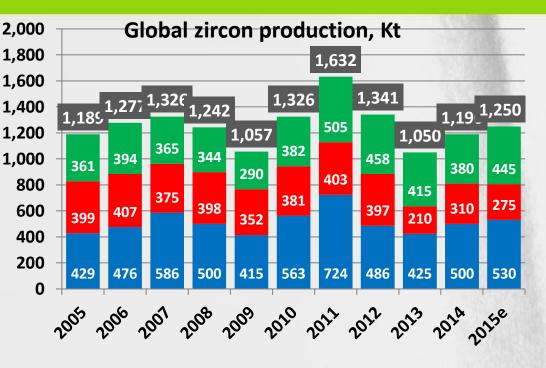


The milling of zircon in the EU – a NORM perspective Dr K Harlow: ZIA Executive Director

EAN-NORM Workshop, Stockholm, December 2016

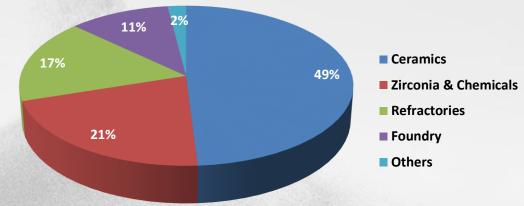


Zircon market in brief



USD 1 billion global value

225K tpa EU milling capacity





Data source: TZMI

Milled zircon

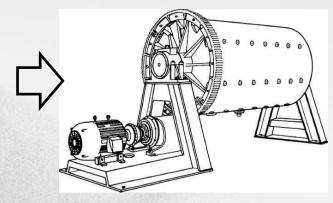
- Prior to end-use, approximately 70% of zircon sand is milled into flour or micronized for opacifiers, while 20% is processed into Zr-based chemicals.
- The remaining 10% is used directly for end-use applications.













Aims of the survey (questionnaire)

- Awareness-raising of EURATOM 2013 & BSS + preparedness for 2018 implementation
- Understand the positive / negative aspects of milling
- Highlight any areas to address
- Share best practice techniques
- Continuous improvement

Eight*companies surveyed from fiveEU countries**

*representing 85% of EU milling capacity

** FR, UK, G, SN, IT



Activity concentrations of radionuclides

Nuclide	Activity range (Bq/g)
²³⁸ U in zircon	2 – 3.5
²³² Th in zircon	0.5 – 1.0
⁴⁰ K in zircon	Approx 0.002
²³⁸ U in monazite concentrate	10 – 50
²³² Th in monazite concentrate	70 – 400



Basic milling operation

Gamma exposure Radon inhalation

Dust <10µm Leakage Disposal of consumables

Dust <10μm Spillage

Zircon sand storage

Milling (dry / wet)

Zircon flour packing & dispatch



Topics for survey questionnaire

Focus on five areas of potential exposure:-

- 1. Storage
- 2. Processing
- 3. Waste management
- 4. Health and safety
- 5. Final product handling

Responses to ZIA, consolidated findings reported back to those that responded and all other milling members.



1. Zircon storage

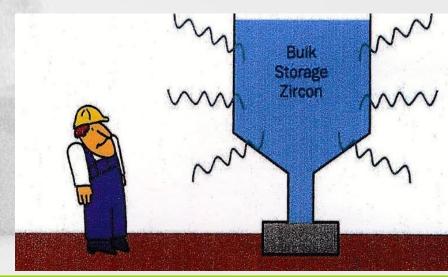
Ventilated stores¹: 7/8 yes

Controlled access²: 5/8 yes

Zircon stored as loose bulk³: 7/8 yes

- ¹ Minimises radon exposure
- ² Minimises gamma exposure
- ³ Possible gamma exposure needs careful management





2. Processing

Zircon flour $<10\mu m^1$: 8/8 yes (incl. micronized zircon to $4\mu m$)

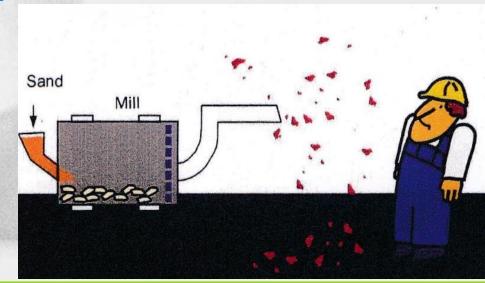
Dust control system used²: 8/8 yes (filter cartridge and baghouse)

Floor cleaning by sweeping³: 7/8 yes (2/8 exclusively)

Air discharge stacks fitted4: 4/8 yes

- ¹ Higher risk particle size
- ² Minimises dust exposure in plant
- ³ Risk of dust re-suspension
- ⁴ Minimises dust leakage in plant





3. Waste management

- Associated with the landfilling of:
 - ball mill liners and media: 4/8 landfill, 4/8 recycle
 - spillage & floor sweepings: 3/8 landfill, 5/8 recycle
 - dust from filters: 2/8 landfill, 6/8 recycle
 - No liquid waste from any of the operations.



4. Health & Safety and measured exposures

- Workers radiation protection program: 3/8 yes
- Operators wear dust masks or dust suppression PPE: 7/8 yes
- Exposures monitored:
 - workers: 3/8 yes, public: 3/8 yes
- Worker (operation, warehouse and maintenance personnel) exposures that are measured are all < 1.0 mSv/a, some at < 0.3 mSv/a
- Public exposures measured are all < 0.3 mSv/a

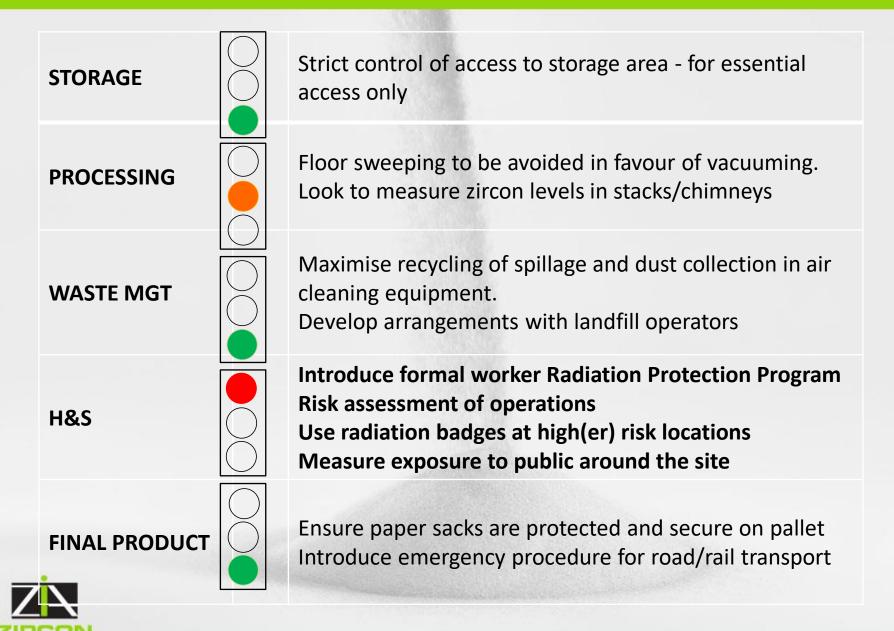


5. Packaging of product for sale

- 7/8 companies use silo trucks or bulk powder tankers
- 8/8 companies use bulk bags / paper sacks (bulk bags and paper sacks need extra care to prevent damage and spillage of content)
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) describe the radioactivity of the product - 8/8 companies comply



Traffic light summary



Conclusions

- Zircon milling is a mature, responsible industry in the EU
- Companies are aware of NORM handling and experienced in minimising exposure at site operations
- All surveyed are aware of EURATOM 2013 / BSS
- Whilst the practices used are commendable, there are areas for further improvement:
 - in certain aspects of processing
 - health and safety monitoring of exposures
- Operators aim to complete a risk assessment or update an existing risk assessment
- A best practice millers' guide will be developed by ZIA



Technical Handbook available online



Technical handbook on zirconium and zirconium compounds

2015





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