NPO Kinematika, LLC



Method of Targeted Selection of Microorganisms for Bioleaching of Metals

Method of Targeted Selection of Microorganisms (MoTSoM)

Description of MoTSoM Technology

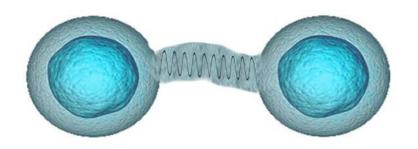
- ❖MoTSoM Technology steps from all areas of microbiology and is based on the molecular level of exposure to the cell (its genome), without the use of genetic modifications. The studies and tests were conducted on an extensive factual basis.
- ❖MoTSoM Technology made it possible to bring the ability of microorganisms to adapt and respond to environmental influences to a new level, as well as to significantly increase their reproductive ability.

Description of the Information Molecule

- ❖ THE INFORMATION MOLECULE is a complex organic structure created with the application of the Method of Targeted Selection of Microorganisms (MoTSoM), which acts as a generator, modulator and amplifier of biofrequencies, when it enters the intercellular space.
- ❖ THE INFORMATION MOLECULE reduces entropy in the cell and the surrounding intercellular space is reduced, which leads to changes in energy-consuming reactions and normalises the biologically active structures.

Description of MoTSoM Technology

INTERCELLULAR COMMUNICATION INVOLVING AN "INFORMATION MOLECULE"



Healthy cells



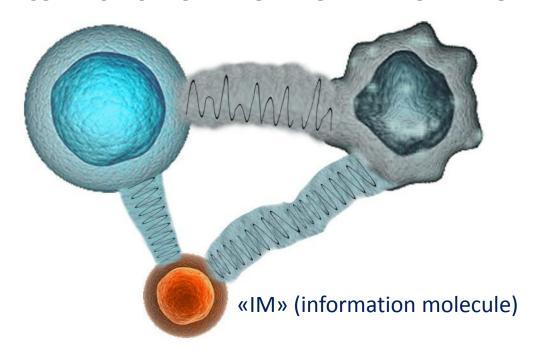
Healthy and damaged cells

One of the types of intercellular communication (there are plenty of them) occurs through electrical signals generated by external field of a cell with wavelengths from 200 to 1 000 nanometres. With a damaged cell, the signal on the channel is broken, while the information molecule helps to stabilise the distorted signal to "normal" or disrupts it.



Description of MoTSoM Technology

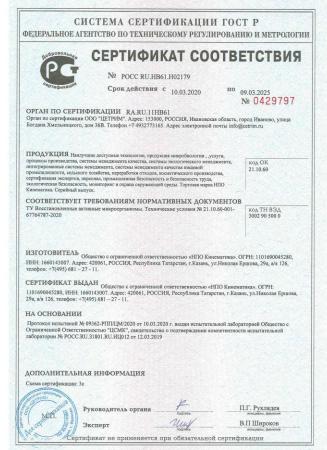
INTERCELLULAR COMMUNICATION INVOLVING AN "INFORMATION MOLECULE"



Rubrene molecules in the complex allow the information molecule to consistently generate radiation in a given range. Information molecule makes it possible to identify the damaged cells with the amended DNA, produce healthy cells, and activate the natural mechanisms of neutralisation of foreign cells.



Certificate of Compliance





MoTSoM Technology has a Certificate of Compliance and is ready for industrial use.



"Study of Influence of Information Molecule on Activity of Aboriginal Heterotrophic (Aerobic and Anaerobic) Microorganisms Isolated from Mature Fine Tailings of the Uchaly Mining and Metallurgical Combine (UMMC) of the Republic of Bashkortostan, as well as of the off-balance ore of the Murtykty Deposit Association"





Sampling: Uchaly Mining and Metallurgical Combine (UMMC) and Murtykty field



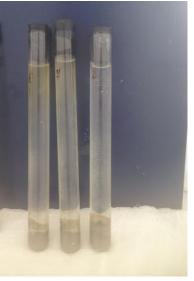


a) bacteria

b) fungus

Pic. 1
Aboriginal heterotrophic microorganisms isolated from the mature fine tailings of UMMC (Bashkortostan, Russia)





a) bacteria

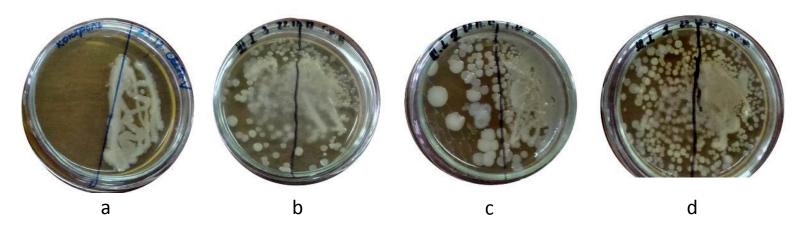
b) fungus

Pic. 2

Preparation of accumulative sulfur-oxidizing (a) and nitrifying (b) microorganisms (optional-aerobic, anaerobic) from the mature fine tailings of UMMC (Bashkortostan, Russia)



Photos of consortia of bacteria from the mature fine tailings of the Uchaly Mining and Metallurgical Combine (including salt-loving ones) at various stages of development on the 9th day.



In the photo:

a - control group (without IM);

b - group with IM at a concentration of 1: 1,000,000;

c - group with IM at a concentration of 1: 100,000;

d is a group with IM at a concentration of 1: 10,000.

The photo (3 days on the nutrient medium) shows a significant increase in the activity of microorganisms after MoTSoM treatment according to the technology compared to the control group.





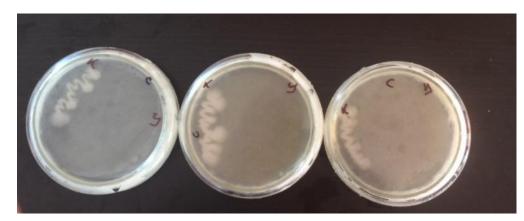


Growth of the starter culture and association of optional-aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms in the test with the action of IM (test) and without it (control).

a) Test

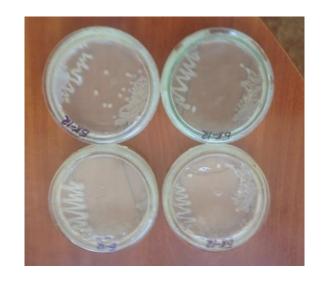


b) Control



Pic. 5

Growth of starter culture and optional-aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms (B-12). Sample from off-balance ore of the Murtykty deposit (Bashkortostan, Russia).



a) Test



b) Control

There was a significant increase in the activity of microorganisms after MoTSoM treatment (left) in comparison with the control group (without IM).

Indicators of bacterial leaching of specific compounds (mg/dm³) from the mature fine tailings of the Uchaly MMC and % extraction.

Test No. 1 (05-25.05.2018. Duration: 20 days)

Metal mg/dm ³	Initial soil	Soil				Natural – watered solution	
		IM 1:100 000	Recovery rate in %	IM 1:1 000 000	Recovery rate %	1	2
Copper, Cu	26.9	11.8	56.2	22.4	16.7	141.3	165.1
Zinc, Zn	132.6	82.0	38.2	82.9	37.5	801.9	970.8
Iron, Fe	976.0	733.9	24.8	678.4	30.5	6 905.0	7 784.0
Sulfates	5 202.62	3 469.9	33.3	3 700.20	28.9	6 562.97	3 379.0

Indicators of bacterial leaching of individual compounds (mg/dm³) from the mature fine tailings of the Uchaly plant and% extraction.

Test No. 2 (25.06.2018-05.07.2018. Duration: 40 days)

Metal		Soil				
mg/dm ³	Initial soil	IM 1:100 000	Recovery rate in %	IM 1:1 000 000	Recovery rate in %	
Copper, Cu	20	10,7	46,5	6,6	67	
Zinc, Zn	7,2	2,5	65,2	1,2	83,3	
Iron, Fe	590	279	52,7	210	64,4	
Sulphates	3122	2463	21,1	1800	42,3	

Conclusions: the rate of recovery of target metals was increased from 7 to 40 times* (for copper) Results: copper recovery 56% in 20 days

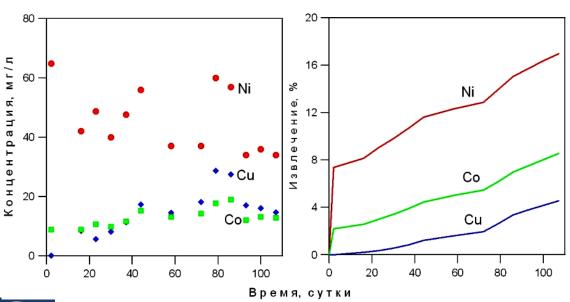
^{*} In comparison with the results of laboratory modeling, described in the article by A.V. Svetlov, D.V. Makarov, V.A. Masloboyev "Possibilities of heap bioleaching of substandard copper-nickel ores and man-made raw materials", Institute of Problems of Industrial Ecology of the North KSC RAS, Apatity, 2016.

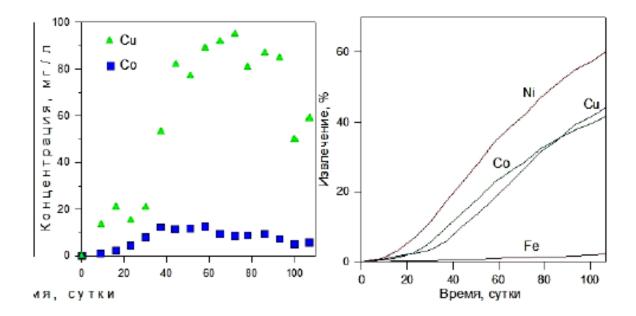


Results obtained using non-activated bacteria during laboratory modelling (A.V. Vetlov, D.V. Makarov, 2016). Given for comparison.

Copper extraction: 4% in 110 days from copper-nickel production granulated slag. Pellets 40 μ m; sulphuric acid. On the diagram: metal concentrations in slag leaching solutions and process kinetics.

Copper extraction: 44% in 110 days from tails of coppernickel ores enrichment. On the diagram: metal concentrations in slag leaching solutions and process kinetics.

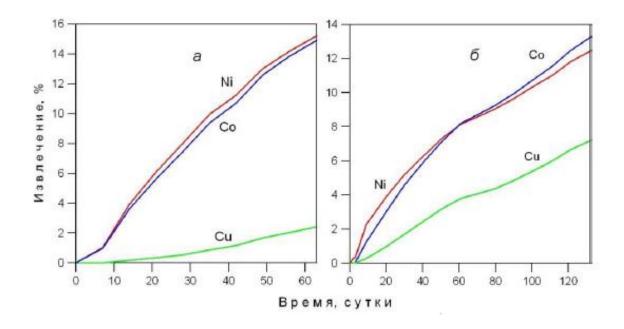




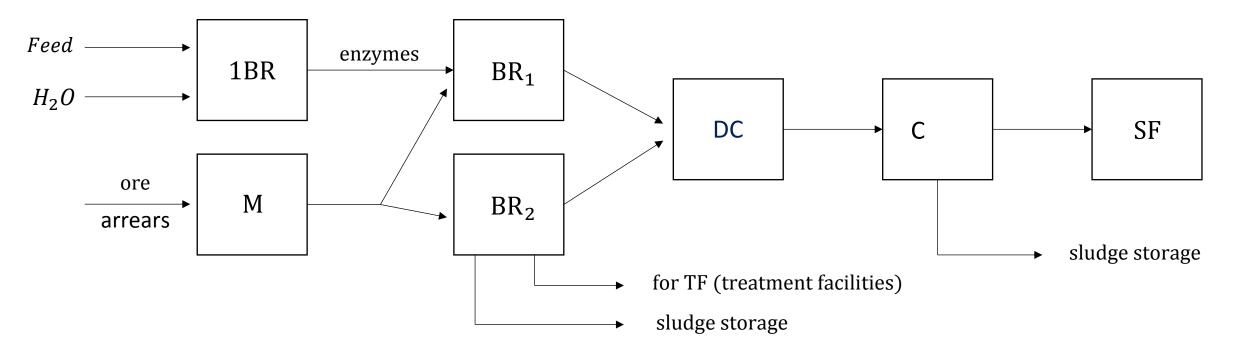


Results obtained using non-activated bacteria during laboratory modeling (A.V. Vetlov, D.V. Makarov, 2016). Given for comparison.

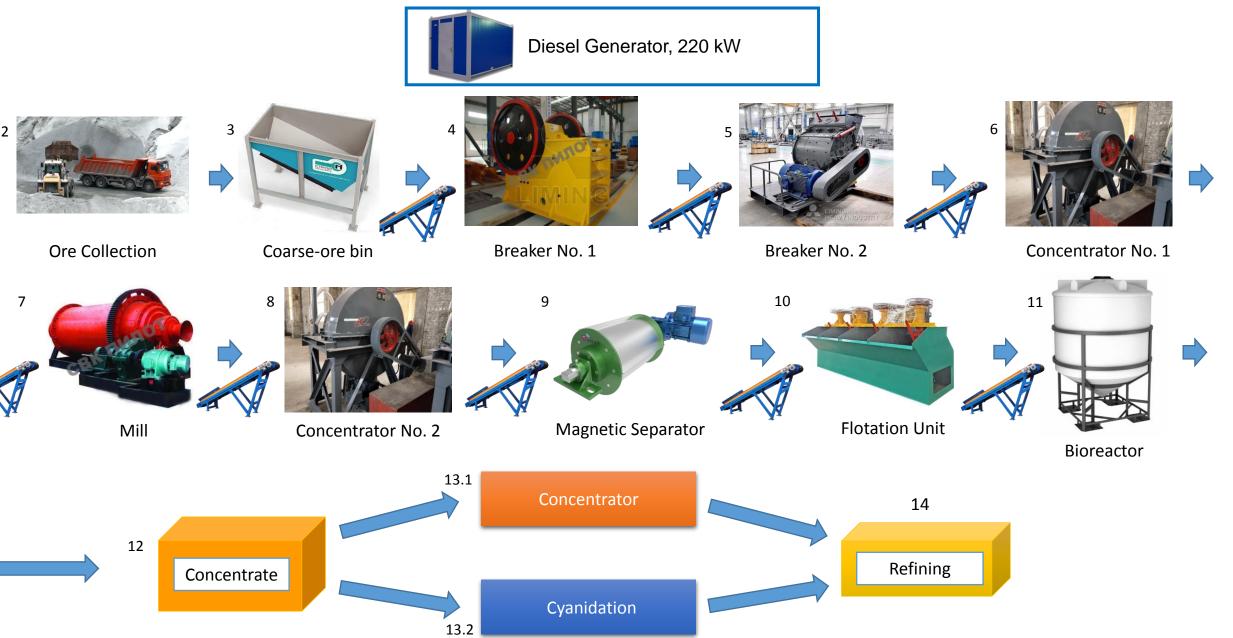
Copper extraction: 7% in 130 days from ore samples. Fractions 3 + 2 mm; sulphuric acid. On the diagram: concentration of metals in leach solutions.



Process diagram of ore bioprocessing



- 1. 10B fermenter for enzyme production;
- 2. M ultra-thin mill;
- 3. BR₁, BR₂ bioreactors 24 hours, flushing;
- 4. DC drying chamber;
- 5. C concentrator;
- 6. SF smelting furnace.



Processing of Refractory Sulphide Ores

Gold is mainly present as finely divided and submicroscopic forms in close connection with sulphide minerals, usually such as arsenic pyrite and antimony sulphide, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and so on.

Conceptual technological differences:

Conventional technologies	MoTSoM Technology		
1. To process 100 tonnes/day, the volume of reactor should be 2 200 m ³	1. To process 100 tonnes/day, the volume of reactor should be 30-50 m ³		
2. Time of process: 130-150 hours	2. Time of process: 2-3 hours		
3. Sulphuric acid is supplied in quantity of 3 -5%	3. Sulphuric acid is not used: 0%		
4. Extraction of gold: 90-97%	4. Equivalent		
5. Renewal of consortium of microorganisms is required	5. Renewal is <u>not</u> required. Indigenous microorganisms are used		
6. Temperature monitoring is required	6. Temperature monitoring is <u>not</u> required		
7. Capital construction only	7. Portable version is possible		
8. Increasing supply chain costs	8. Supply chain costs are absent		

Conclusions

- The technology is fully ready for use;
- * Extracts any chemical elements (through selection of relevant bacteria); different types of deposits;
- **Extremely low cost (allows to reduce the cost of production compared to traditional methods)**;
- High recovery rate (full cycle in 2 months);
- ❖ Does not require an external heat source to heat the bacteria (the process speed is very high and exothermic);
- ❖ Environmentally friendly mining: without layer opening, without destroying the landscape (allows heap leaching in northern areas, for example, at deposits with a small concentration of elements);
- Currently, research continues for bioleaching of rare earth metals and other chemical elements.

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Thank you for attention!