

CRM POTENTIAL OF EU SEDIMENTARY BASINS: INSIGHTS ON ESTONIAN PHOSPHORITES AND BLACK SHALES

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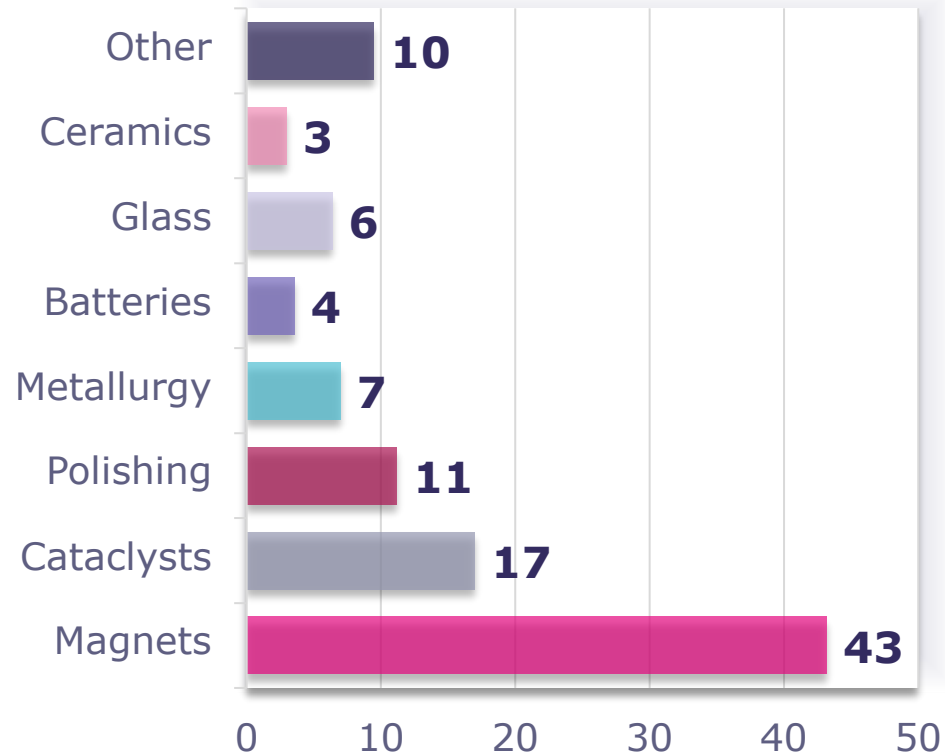
^d Centre for Material Analyse, University of Oulu, Finland

CRM challenges in EU

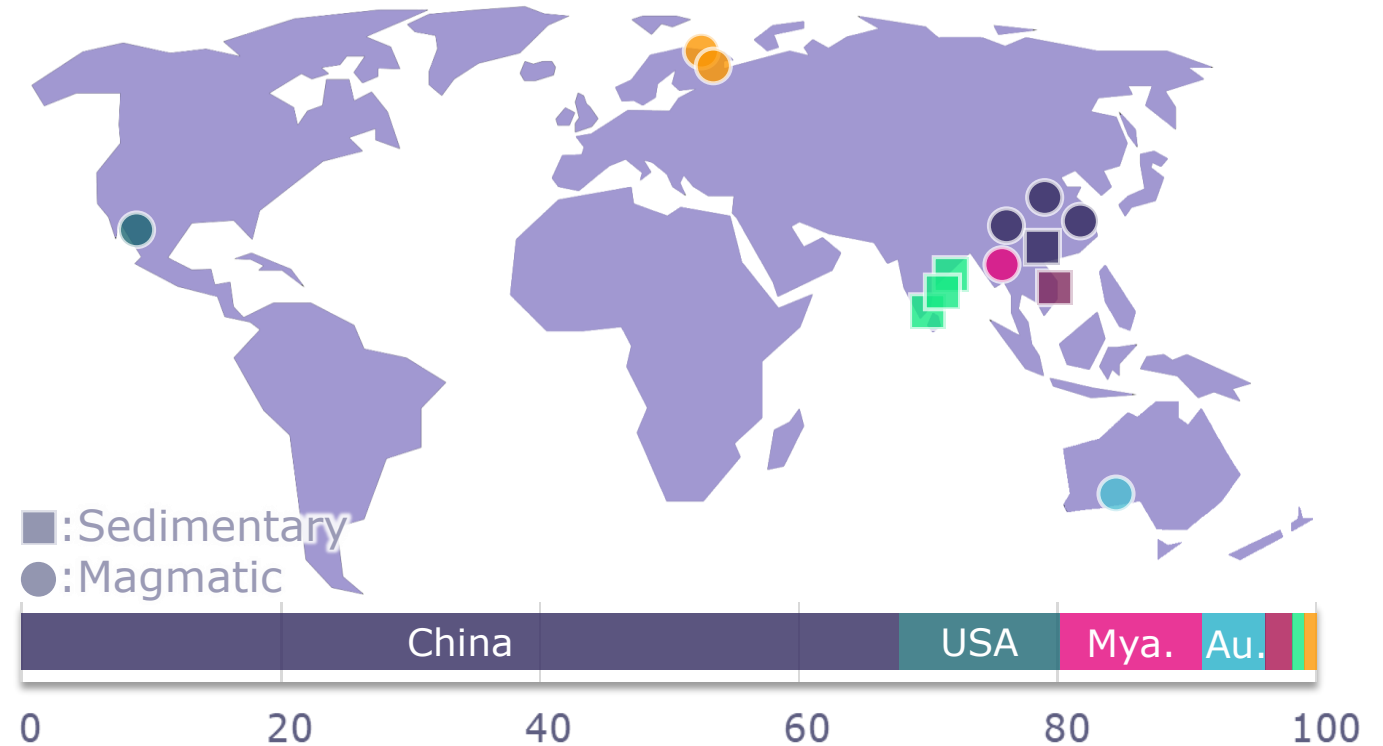
REE: 15 Lanthanides, plus Y and Sc

CRM for the energy transition, high supply risk for EU

Global REEs consumption per sector (%)



Exploited REE deposits and 2023 production shares

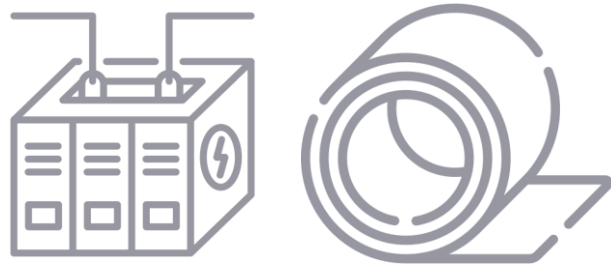


Depletion of high-quality deposits | Limited sources of Nd-Pr-Dy
Raising interest in phosphorites ores as REE sources

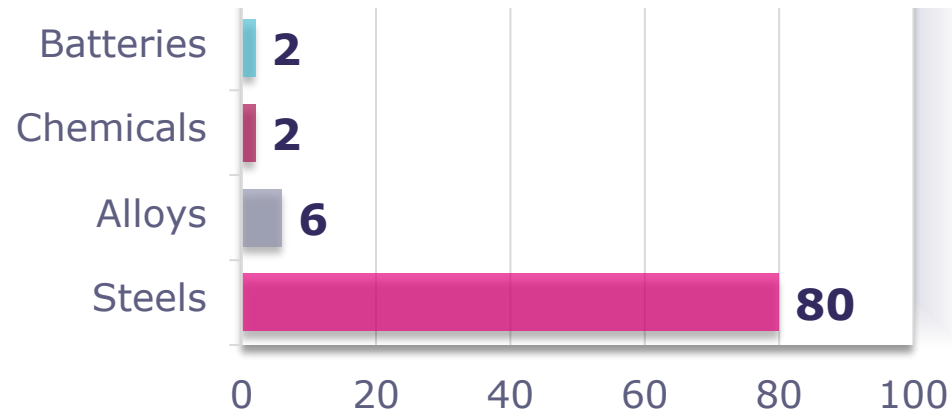
CRM challenges in EU

V produced from titano-magnetite: $\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Ti})_2\text{O}_4$

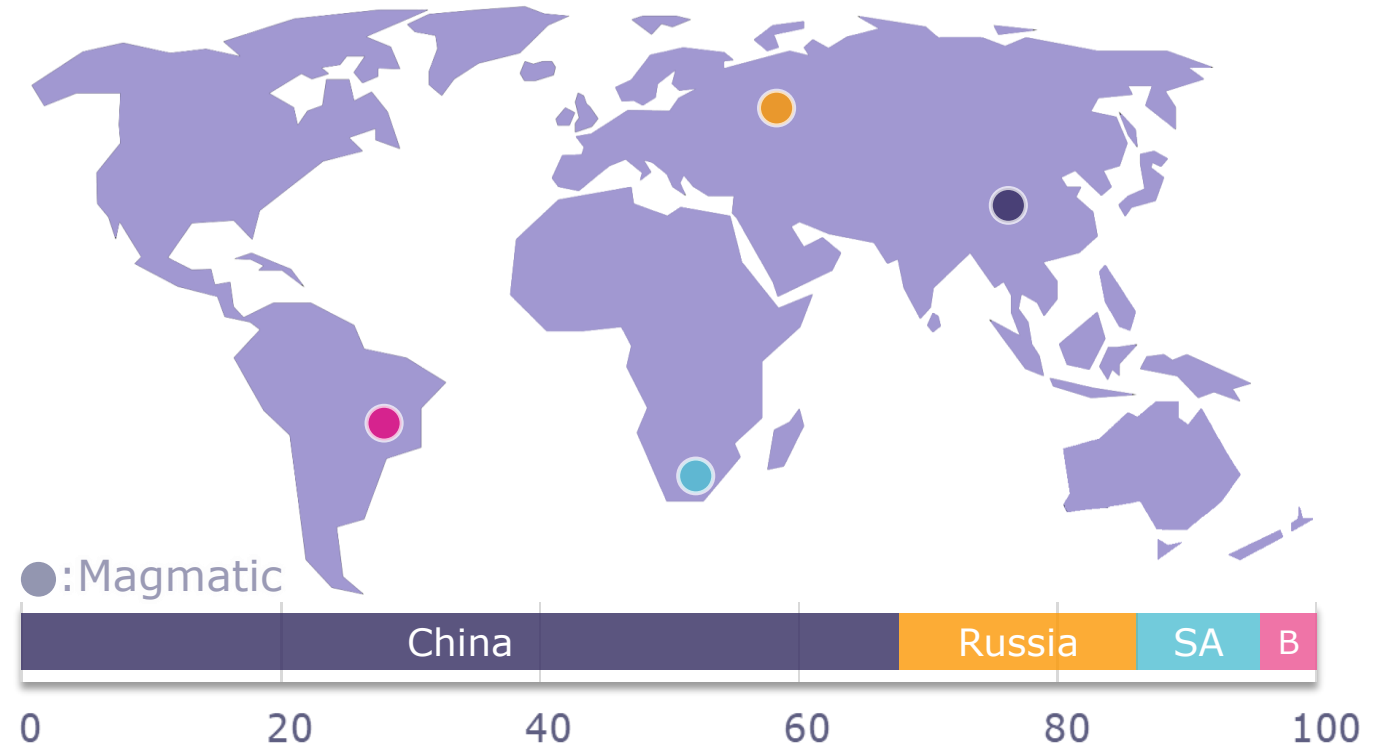
CRM for the energy transition, **medium supply risk** for EU



Global V consumption per sector (%)

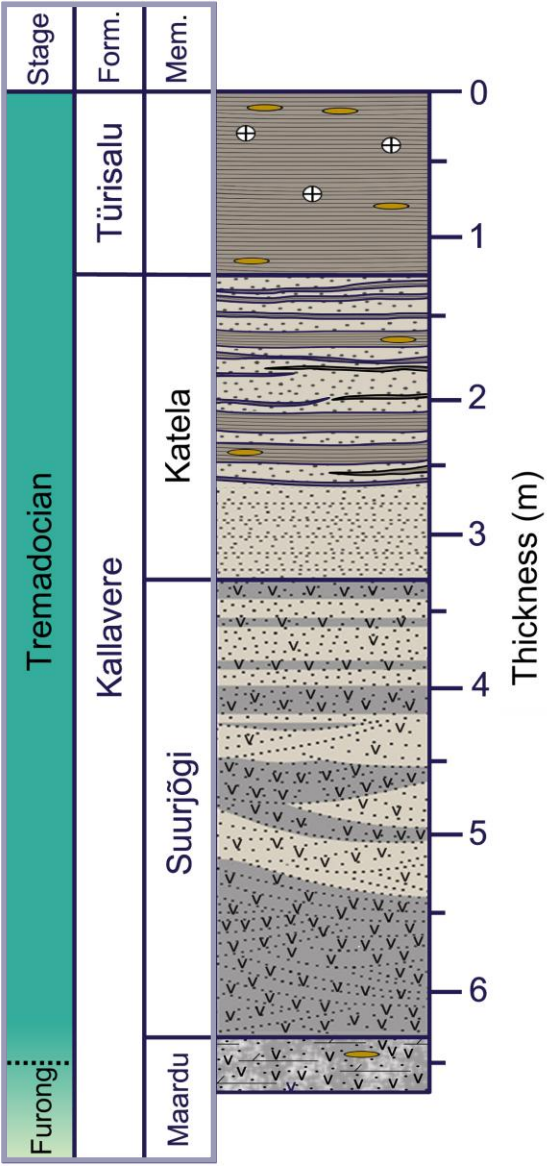
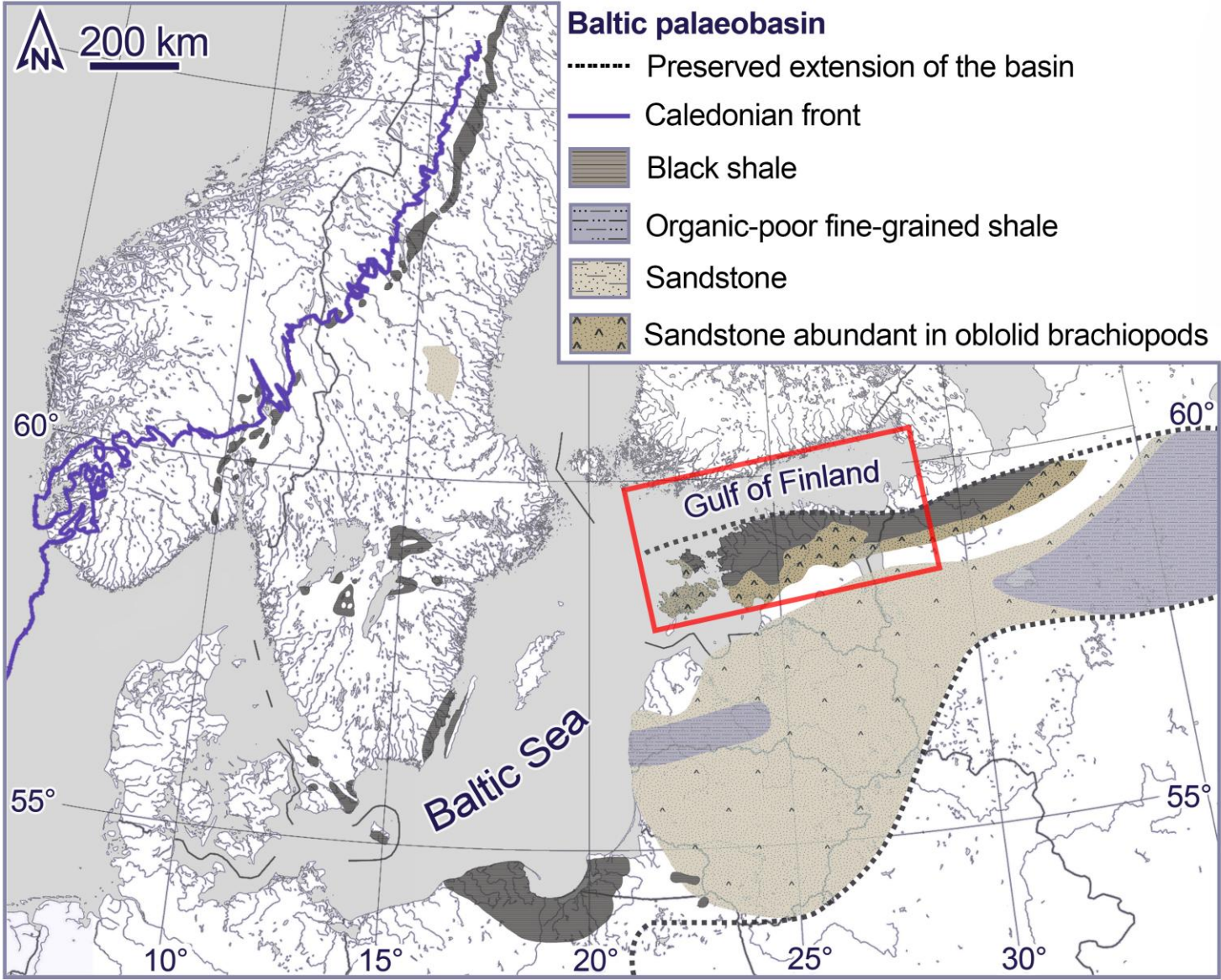


Exploited V deposits and 2021 production shares



Increasing demand for vanadium redox battery (VRB)
Construction sector, strength-steels (Ferro-vanadium)

Ordovician Baltic paleobasin

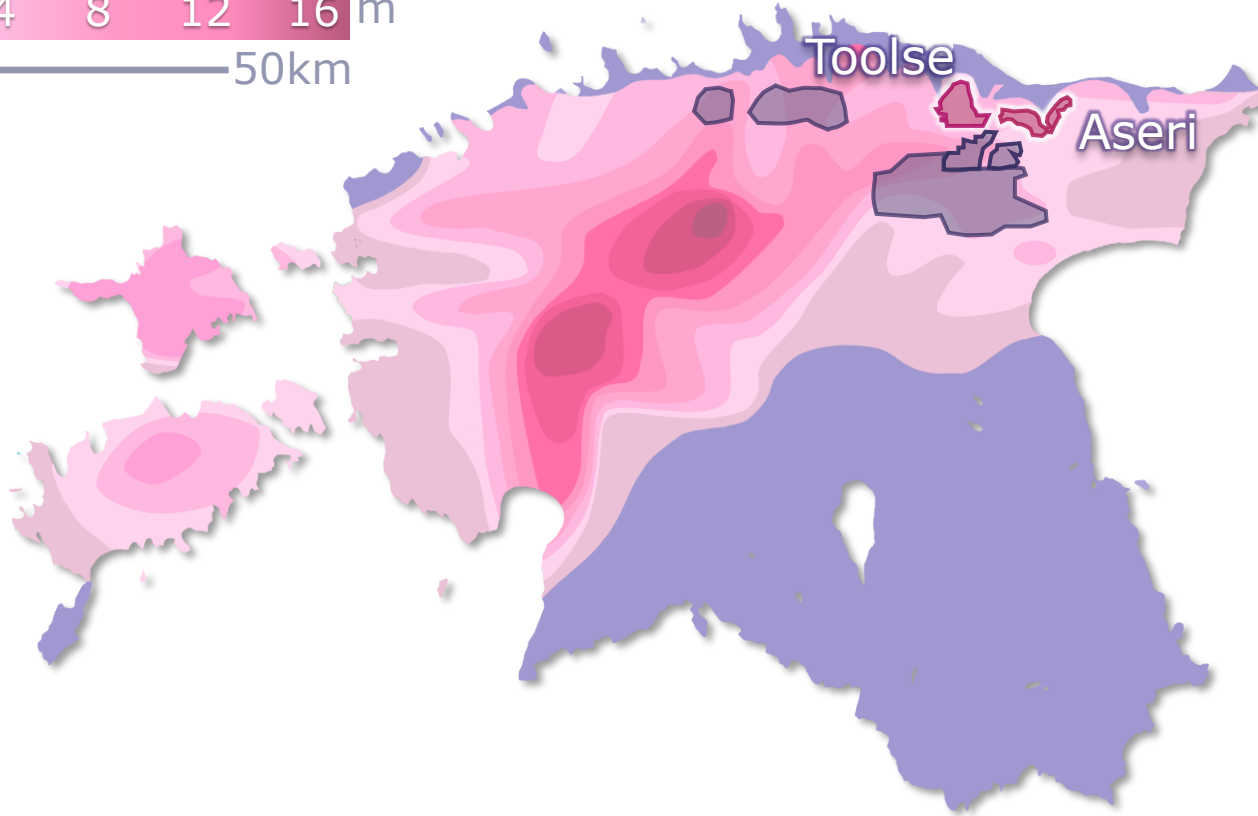


Ordovician Baltic Paleobasin and average Lower Ordovician profile in Toolse

High-volume, low-grade ores: unconventional sources

Estonian formations

Thickness of the shelly phosphatic formation and targeted zones



- Apatite-mineralised shells in sandstone. Opportunities for **REE** and P in the **EU**. Approximately $\pm 3^{12}$ t resources.
- **REE extraction as P by-products**

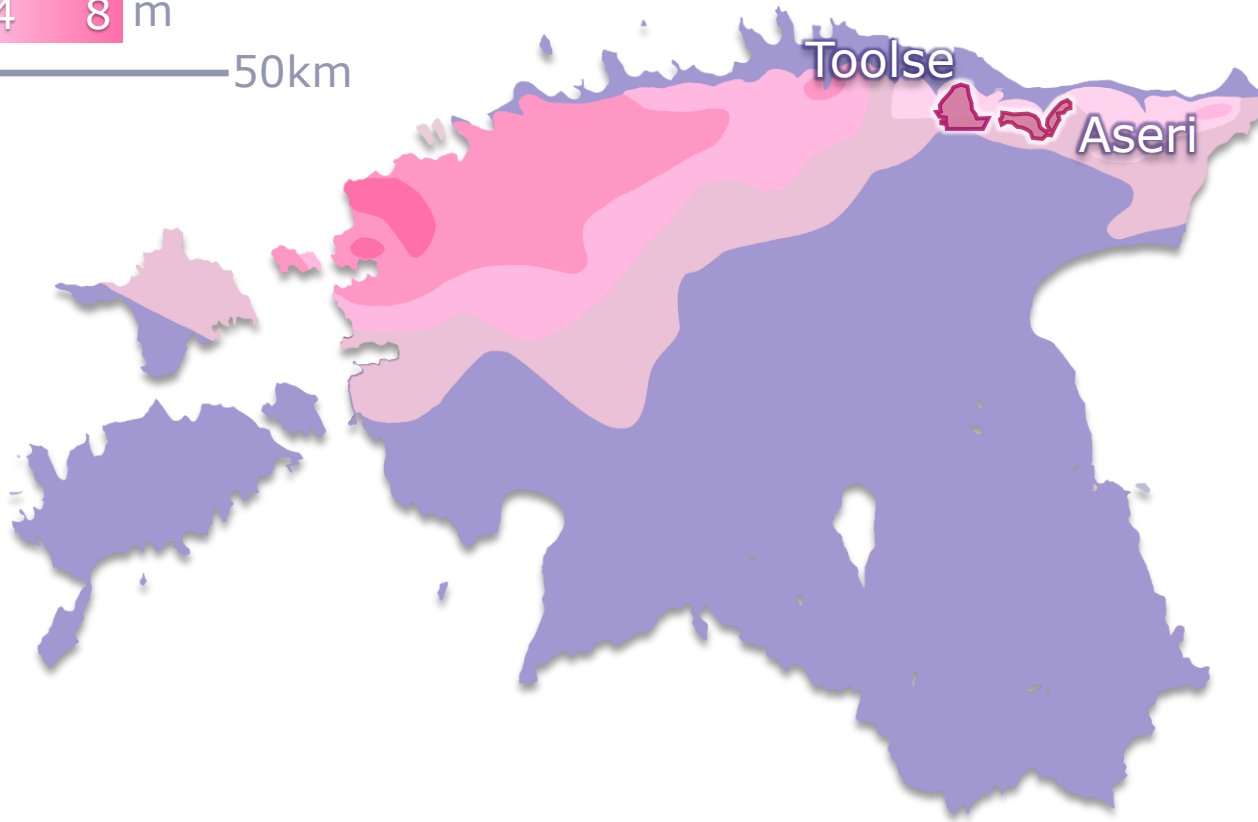


Estonian formations

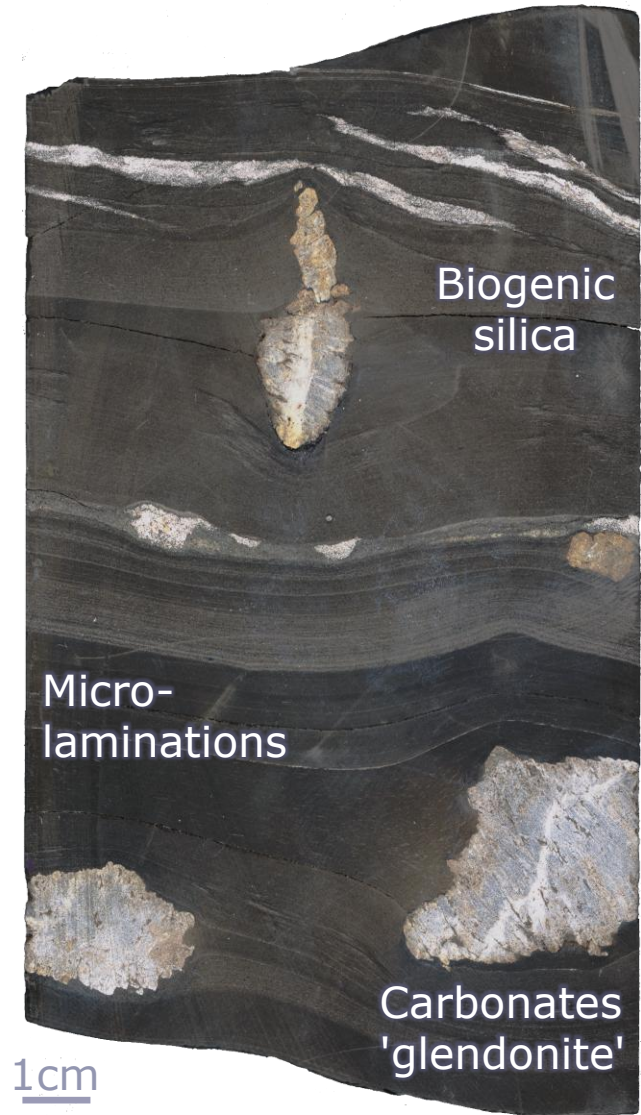
Thickness of the black shales and targeted zones

0 4 8 m

50km



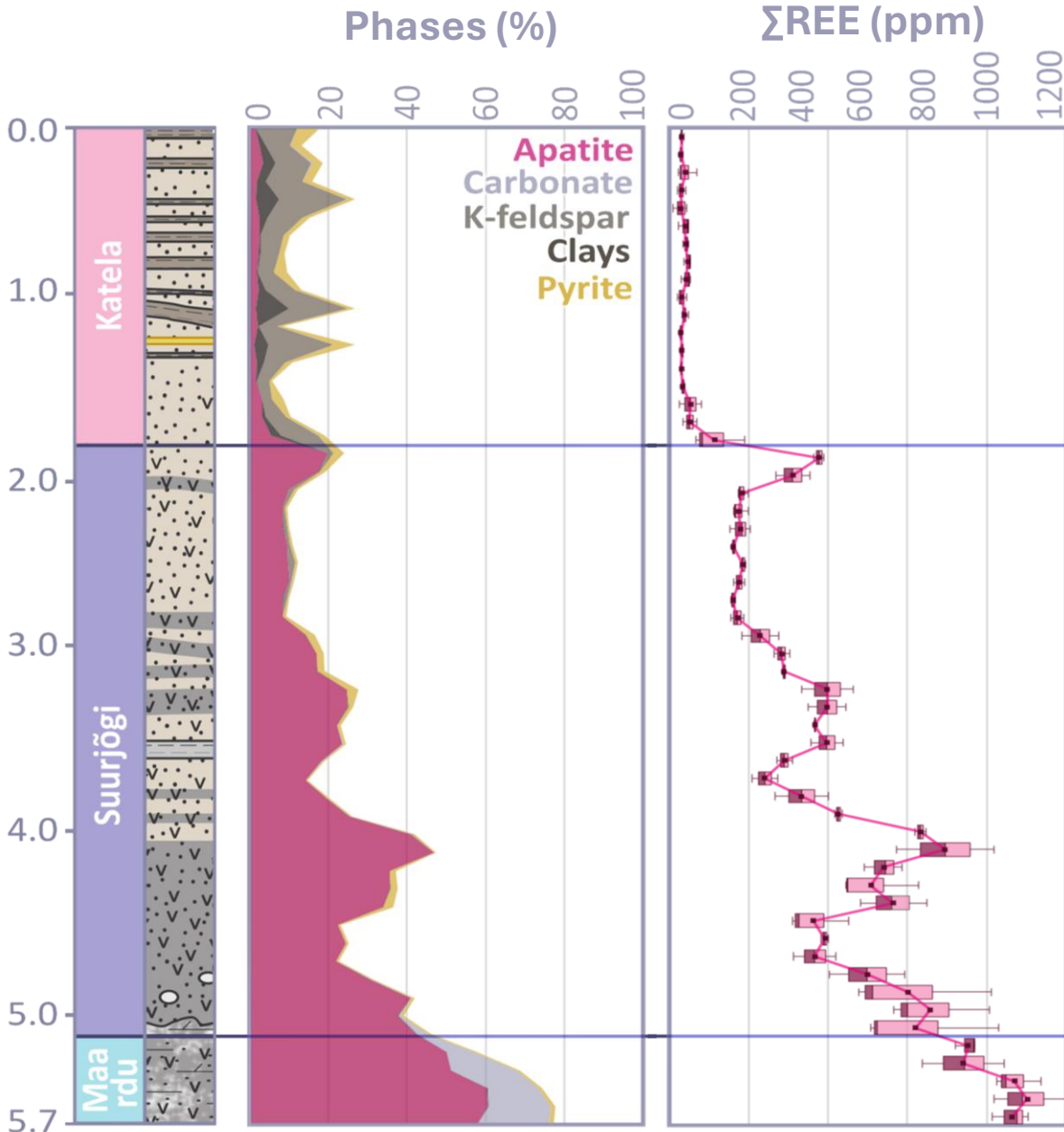
- Organic-rich, thermally immature mudstones. Formed under strong reducing conditions.
- **V-Mo-U** potentials in black shales.



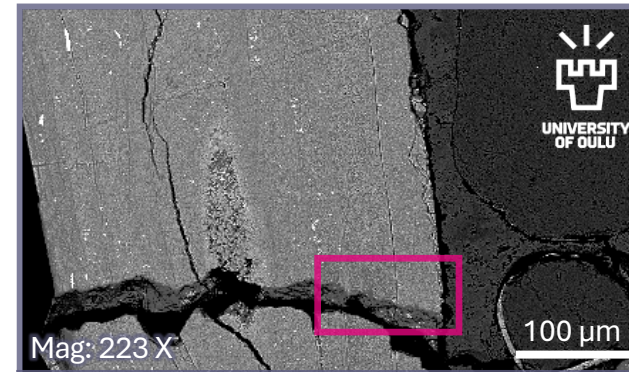
Drill core from Toolse deposit



Phosphorites: Toolse model



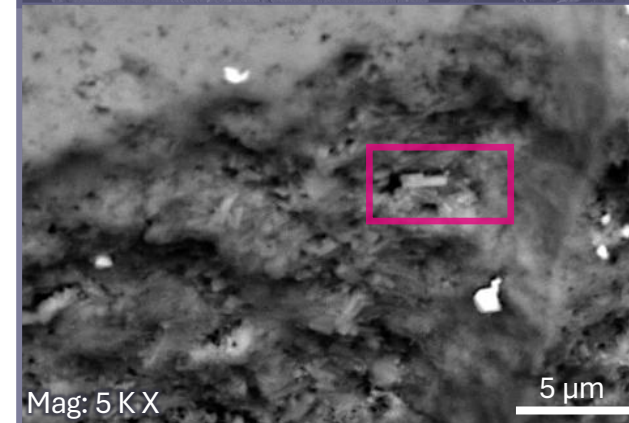
SEM



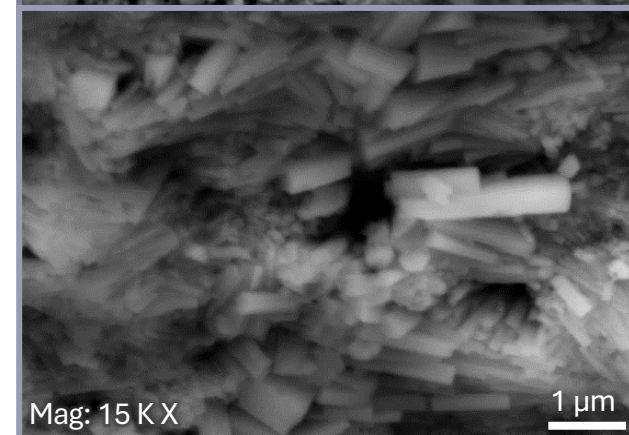
ΣREE: 600 ± 200 ppm
27% apatite.

Up to 1300 ppm and
60% apatite.

Homogenous trends
at the scale of a deposit.



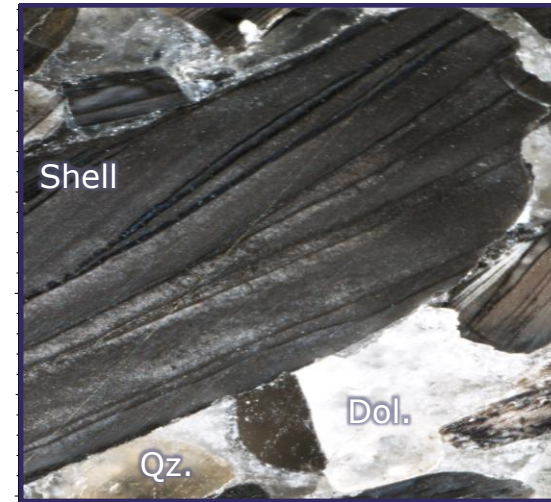
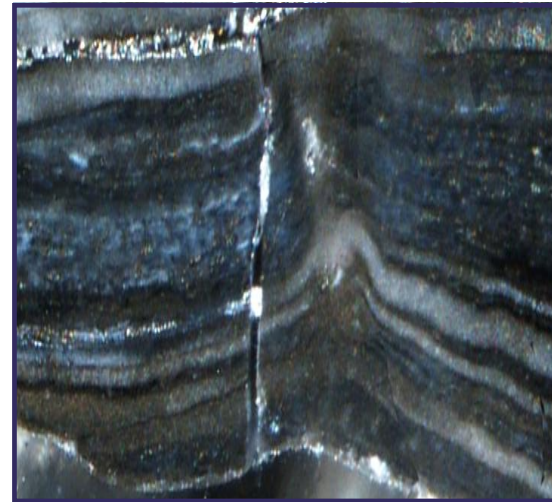
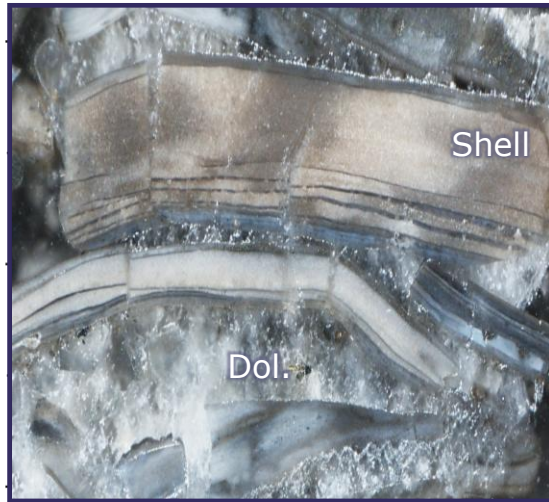
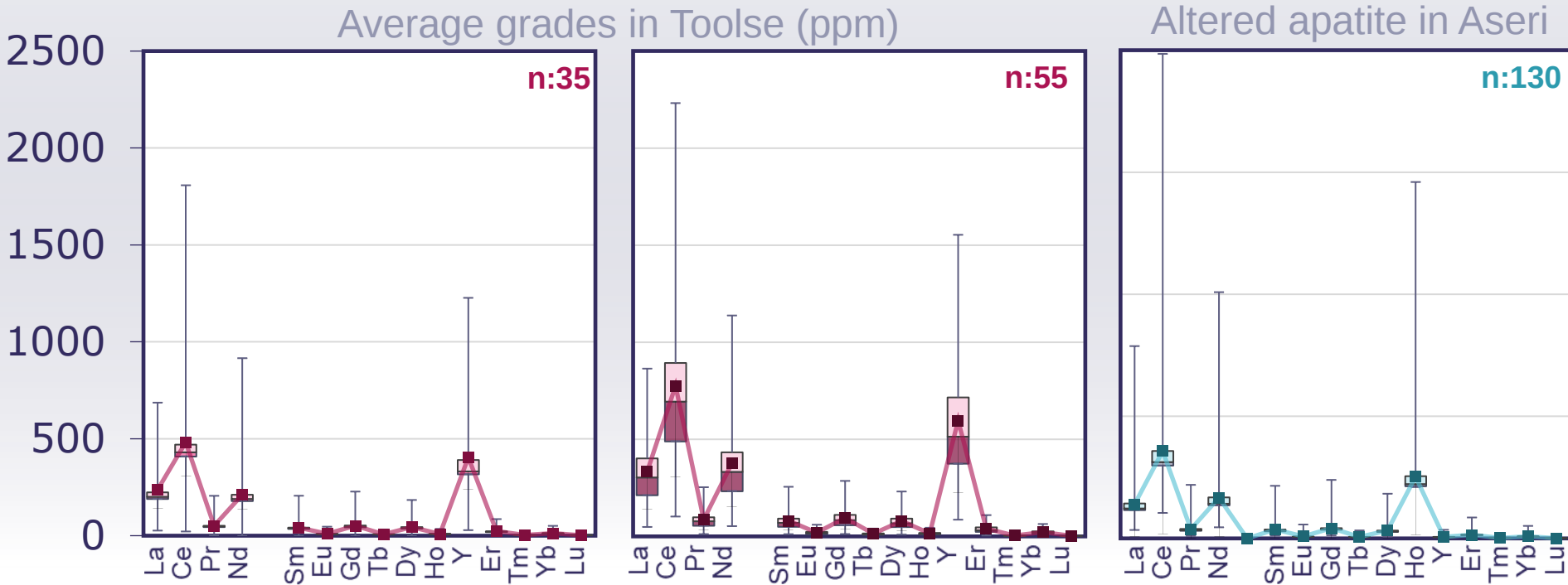
Apatite recrystallisation
and REE enrichment
during diagenesis.



Different grade of over-
print/REE enrichment

Challenging quantification
REE below SEM detection
limits

Phosphorites: REE assessment



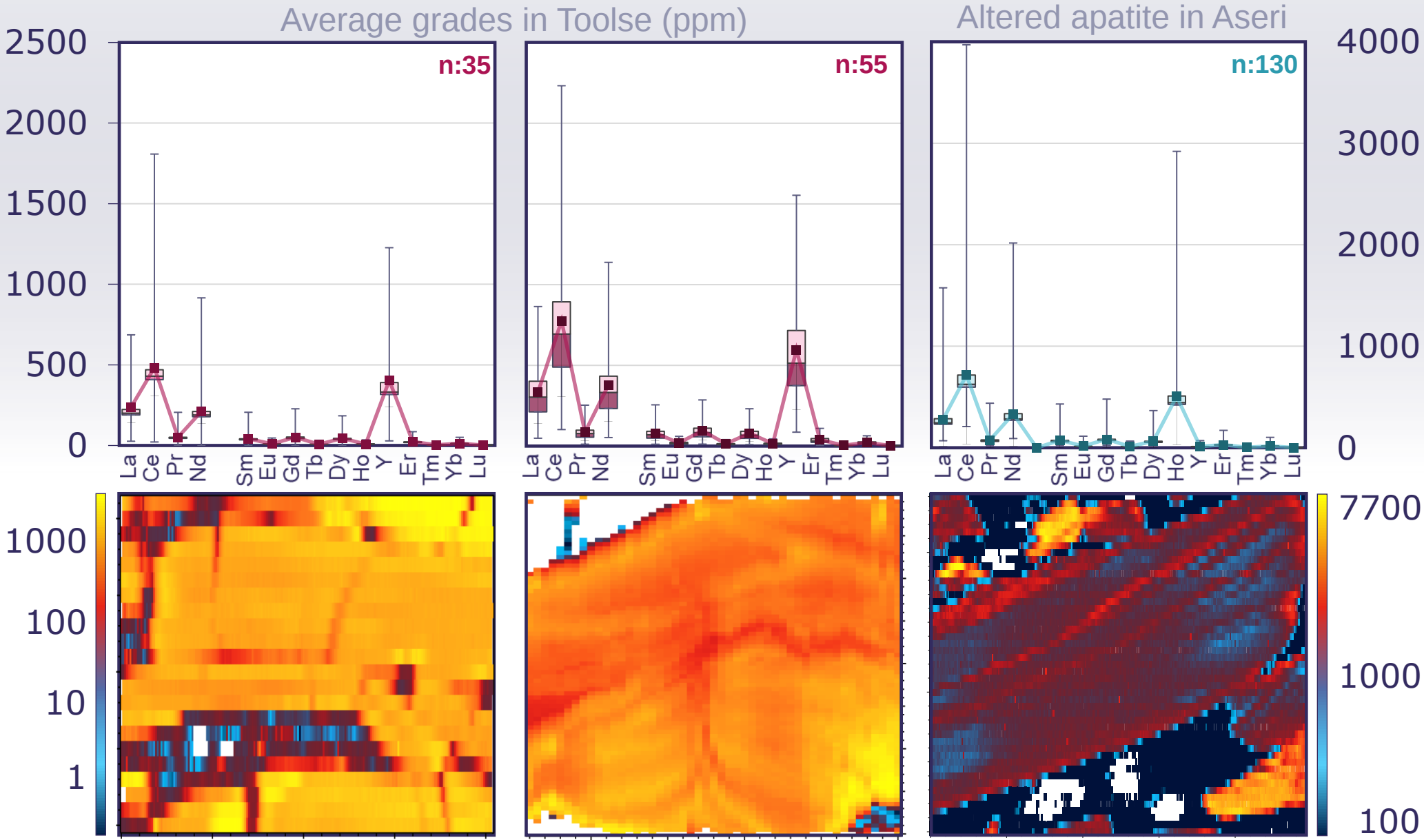
Microphotographs

LA-ICP-MS
semi-quantification

ΣREE Toolse:
≈ 2135±1190ppm
Up to 7300ppm

ΣREE Aseri
Up to 12760ppm
in altered edges

Phosphorites: REE assessment

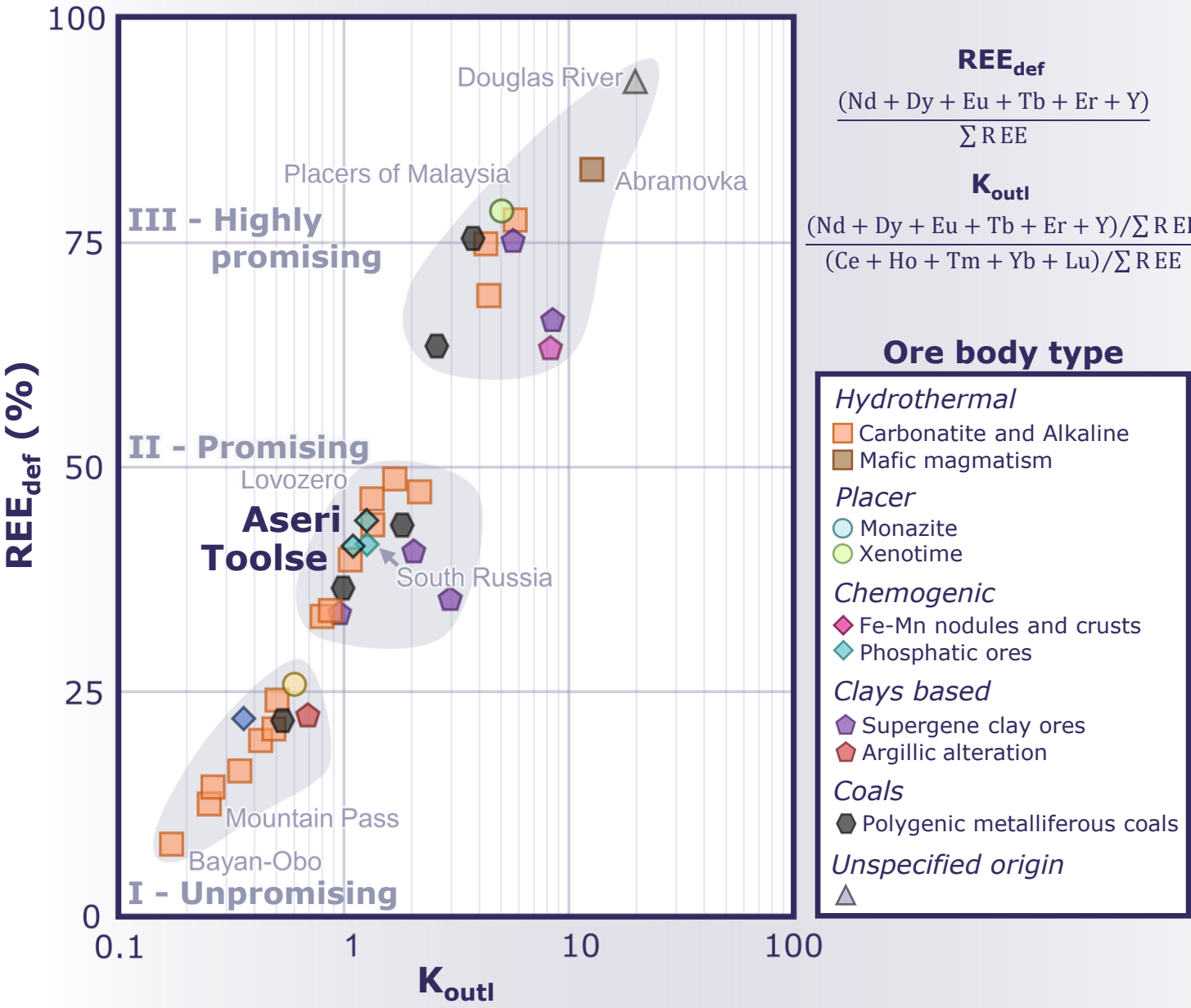
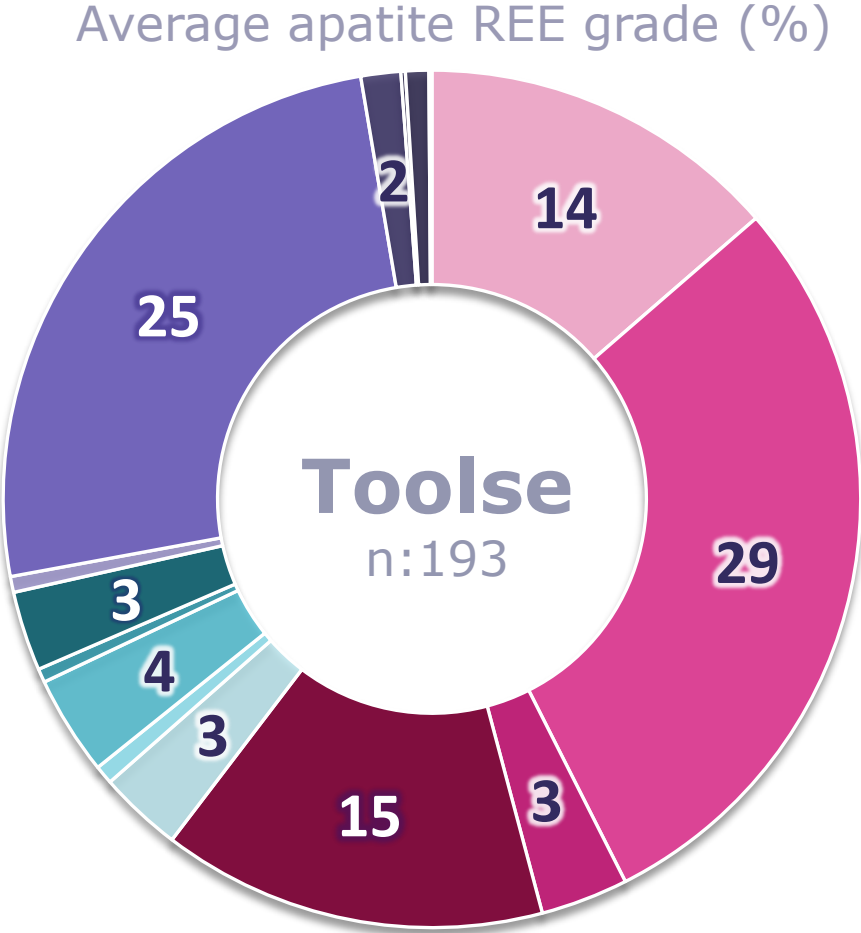


Minimising
fines loss
during process

New crushing
applications

Ore assessment

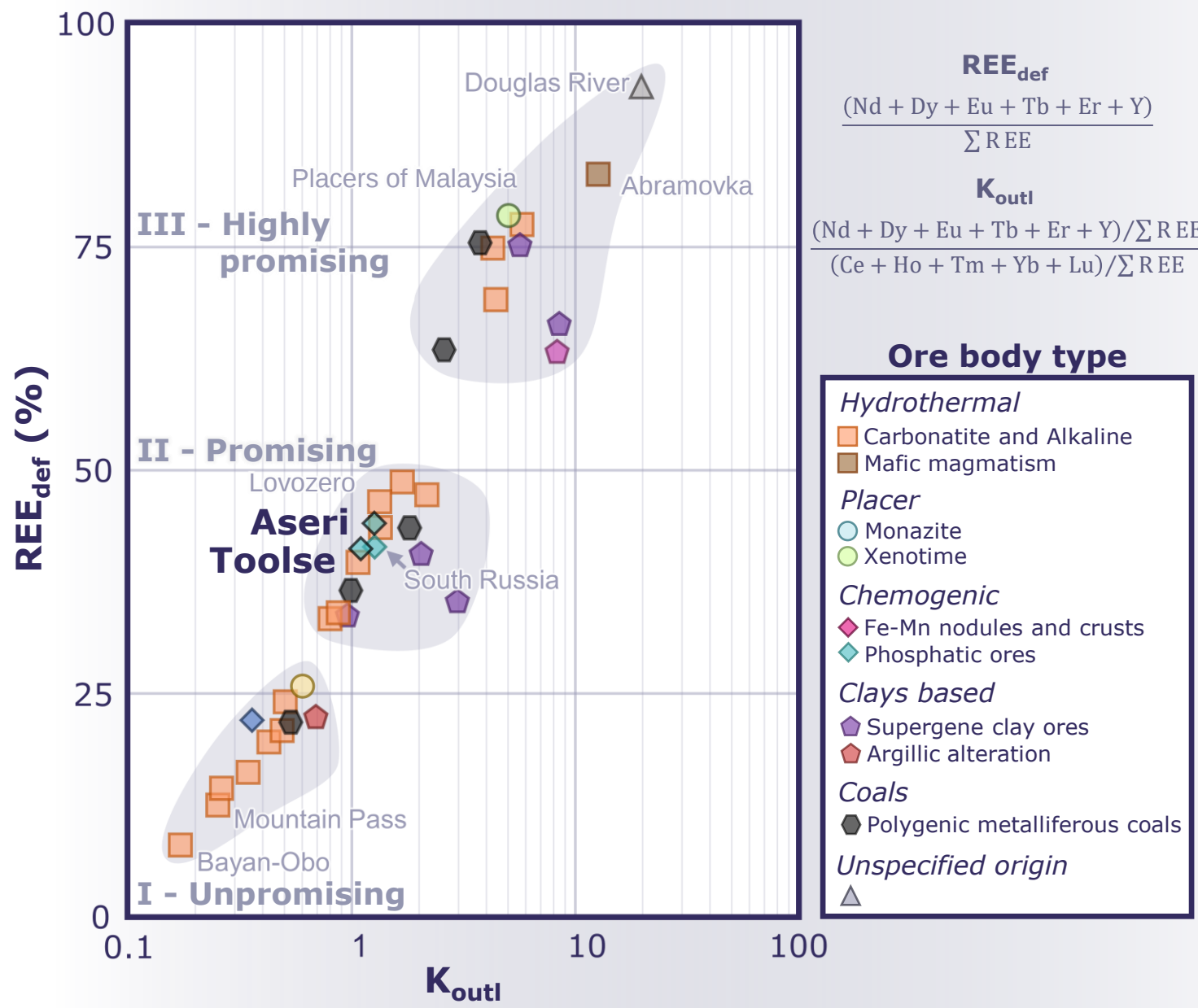
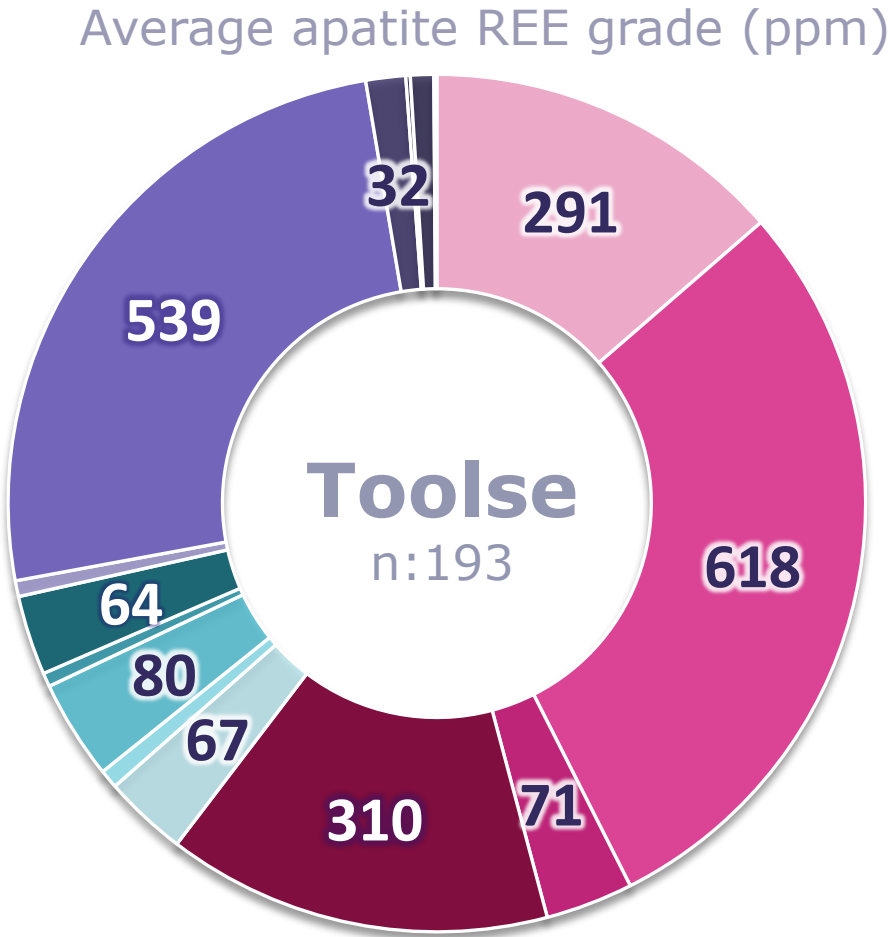
- La
- Ce
- Pr
- Nd
- Sm
- Eu
- Gd
- Tb
- Dy
- Ho
- Y
- Er
- Tm
- Yb
- Lu



Importance of individual REE distribution for ore prospectivity
Interesting **Nd Dy Y** proportion compared to carbonatite ores (La-Ce)

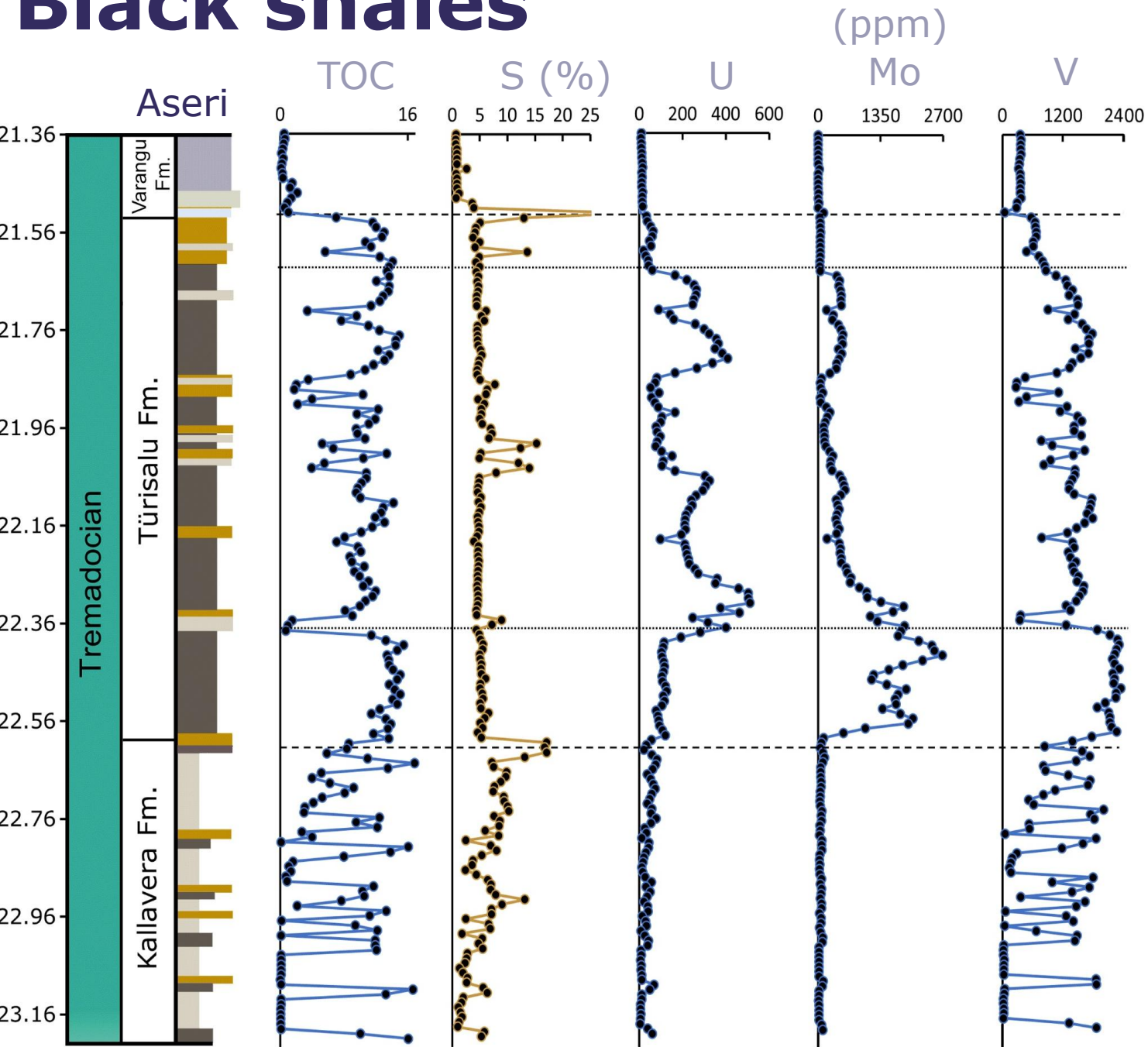
Ore assessment

- La
- Ce
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Importance of individual REE distribution for ore prospectivity
Interesting **Nd** **Dy** **Y** proportion compared to carbonatite ores (La-Ce)

Black shales



Polymetallic anomalies

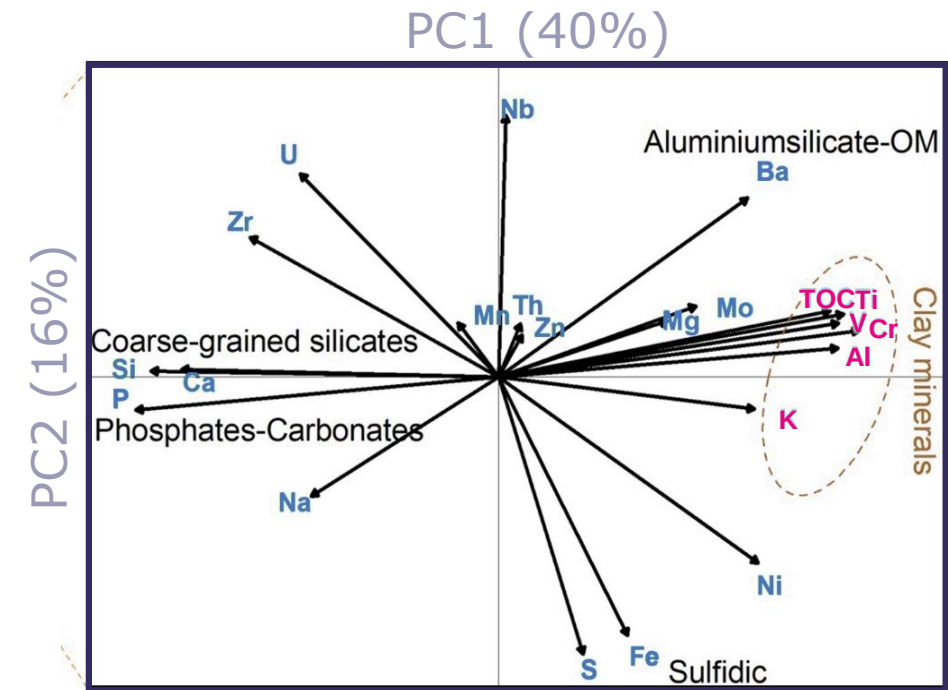
V: >2000 ppm

U: >600 ppm

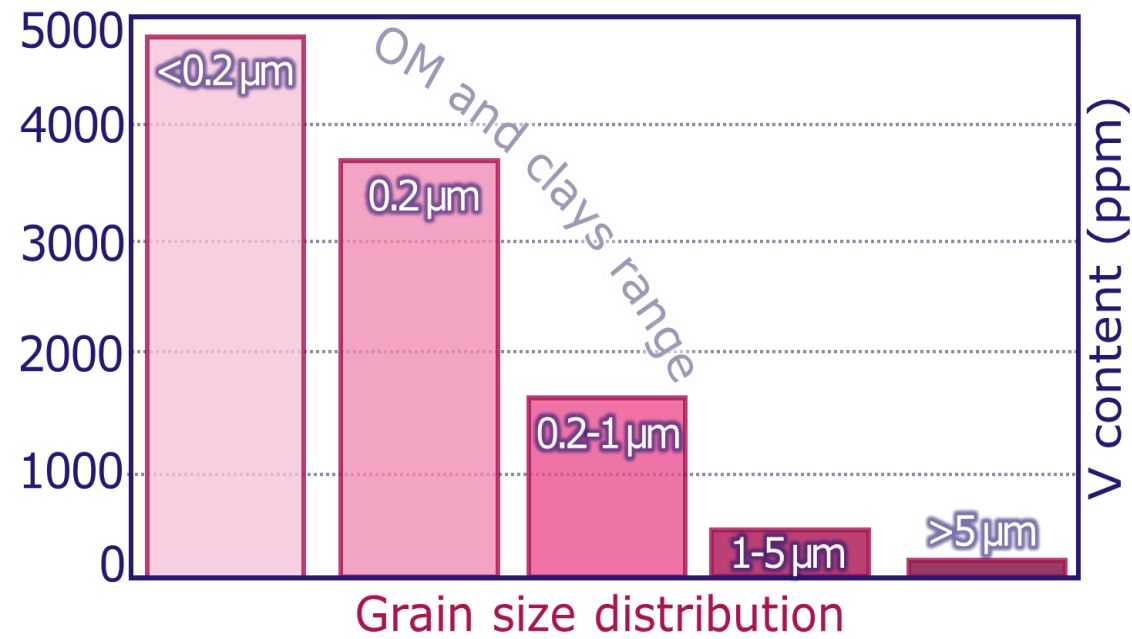
Mo: >4000 ppm

TOC: 15%

Clays and OM contributions

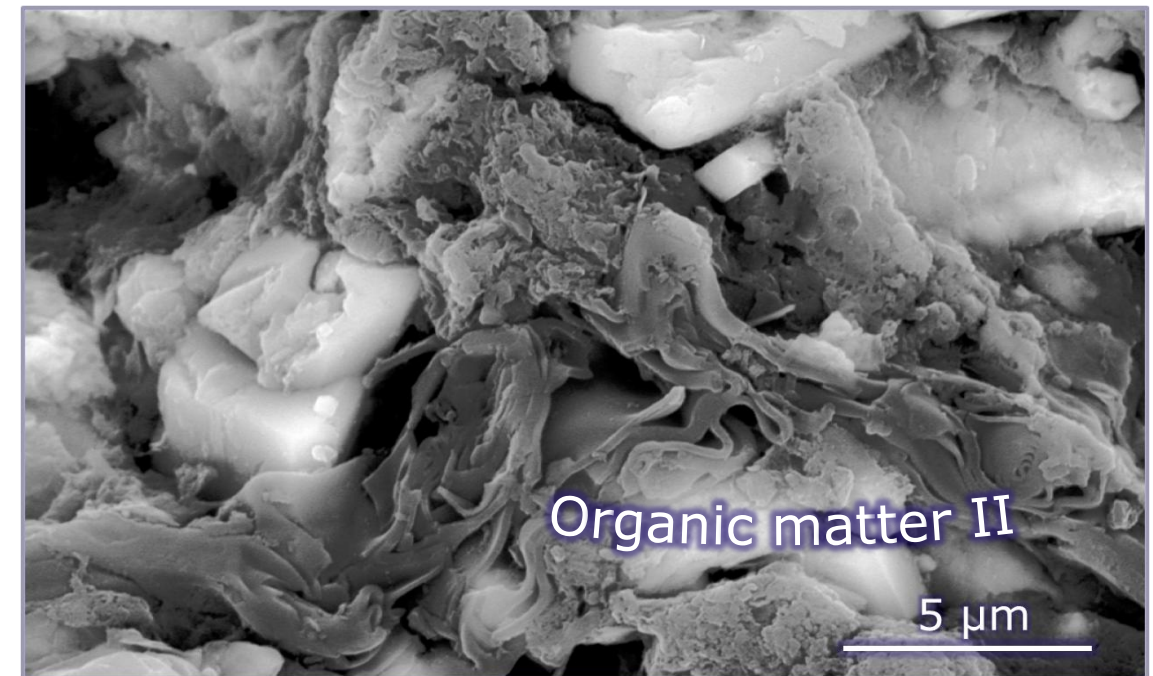
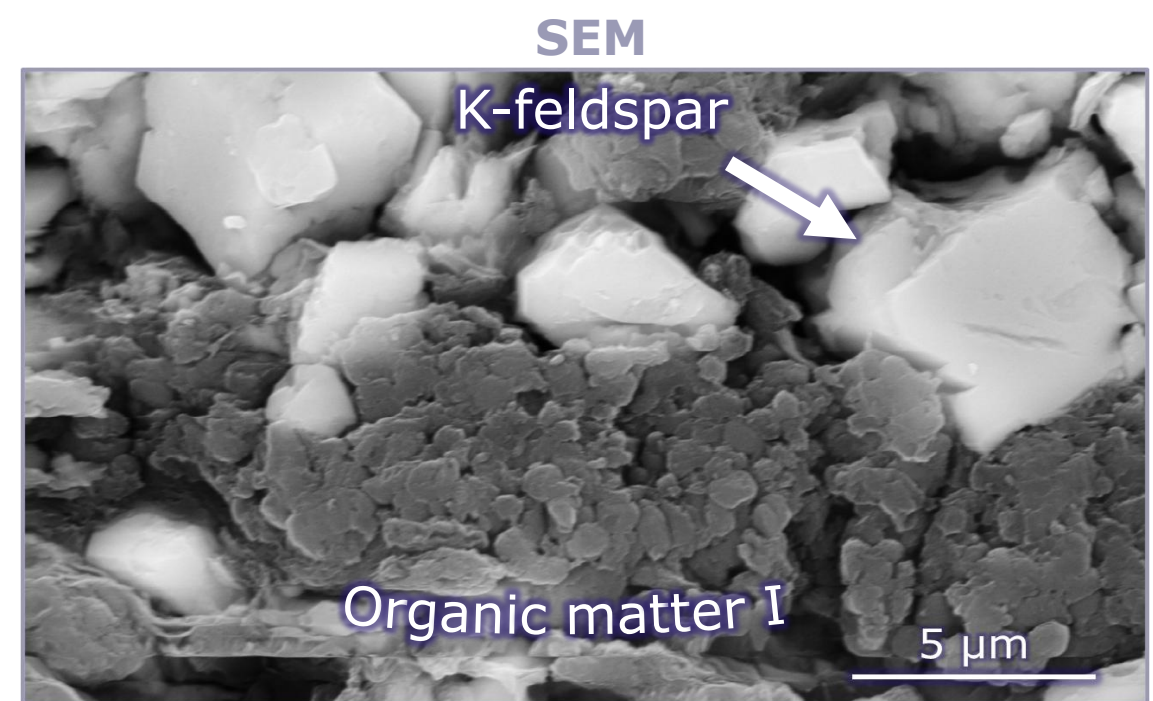


Black shales



Finest fractions held most of the **V**, up to 5000 ppm; which correspond to the size range of **clays** and **OM**.

Textural analyses evidenced **two types of amorphous OM**: one forming clumped aggregate (I) and the other, flakes or filaments (II).





REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

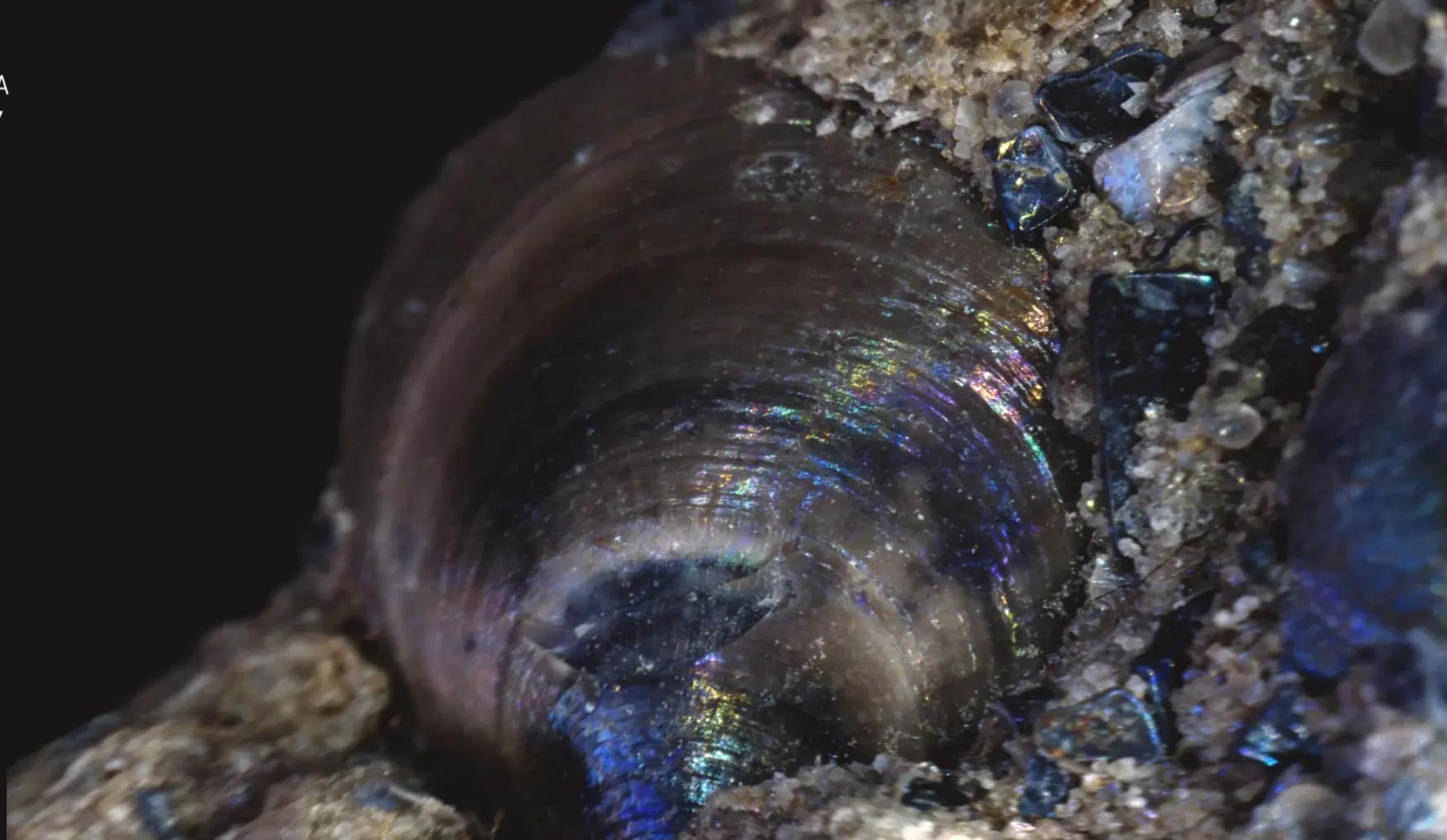


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REM
Hub

EGU General
Assembly 2025

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REE investigation

REE trends following U content in **apatites** and **carbonates**

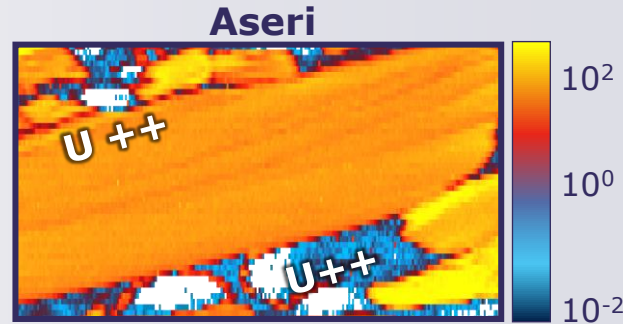
- Specific REE enrichment on edges of altered fragments
- REE content up to **121-folds** in Aseri: **late alteration uptake**
- Euxinic settings, lithogenic input

Altered edges and fragments (fines)

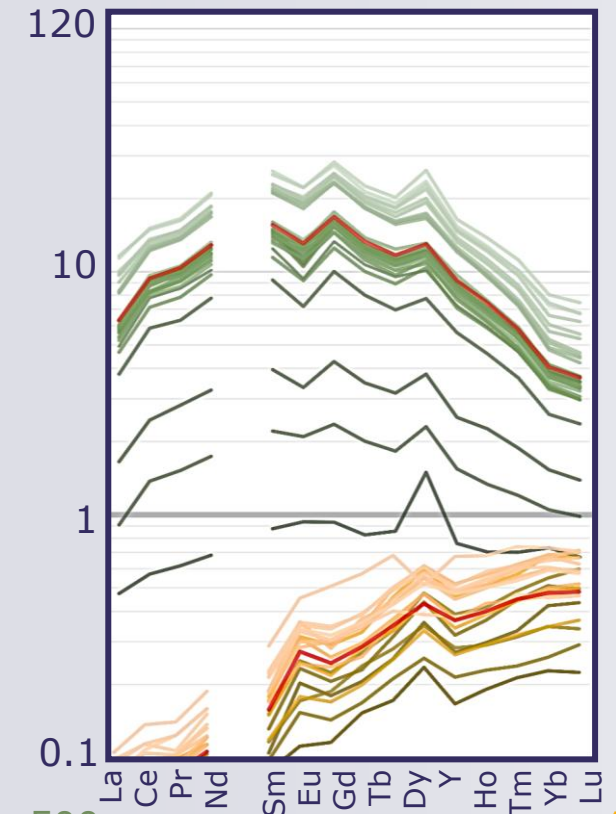
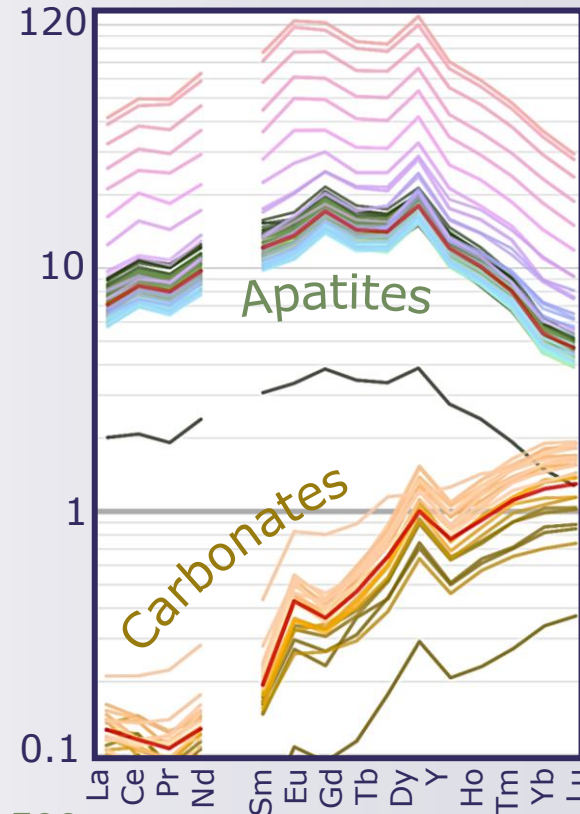


ECFF maps

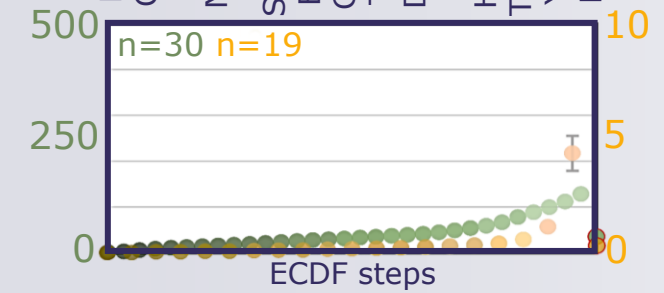
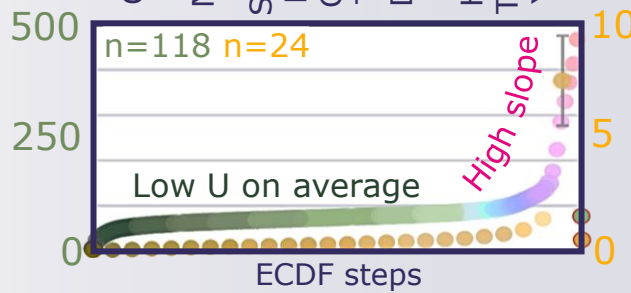
⁹²U



REE/PASS patterns



Content (ppm)



Phosphorites: REE assessment

