

## FP7 EURARE project completed

The [EU FP7 EURARE project](#), coordinated by the National Technical University Athens in Greece (NTUA), began on January 1, 2013, and ran for 5 years. The main aim was to set the technological basis for the development of a European Rare Earths (RE) industry. The reason is to safeguard an uninterrupted supply of REE raw materials and products at a crucial moment for the EU economy industrial sectors in a sustainable, economically viable and environmentally friendly way. Twenty three academic and industrial partners from 10 European countries participate in this 5 year project.

MEABs main activity (responsible) was to develop a solvent extraction procedure from four different European Rare Earth resources:

- Steenstripine from Kvanefjeld deposit in Greenland,
- Eudialyte from Norra Kärr deposit in Sweden,
- Eudialyte from TANBREEZ project (**TANBREEZ** is an abbreviation of the metals which are planned to be extracted from Eudialyte) in Greenland, and
- Bastnasite from Rødberg ore in Norway.

At the beginning, laboratory-scale experiments using our AKUFVE-120 instrument have been carried out using intermediate Rare Earth carbonates prepared in downstream operations. In addition, the recovery of scandium, yttrium and other REE was also being investigated from a Greek bauxite residue (Red Mud). Finally, a bench scale demonstration plant based on a mixer-settler (MSU-0.5) set-up was operated for a period of fifteen working weeks, during which three series (cycles) were completed.

All findings were presented at ERES II Conference in May 2017 in Santorini, Greece. The EURARE team published a concluding project brochure.

### Supplementary Information Links

The EURARE Project Website,

<http://www.eurare.org/>

EURARE Integrated Knowledge System,

<http://EURARE.brgm-rec.fr>

List of the EURARE Partner Organization,

<http://www.eurare.org/partners.html>