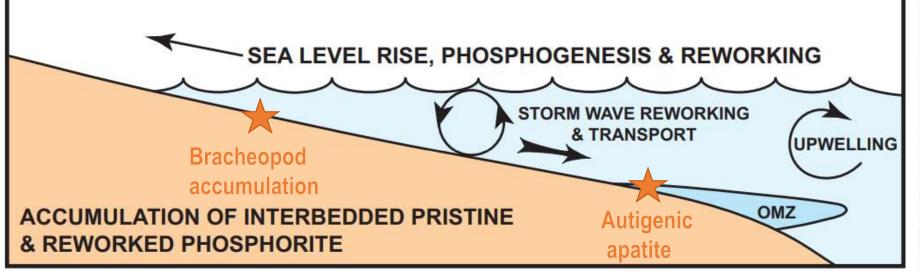
- There are two types of phosphate deposits: igneous and sedimentary.
 - 95% of phosphorite deposits are sedimentary origin, forming through upwelling.
 - Autigenic apatite formed in upwelling systems
 - Biogenic apatite (bracheopod) shells, bonnes, guano
 - ✓ 5% of phosphorite deposits are igneous typically carbonatite, which is an igneous rock with over 50 vol % of carbonate minerals.



Formation of sedimentary phosphorite



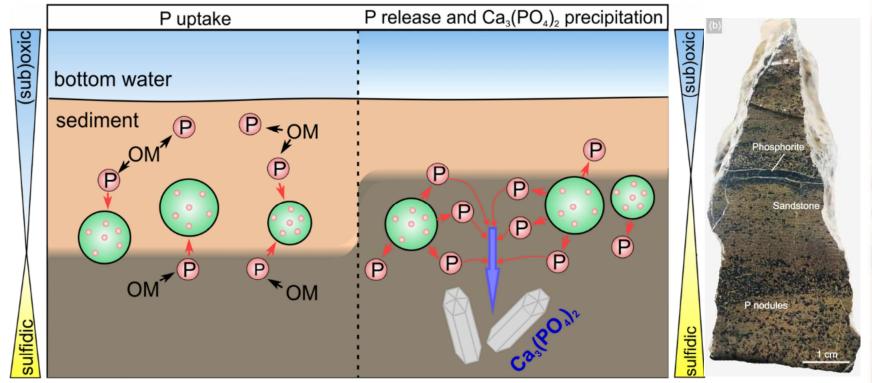
(Pufahl & Groat, 2017)



 Although high productivity upwelling zones area makes up a small fraction of the world ocean (by most estimates less than 1%), they account for 5% of global marine primary production and 17% of global fish catch (Pauly and Christensen, 1995).

Formation of sedimentary phosphorite

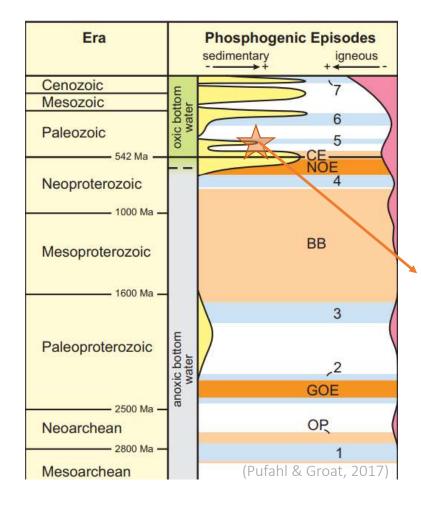
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Brock & Schulz-Vogt (2011) Hashempour et al., 2024



Temporal distribution of phosphorite



- ✓ BB = Boring Billion
- CE = Cambrian Explosion
- ✓ GOE = Great Oxidation Event
- ✓ NOE = Neoproterozoic Oxygenation Event
- OP = appearance of oxygenic photosynthesis;

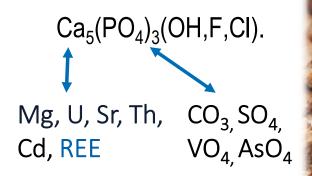
Estonian phosphorite





Trace elements in phosporite

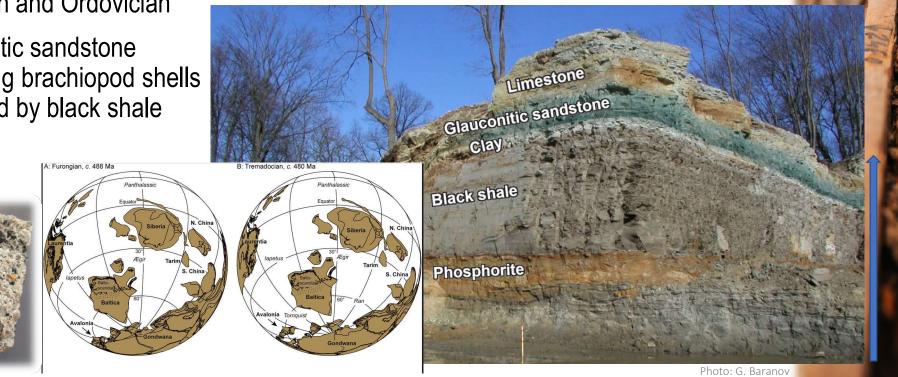
- Phosphorus is mainly found in apatite
- Apatite is prone to chemical substitutions
- Substitutions can be beneficial (e.g., REEs) or harmful (e.g., U, Cd, As).
 - Total REE concentrations range from 500 to 2,000 ppm total REEs
 - ✓ The U concentration in sedimentary phosphorite is generally between 50 and 200 ppm.





Phosphorite in Estonia

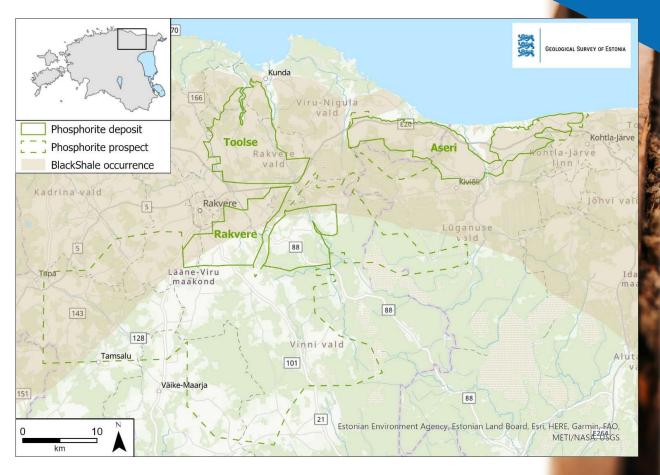
- Deposited during the Cambrian and Ordovician
- Phosphatic sandstone containing brachiopod shells overlayed by black shale



The maps are based on the BugPlates2014 software (Torsvik, 2009) with modifications Stouge et. al. (2020) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2019.04.007

Phosphorite deposits in Estonia

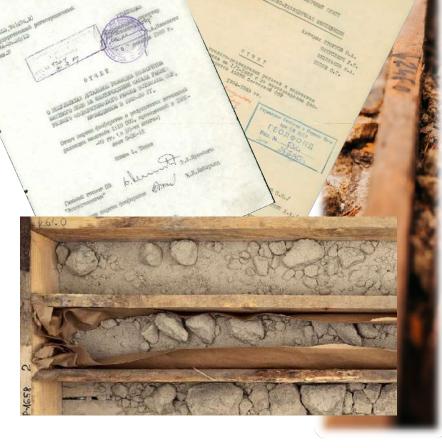
- There are significant phosphorite deposits in North-East Estonia.
- 2.9 billion tons of P₂O₅ ore (10% P2O5 in average) in deposits and 8.4 billion tons as prospects.

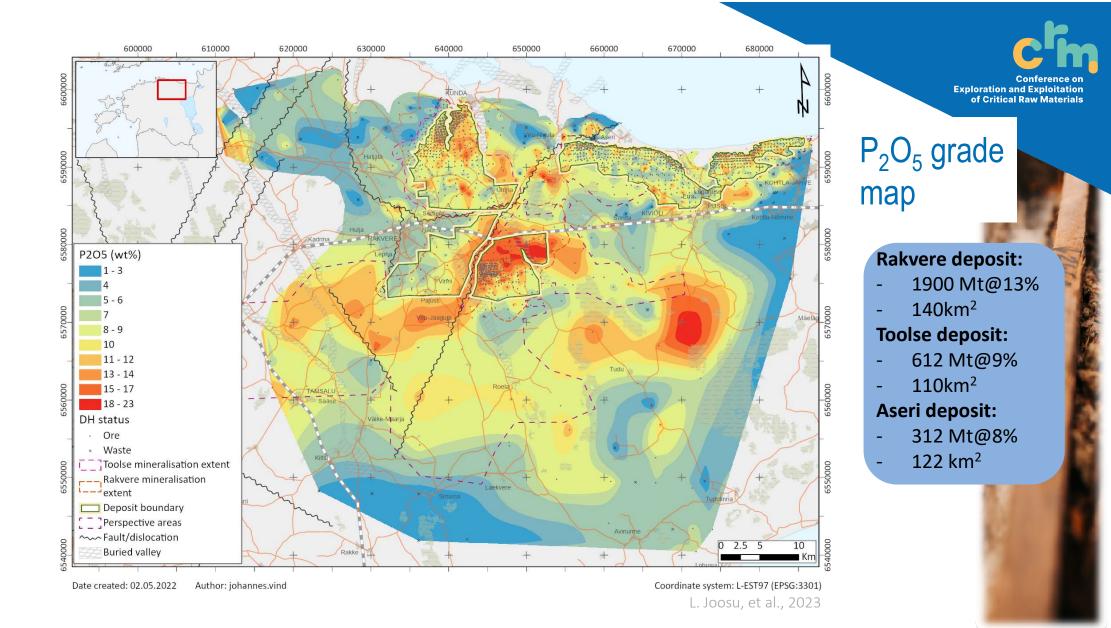


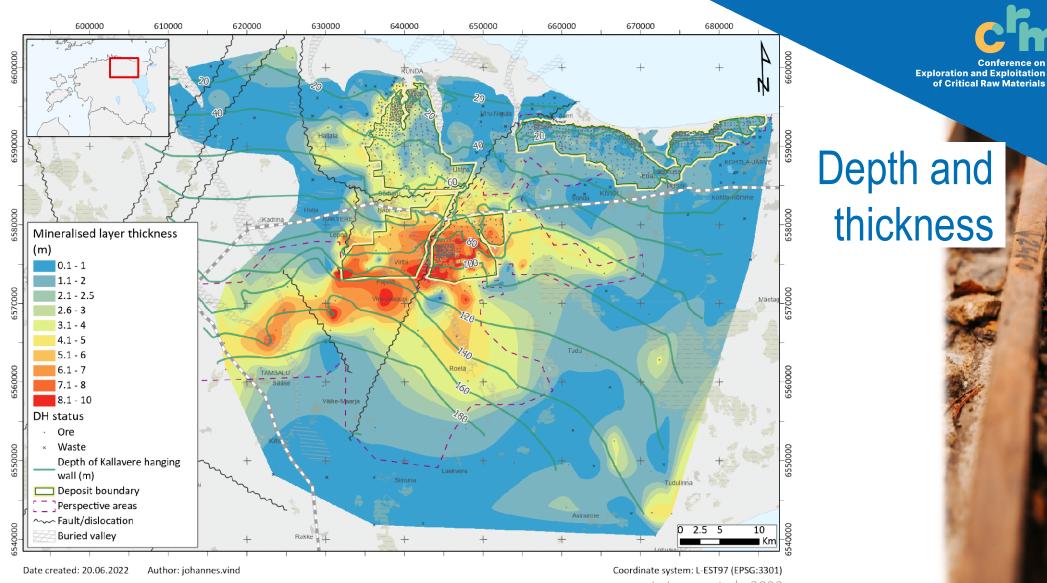
Historical exploration in Estonia



- Extensive exploration during 1950-1980.
- Thousands of drill cores were drilled and >10 000 samples have been analysed.
- Small number of poor-quality cores have been preserved.
- Reports are preserved in the Geological Archive and digitized (.pdf's) versions can be publicly accessed at <u>https://fond.egt.ee/fond/</u>
- Exploration was ended due to strong opposition from the public, the so-called *"Phosphorite war"*
- Until the establishment of GSE in 2018, no systematic phosphorite exploration in Estonia for 30 years



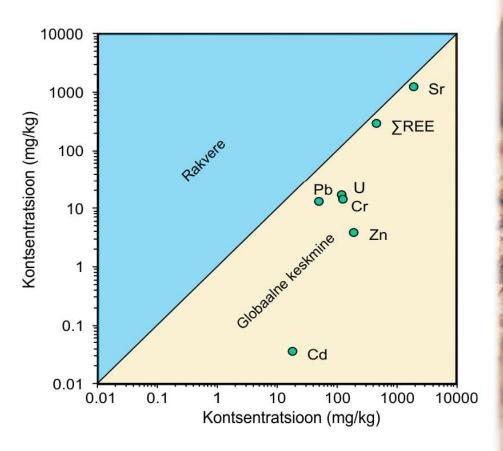




L. Joosu, et al., 2023

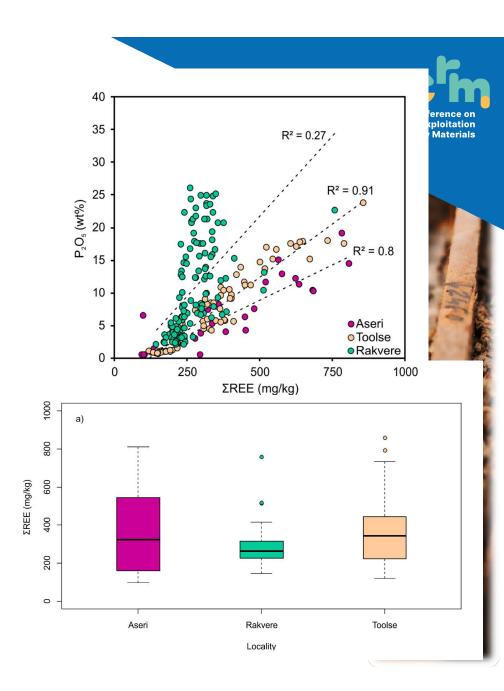
Trace elements in phosporite

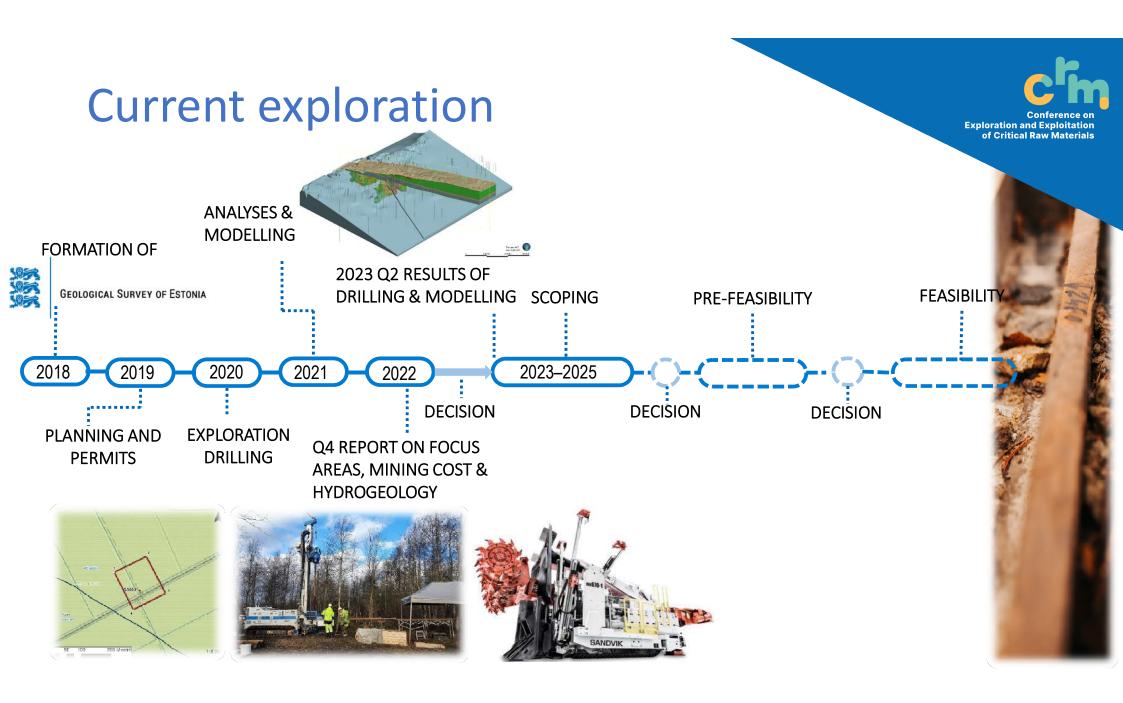
- Low values compared to global averages
- U values are 4 times lower than the world average
- Order of magnitude lower Cd concentrations (world average 18 mg/kg, in Estonia ca 0.05 mg/kg).



Rare Earth Elements

- In the Toolse deposit, 300-400 mg/kg, in the apatite shells ~1200 mg/kg.
- In the Aseri deposit, similar concentrations in ore, in apatite shells ~2000 mg/kg.
- In the Rakvere deposit, there is no significant enrichment of REEs, ~270 mg/kg.







- Identify the economic potential of phosphorite valorization in the target area while minimizing the environmental impact.
- Find economic ways to utilize associated resources (including REEs, K, etc.).



Take away

- Phosphorus and rare earth elements (REE) are listed as critical raw materials by the EU
- EU imports 85% of its phosphorus demand and 100% REE demand
- In sedimentary phosphorites, REEs substitute diagenetically in the apatite structure, meaning they can be a potential resource for REEs
- Estonia has significant phosphate resources, containing elevated concentrations of REEs
- The Geological Survey of Estonia is conducting a research and exploration project to gain a better understanding of its economic potential and environmental impact.



Thank You

Lauri Joosu Email: lauri.joosu@egt.ee

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