



# **Precious Metals Refining: A Pathway To A Sustainable Future**

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# WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

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## Environmental

- Waste Generation
- Energy Consumption
- Carbon & Water Footprint



## Social

- Employee Well-being
- Community Engagement
- Health & Safety Standards



## Governance

- Ethical Sourcing
- Anti-Corruption Policies
- Sustainability Reporting

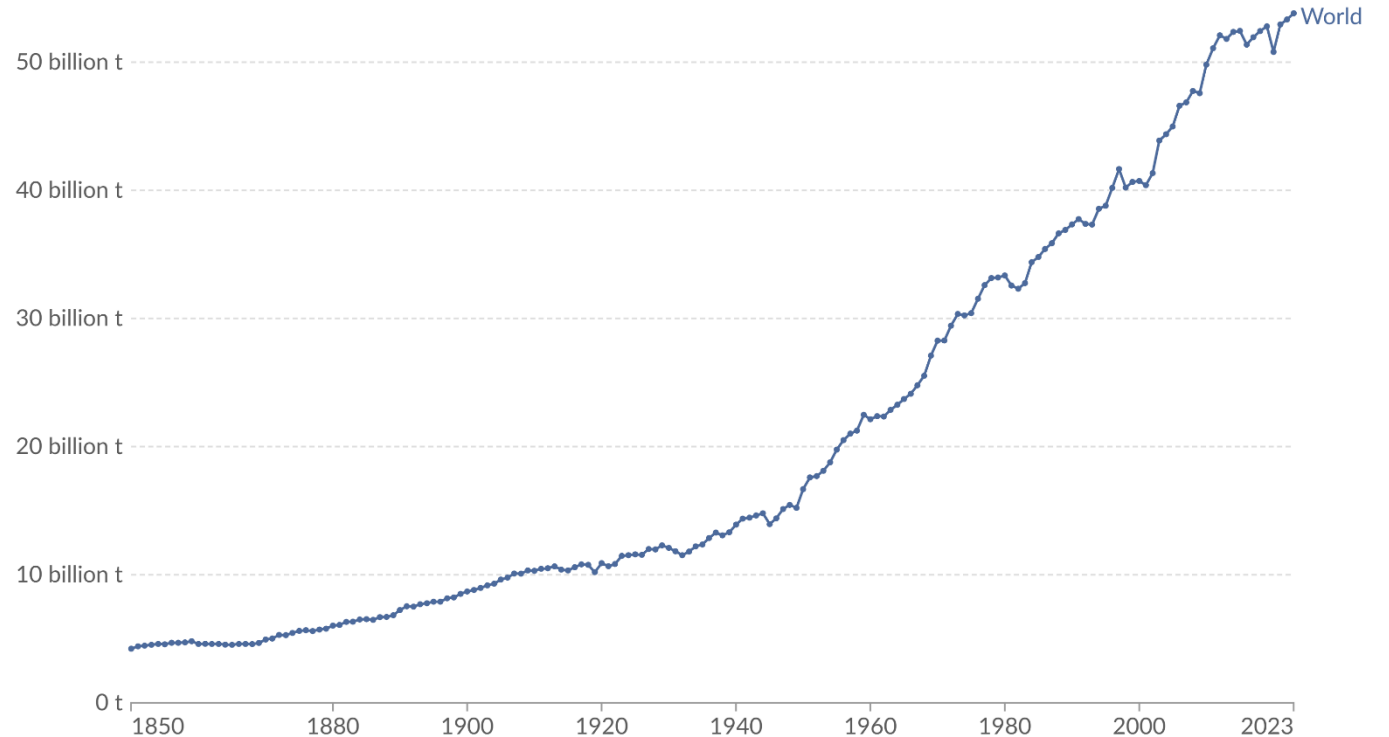
# CARBON FOOTPRINT

- Total greenhouse gas emissions caused directly or indirectly by a company
- Measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e)
- Gold industry emissions estimated to be 126 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2017
- 53.8 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e were emitted globally in 2023
- Australia's net zero emissions target by 2050

## Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions<sup>1</sup> include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including land-use change. They are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents<sup>2</sup> over a 100-year timescale.

Our World  
in Data



Data source: Jones et al. (2024)

Note: Land-use change emissions can be negative.

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY



# HOW DO WE QUANTIFY?

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## SCOPE ONE

### Direct Emissions

Emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company

## SCOPE TWO

### Indirect Emissions

Emissions generated by purchasing electricity consumed by the company

## SCOPE THREE

>99%

### Indirect Emissions

All other emissions generated from sources not owned or controlled by the company



# METHODS FOR REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINT

- Review and optimise existing processes
- Reduce consumable and chemical usage
- Utilising renewable energy sources
- Improving energy efficiency
- Reducing waste
- Support green technologies and sustainable practices





## STORY AS REFINERS

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- Refining methods are similar for most refiners globally
- Refining precious metals relies heavily on chemicals
- Aqua Regia, Miller Process (Chlorination), Electrolytic Gold Refining
- Chemical usage contributes to the carbon footprint and waste generation





## PROCESS OVERVIEW - TRADITIONAL

### Miller Process (Chlorination):

- **Flexible** – Can deal with a wide range of impurities
- **Scalability** – Easily expandable with equipment changes
- **Efficient** – More chlorine means more reaction
- Forms chloride byproducts
  - Requiring further chemical treatment
  - Generates additional waste during recovery
- Safety considerations – Chlorine is hazardous





# PROCESS OVERVIEW - RECENT

## AcidLess Separation (ALS):

- Works by vacuum distillation and condensation
- Dependant on vapour pressures between metals
- Using electricity (can be sustainably sourced)
- Without the use of chemicals
- High Ag metallic condensate
  - Reduces chemical treatment processes





## SUSTAINABLE REFINING - BENEFITS

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- Reducing operational costs
- Reducing chemical footprint
- Reducing waste generation
- Reducing carbon footprint
- Safer working environments with less hazardous materials





## CONSIDERATIONS OF ALS REFINING

- Refining capacity is confined by ALS condenser size
- Potential of extracting more Au than intended into the Ag condensate
- Challenges in fully separate certain base metals (Fe, Cu, etc.)
- Reliance on downstream processes to remove impurities
- Highlights challenges of eliminating Miller Process (Chlorination)
- The combination of both technologies provides flexibility and reduces carbon footprint





# THE PATHWAY TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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Questions?







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