

VALORIZANDO AS RIQUEZAS DA NOSSA TERRA







Paulinia Industrial Complex Start Up		Lagamar Phosphate Mining Operation Start up		Lina Galvani Institute Creation		Vida Cerrado Park Creation		Joint Venture to Construct Serra do Salitre Project		Galvani restate it's purpose: "Transform Soil in Life"		Project to double the Luis Eduardo Magalhães Industrial Complex Capacity	
1983	1992	1996	1998	2003	2005	2006	2009	2014	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Luis Eduardo Magalhães Complex Start Up		Irecê Phosphate Mining Operatio Start up		Angico dos Dias Phosphate Mining Operation Start up		Santa Quiteria Consortuim Creation Galvani the Nort operatio				oment	Project to explore the Irece new mining front	
							Santa	Quitéria					

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Santa Quiteria Consortium is formed by the companies Brasilian Nuclear Industries (INB) and North-Northeast Phosphates Inc (FOSNOR), Galvani brand holder.



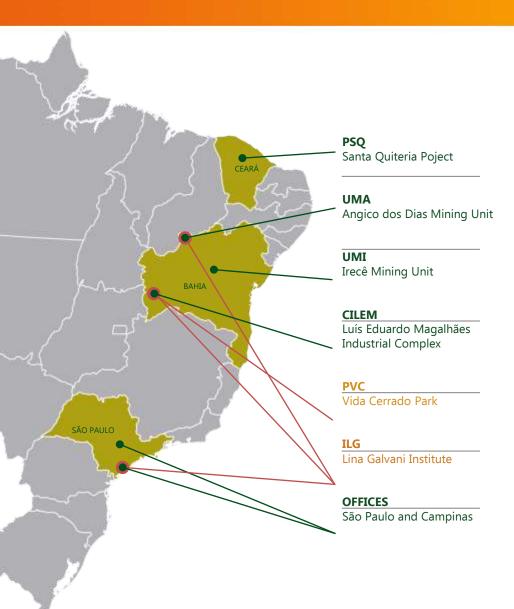
- Owner of the Project area
- Holder of the mining rights
- Responsible for the environmental and nuclear licensing process



- Resposible for the investment
- Process and studies development
- Resposible for the implementation and operation
- Institutional representative

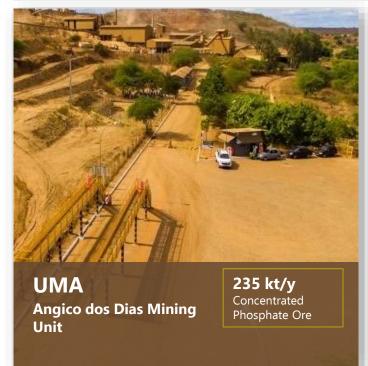
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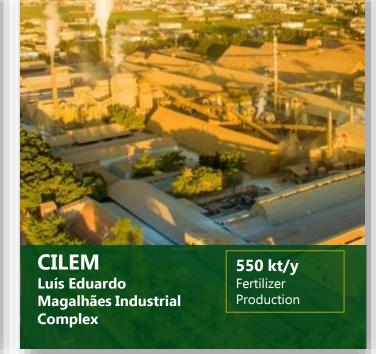




With more than 50 years of experience in Fertilizer production. Galvani designed, implemented and operated several mining units and chemical complexes for the phosphate fertilizer production in the Brasilian Southeast, Center-West, North and Northeast regions.

The Only fully verticalized producer of phosphate fertilizer Galvani is leader in the Northeast "MaToPiBa" region.







The Project

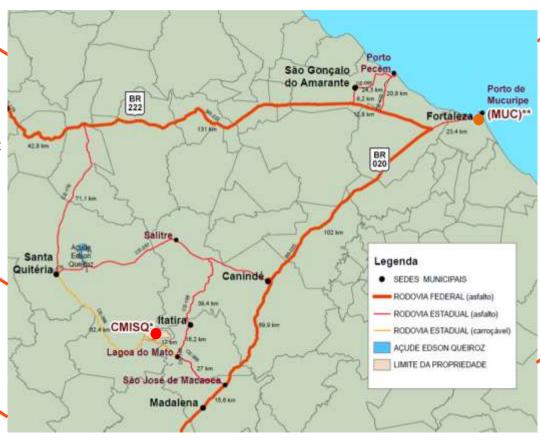
- Mining Rights: INB
- Investment and Operation: Galvani
- Phosphate Products: Production and Comercialization by Galvani
- Uranium Concentrate: Production destinated to INB as royalties payment

Private Investments

USD 450 Millions

State Government Commitment

 Infrestructure for water, electricity and road access, according to a memorandum of understanding (28/09/2023)



- Santa Quiteria Mine-Industrial Complex (CMISQ)
- Mucuripe Port (MUC)

Technology

- New dry base process to concentrate the ore, eliminating the need for tailings dam
- The highest phophate and uranium recovery in the market
- Phosphate products with 0% radionuclides purest in the market
- Selfsufficient in electric energy.
- Lesser water consumption

Production

Phosphate (99,8% of total production):

- Phosphate Fertilizers— 1.050 kt/y
- Dicalcium phosphate 220 kt/y

Uranium (0,2% of total production):

Uranium Concentrate— 2,3 kt/y



-	PREVIOUS PROJECT	NEW PROJECT			
Investment	USD 270 Millions	USD 450 Millions			
Ore concentration	3.722 kt/y - Floatation, WITH tailings dam	3.866 kt/y - calcination ⁽¹⁾ , WITHOUT tailings dam			
Phosphoric acid production (WPA)	240 kt P₂O₅/y – dihydrate process (28% P2O5)	360 kt P₂O₅/y – hemihydrate process (38% P2O5)			
Gypsum ⁽²⁾	1.217.000 t/a – dyhadrate gypsum ⁽³⁾	1.820.000 t/a – hemihydrate gypsum ⁽⁴⁾			
Phosphate fertilizers ⁽⁵⁾	810.000 t/y	1.050.000 t/y ⁽⁵⁾			
Dicalcium phosphate production ⁽⁵⁾	240.000 t/y	220.000 t/y ⁽⁵⁾			
Uranium concentrate production	1.600 t/y	2.300 t/y			
Own generation of energy	18 MW	33 MW ⁽⁶⁾			

⁽¹⁾ Unique ore concentration process by calcination

⁽²⁾ Unusable by-product

⁽³⁾ Gypsum pile that does not get stoned

⁽⁴⁾ Became stone and immobilize radionuclides in the gypsum + lime pile

⁽⁵⁾ Products with 0% radionuclides, purest on the market

⁽⁶⁾ Possibility of additional 9 MW of energy generation, with additional USD 50 millions investment

Project Improvements

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-	PREVIOUS PROJECT	NEW PROJECT			
P ₂ O ₅ Global Recovery	62% ⁽¹⁾	92 % ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁷⁾			
Uranium Global Recovery	48% ⁽⁴⁾	89% ^{(5) (6) (7)}			
Water consumption	1036 m³/h	855 m³/h ⁽⁸⁾			
Effluents	Treatment and release	Treatment and reuse in closed circuit			
Project occupied area	917 ha	379,75 ha			
Vegetation suppression area	790,97 ha	360,11 ha			

 $^{^{(1)}}$ 37% of P_2O_5 would go to tailings and 3% to gypsum pile

- $^{(5)}$ 18% of U₃O₈ would get stoned and immobilized in the gypsum and lime pile with 150 ppm, concentration 300% lesser than the natural concentration found int deposit concentration (600 to 800 ppm)
- $^{(6)}$ 34% metallurgic recovery increase means additional 18.300 t of U_3O_8 in the deposit exploration

- $^{(7)}$ Amongst the highest P_2O_5 and U_3O_8 Metallurgical Global recovery in the world
- (8) Possibility of 20% reduction in water consumption, with additional USD 20 millions investment

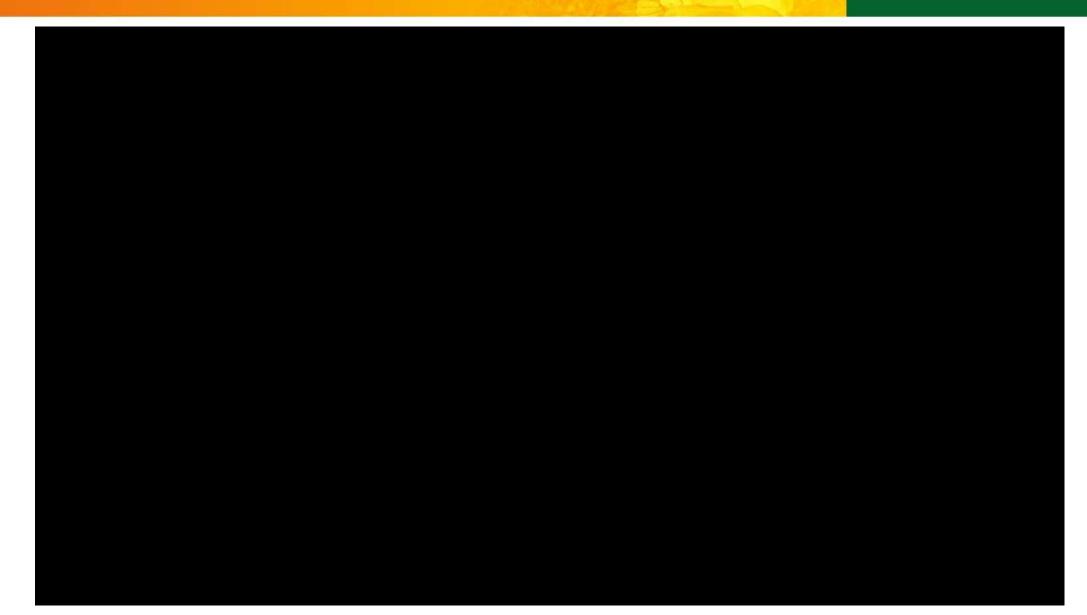
 $^{^{(2)}}$ 16% of P_2O_5 would go to gyspum + lime pile

 $^{^{(3)}}$ 24% metallurgic recovery increase means additional 1,8 million tons of P_2O_5 in the deposit exploration $^{(4)}$ 51% of U_2O_6 would go to tailings and

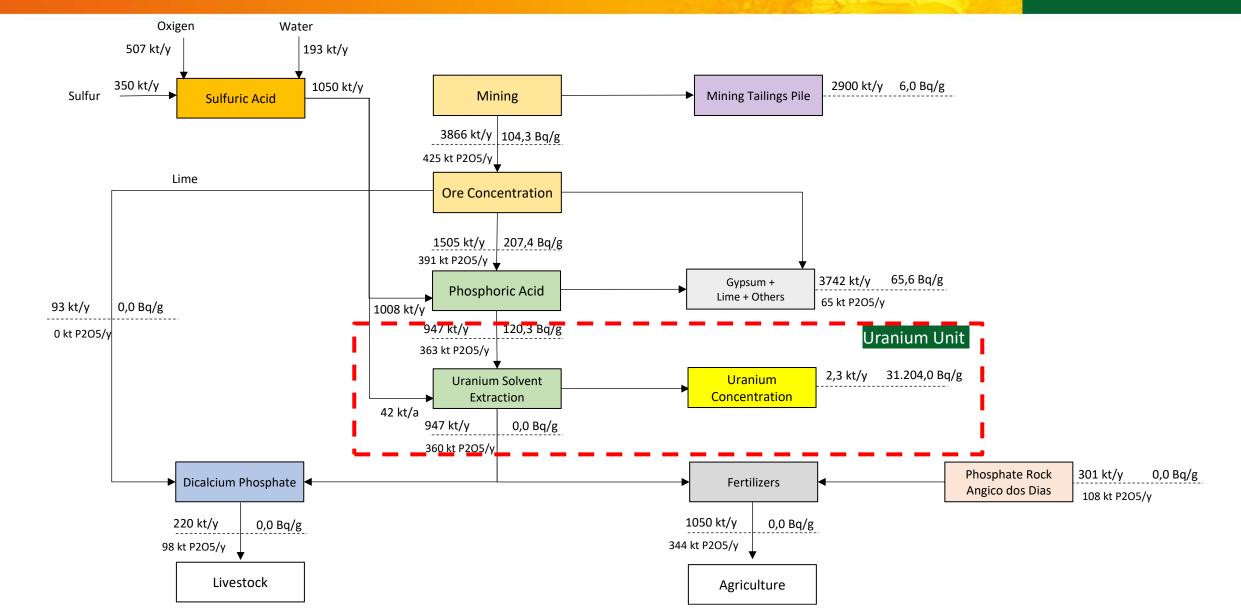
 $^{^{(4)}}$ 51% of U₃O₈ would go to tailings and 1% to gypsum pile













Thank You!

