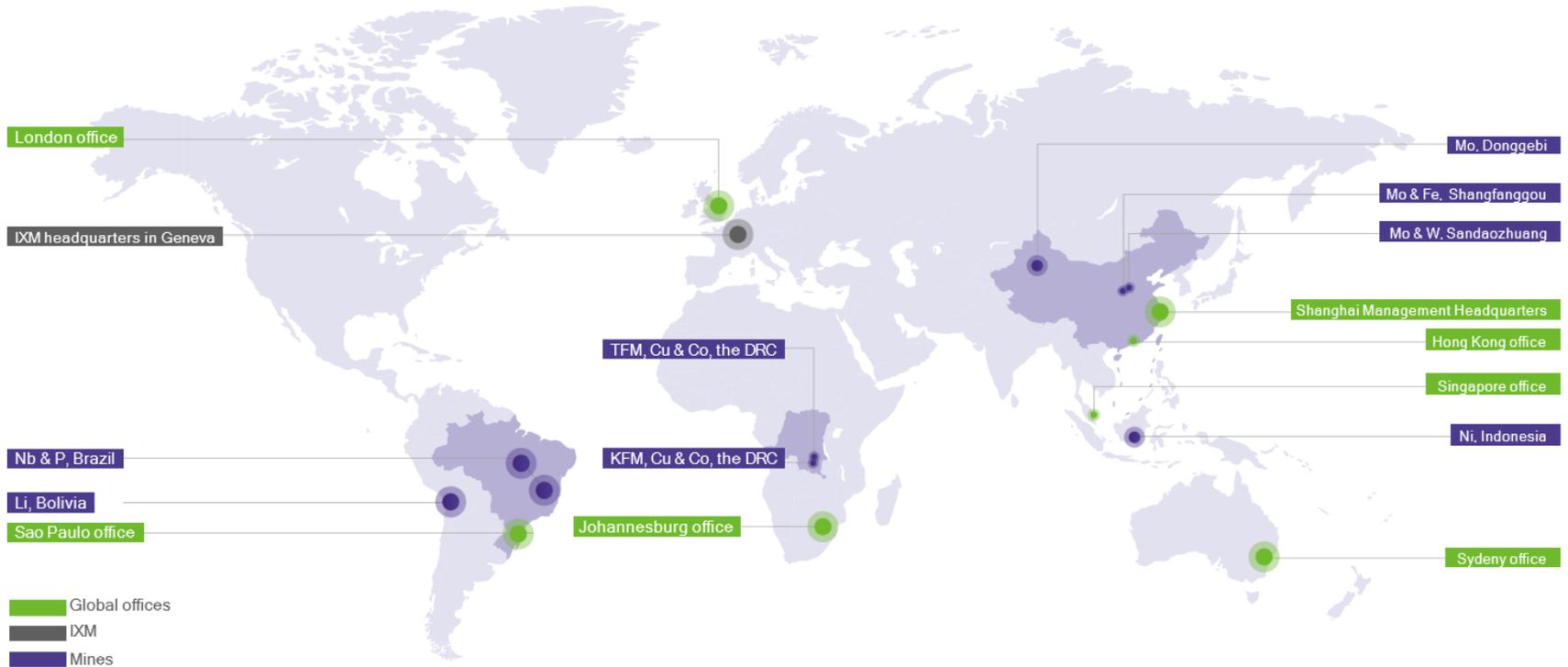




Depósitos minerais de fosfato da CMOC Brasil

Geologia e produção

CMOC Group

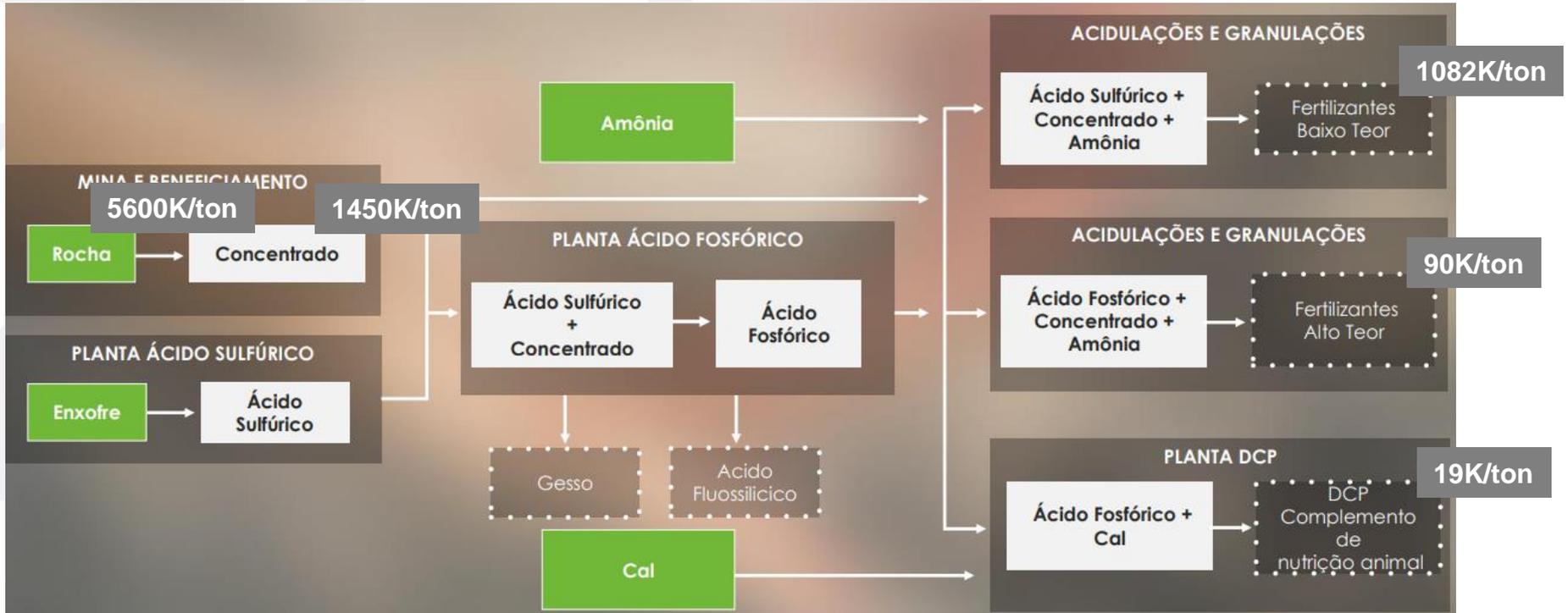


CMOC Brasil

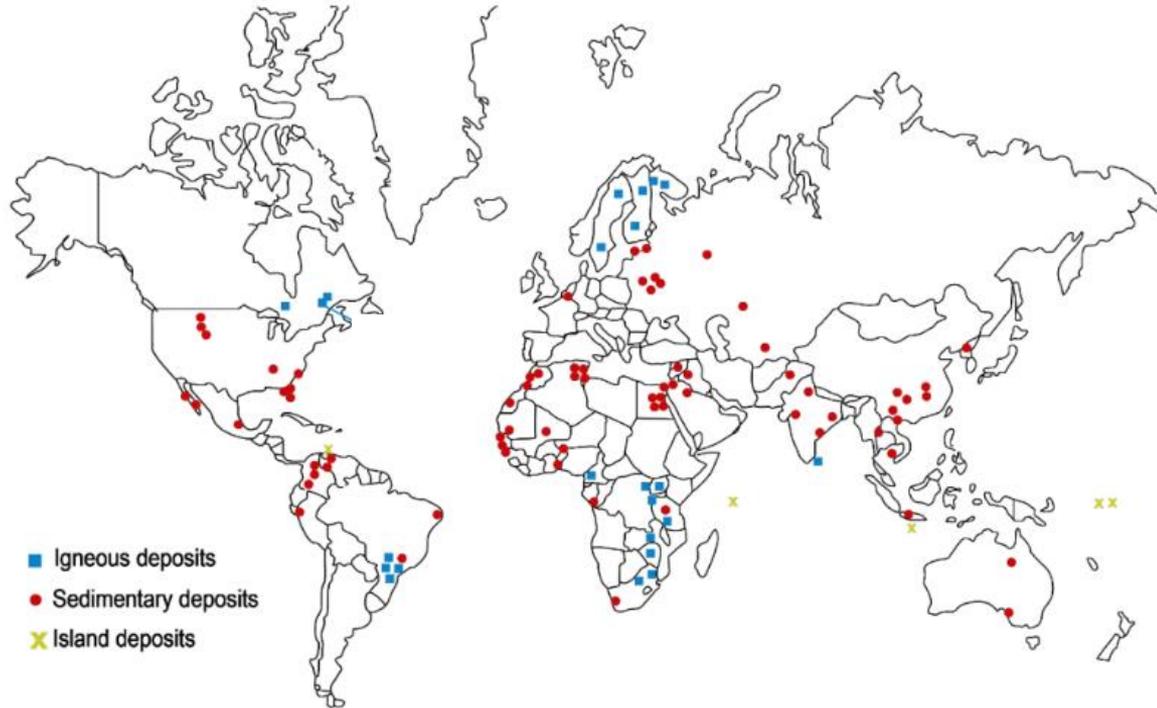
A CMOC BRASIL

-  Ouvidor/GO (Planta e Mina)
-  Catalão/GO (Planta Química, Mina e Escritório Corporativo)
-  Cubatão/SP (Planta Química e Escritório Corporativo)

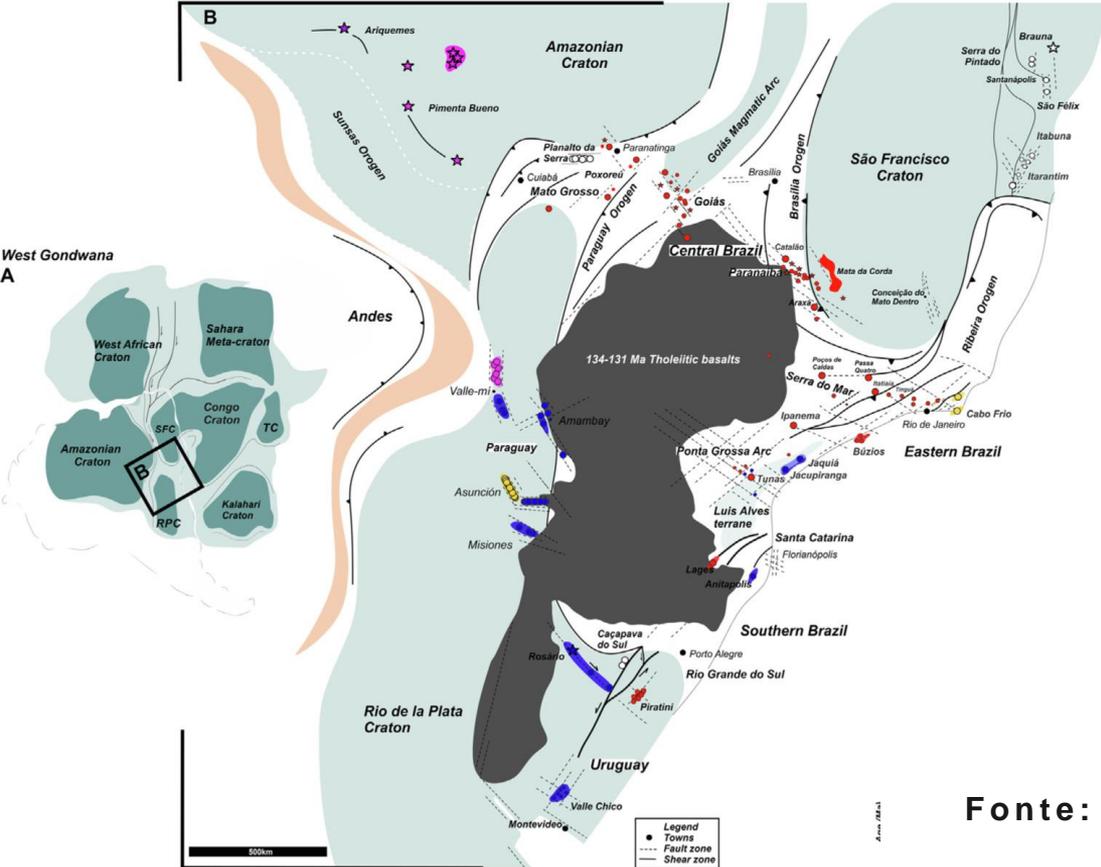
Produção de produtos fosfatados



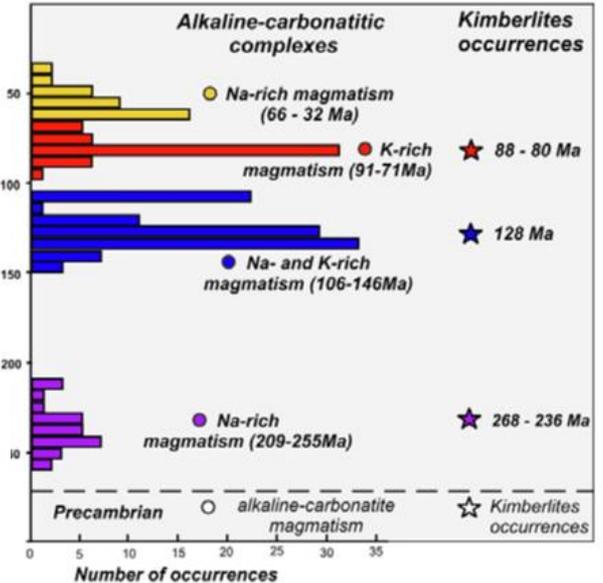
Depósitos fosfatados no mundo



Magmatismo Alcalino Continental na Plataforma Sul-Americana

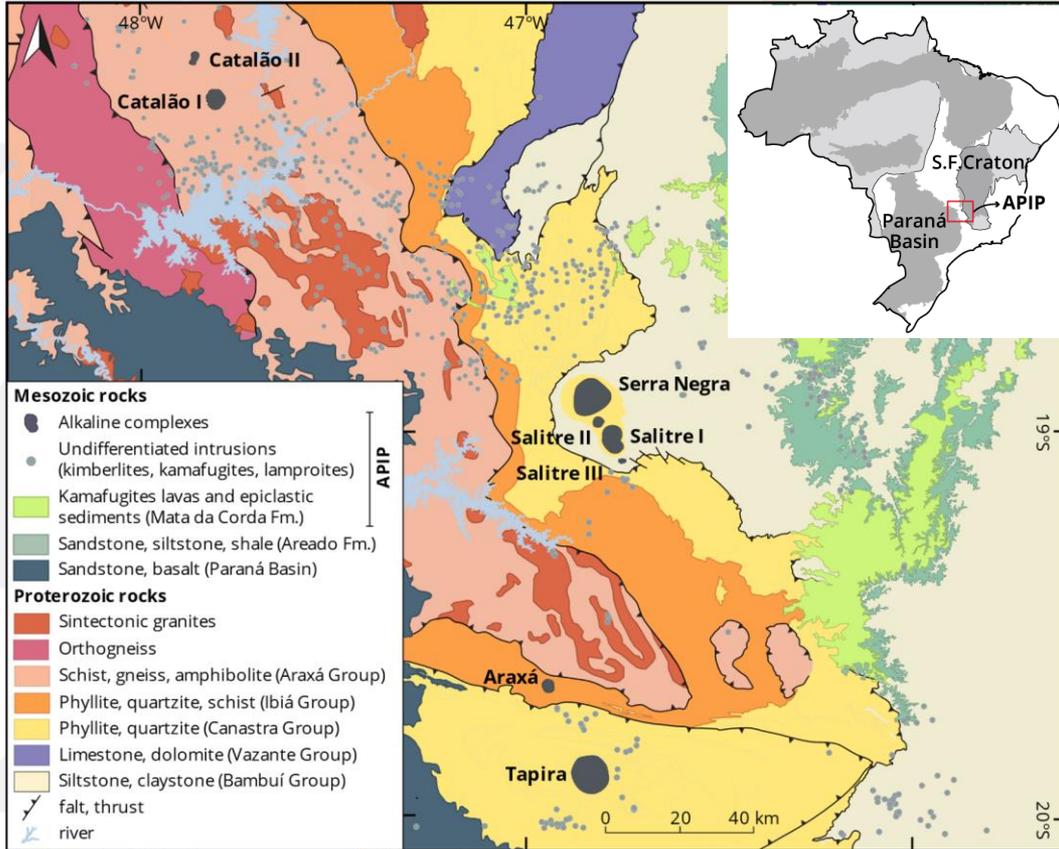


Histogram of alkaline magmatism in the South American platform



Fonte: Ferreira et al. (2022)

Província Ígnea Alto Paranaíba (APIP)



Magmatismo ultrapotássico;

Cretáceo Superior: 70-95 Ma;

Embasamento: Faixa Brasília;

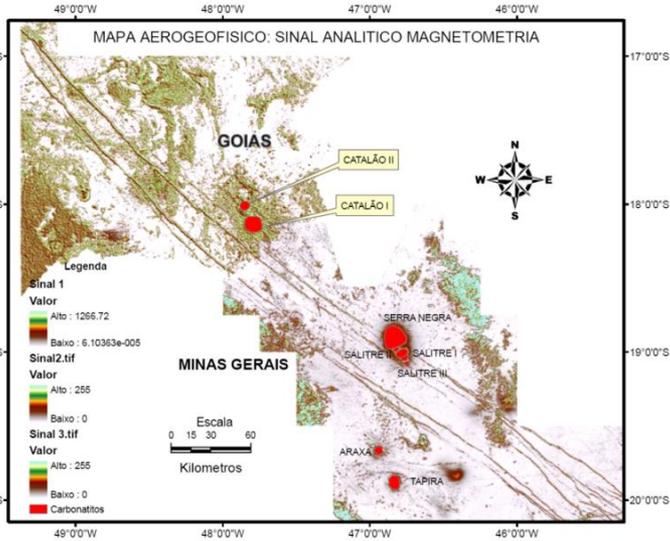
Fusão do Manto Litosférico;

Origem controversa:

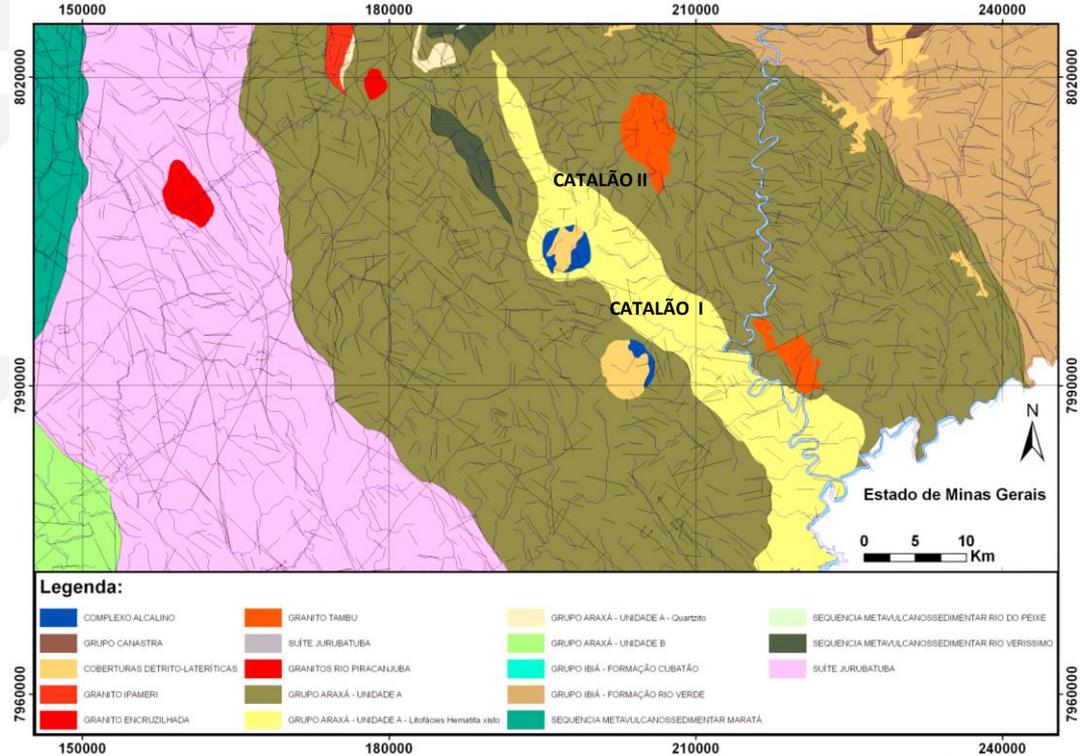
Pluma (Gibson *et al.*, 1995; Thompson *et al.*, 1998);

Extensão Crustal (Riccomini *et al.*, 2005).

Depósitos de fosfatos da CMOC Brasil



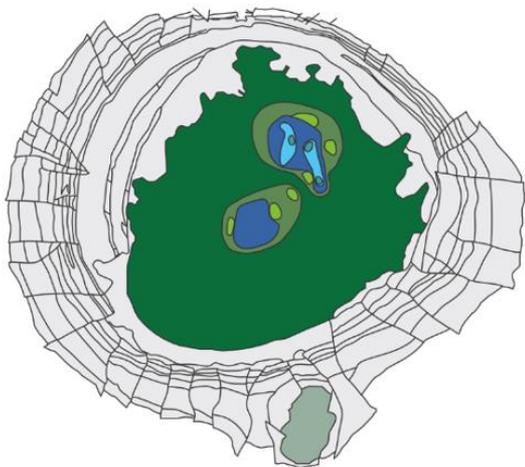
Ribeiro, 2008



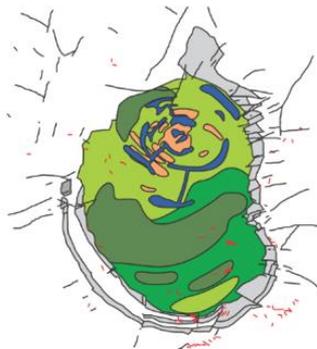
CPRM Goiás, 2008

Depósitos de fosfatos

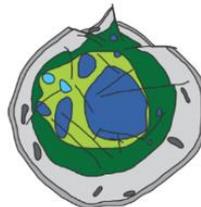
SERRA NEGRA



SALITRE I



ARAXÁ



LEGEND

YELLOW
LAKE
SEDIMENTS

BLUE
CARBONATITE
SERIES

ORANGE
PHOSCORITE
SERIES

GREEN
BEBEDOURITE
SERIES

GREY
LATE PROTEROZOIC
COUNTRY ROCK

TAPIRA

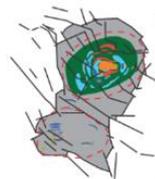


0
1
2
3
4
5
5km

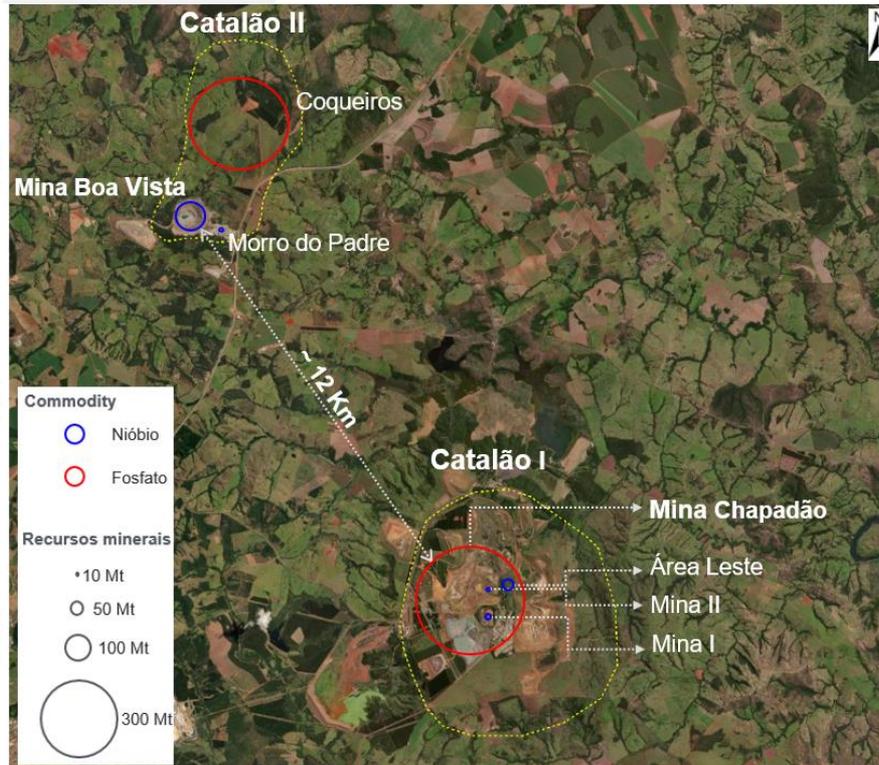
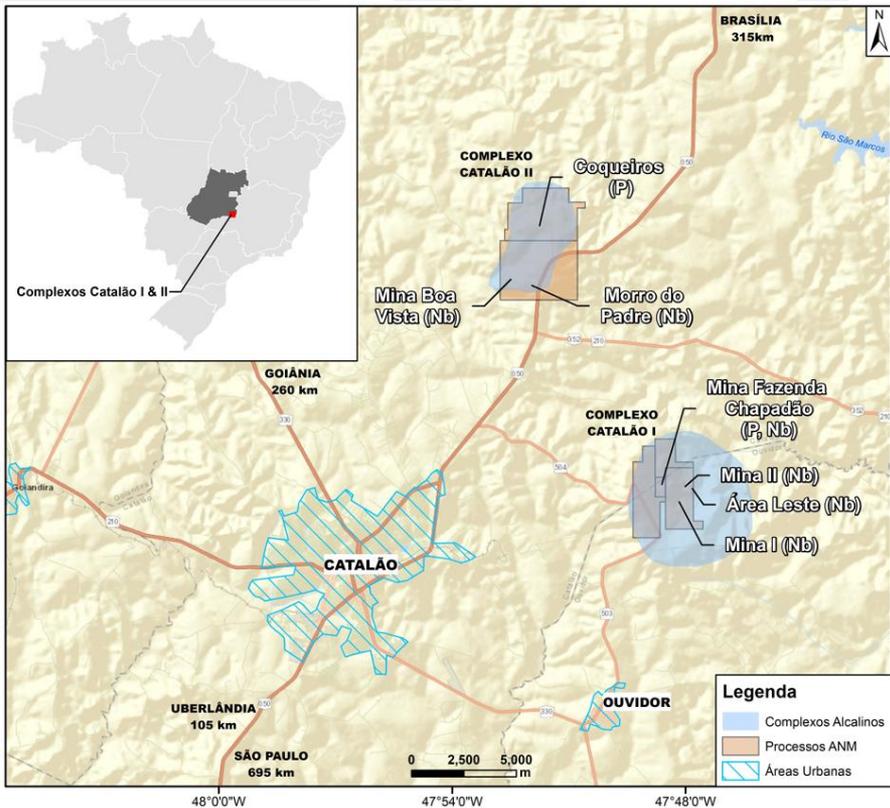
CATALÃO I



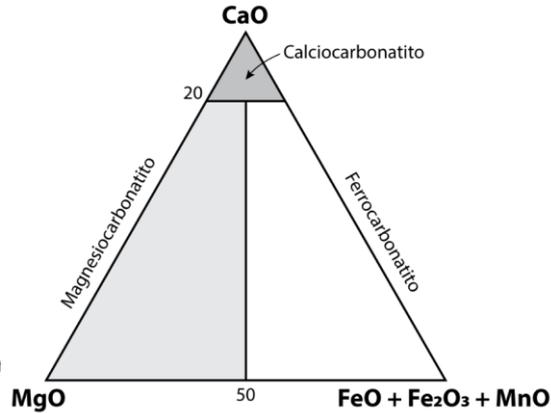
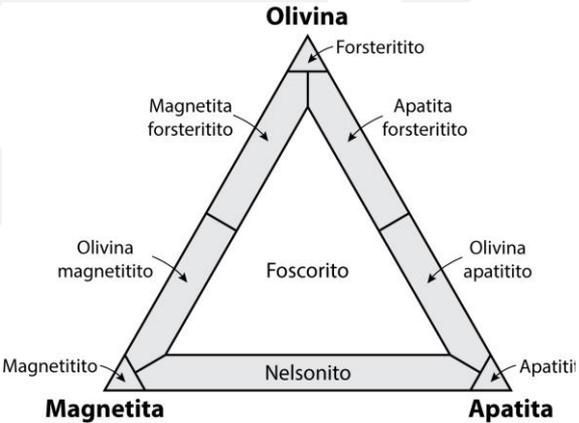
CATALÃO II



CMOC Brasil



Séries Petrogenéticas em complexos alcalino-carbonatíticos

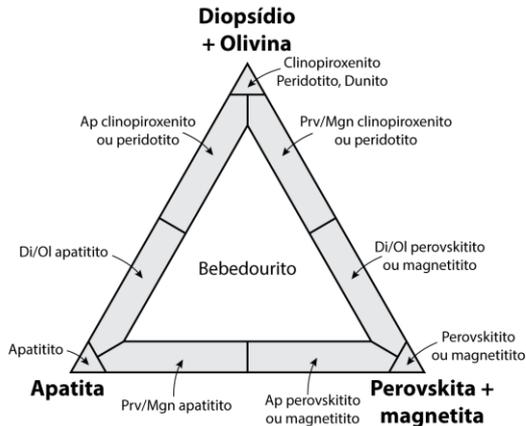


Foscorito

Rochas ultramáficas formadas por apatita, magnetita, olivina (\pm diopsídio e flogopita)

Bebedourito

Rochas ultramáficas cumuláticas formadas por diopsídio, olivina, perovskita, magnetita, apatita e flogopita (\pm melanita titanita e raro K-feldspato)



Carbonatito

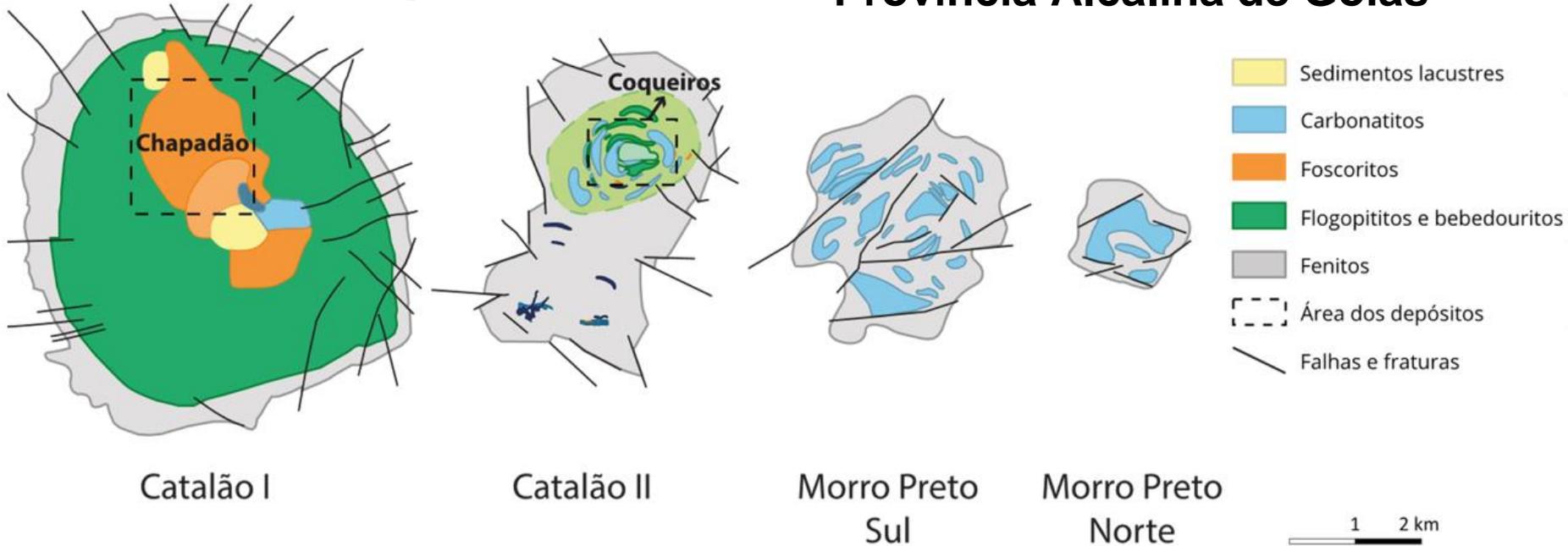
Rochas ígneas plutônicas ou vulcânicas com acima de 50% de carbonato modal primário

Fonte: Brod et al., 2004

Depósitos de fosfatos da CMOC Brasil

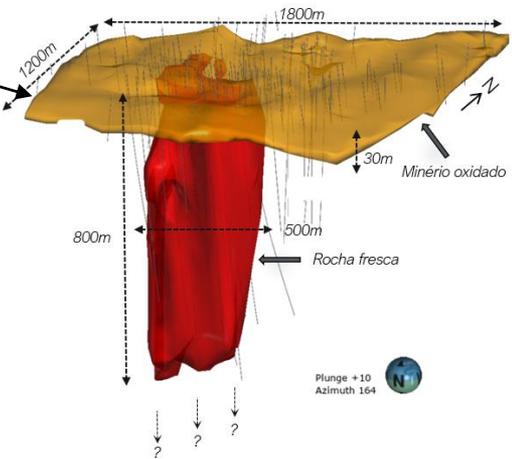
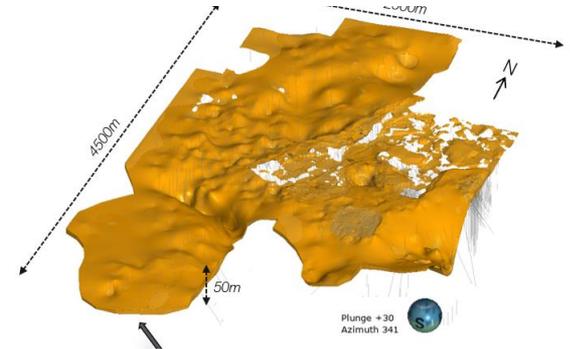
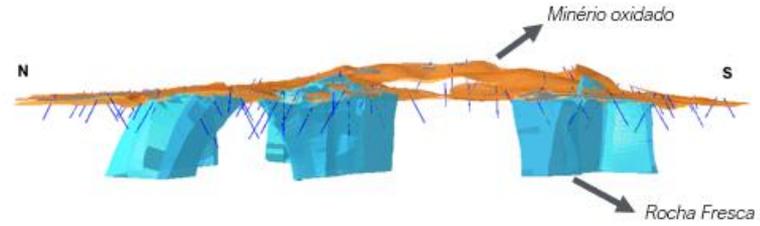
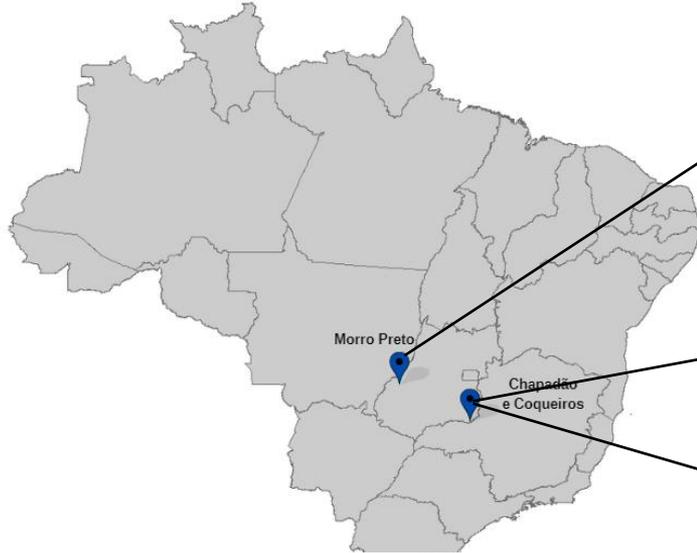
APIP

Província Alcalina de Goiás



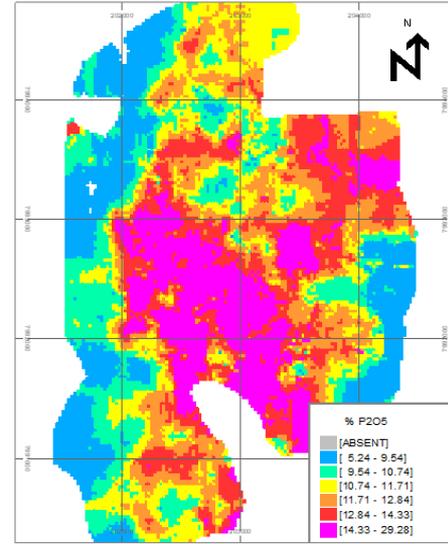
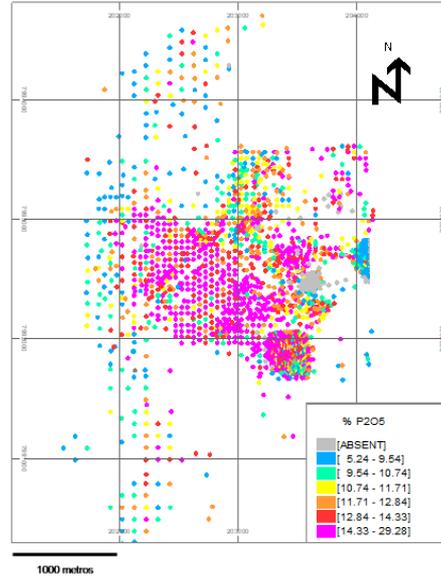
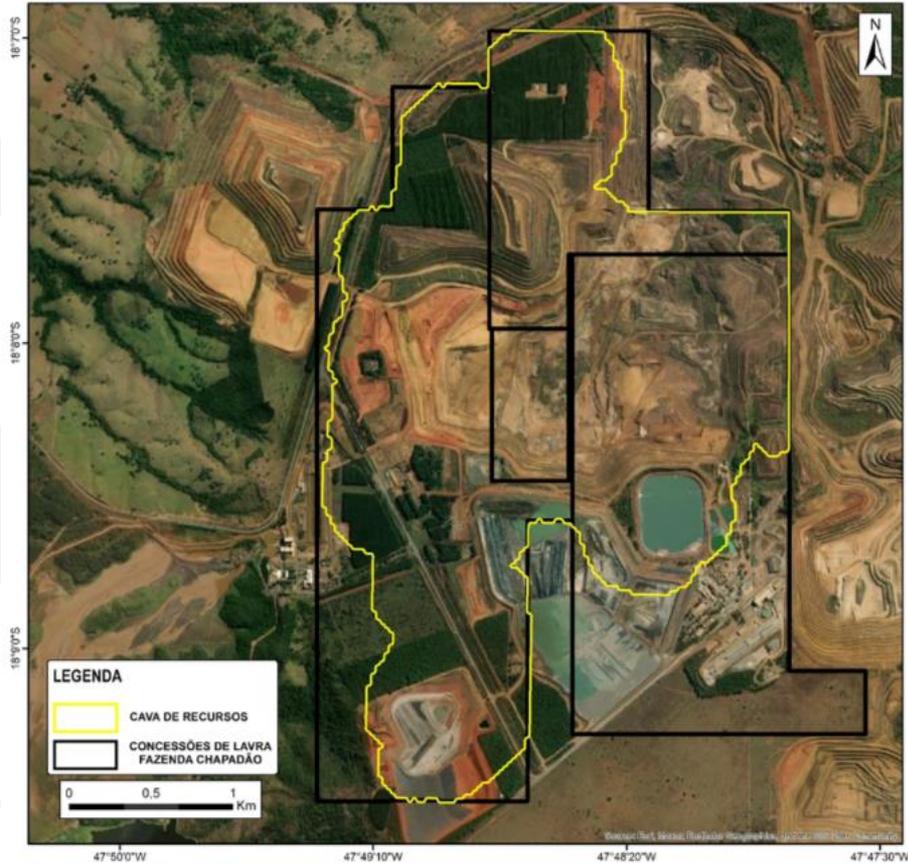
Mapas geológicos esquemáticos dos complexos Catalão I (CORDEIRO et al., 2010), Catalão II (PALMIERI et al., 2022), Morro Preto Norte e Morro Preto Sul (NASCIMENTO et al., 2023).

Depósitos de fosfatos

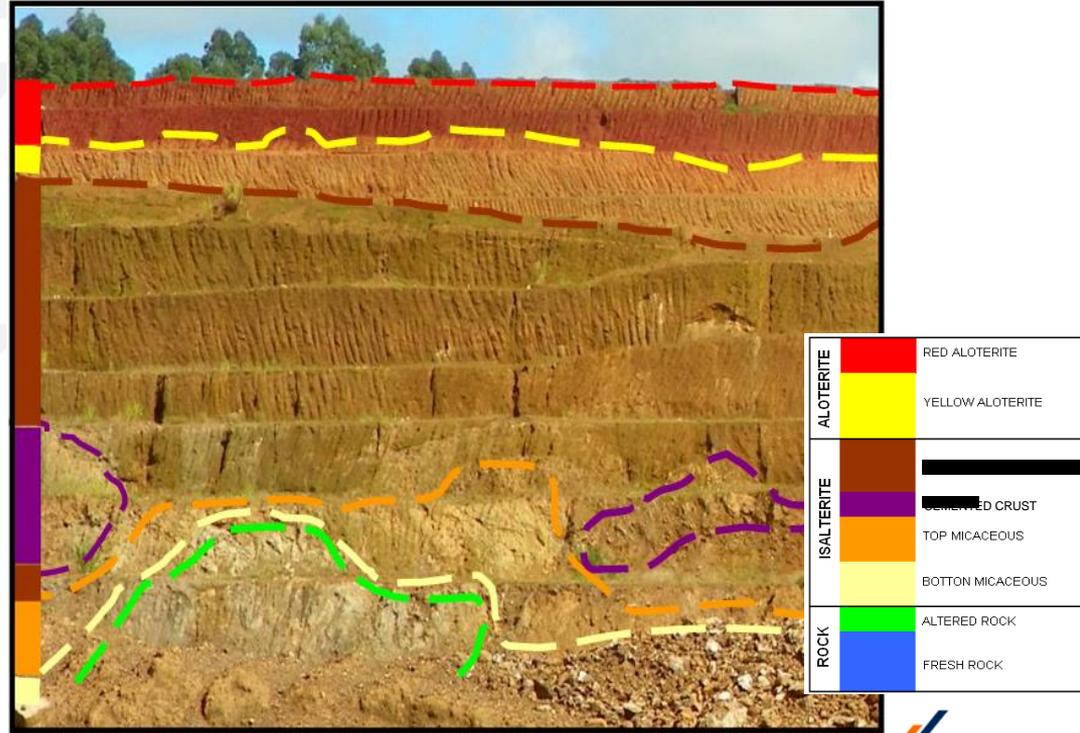
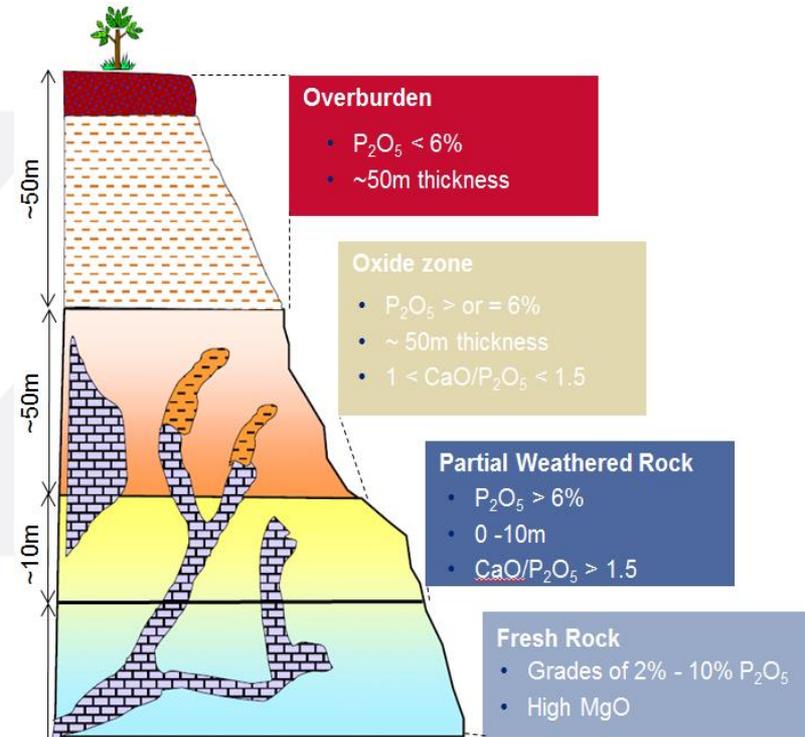


Depósito	Recursos	Tipo de Minério
Chapadão	330 Mt a 12,2 % P ₂ O ₅	Oxidado
Coqueiros	45 Mt a 11,8 % P ₂ O ₅ 410 Mt a 9,0 % P ₂ O ₅	Oxidado Rocha Fresca
Morro Preto Sul	138 Mt a 9,5 % P ₂ O ₅ 90 Mt a 7,7 % P ₂ O ₅	Oxidado Rocha Fresca
Morro Preto Norte	44 Mt a 6,6 % P ₂ O ₅ 17 Mt a 8,0 % P ₂ O ₅	Oxidado Rocha Fresca

Mina Chapadão – Catalão I



Mina Chapadão – Catalão I

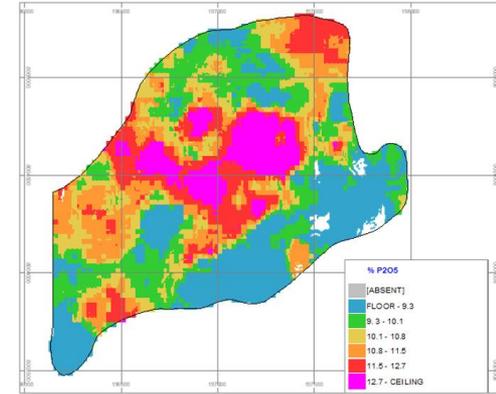
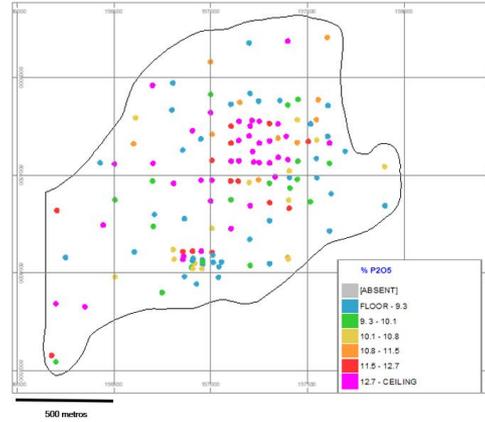
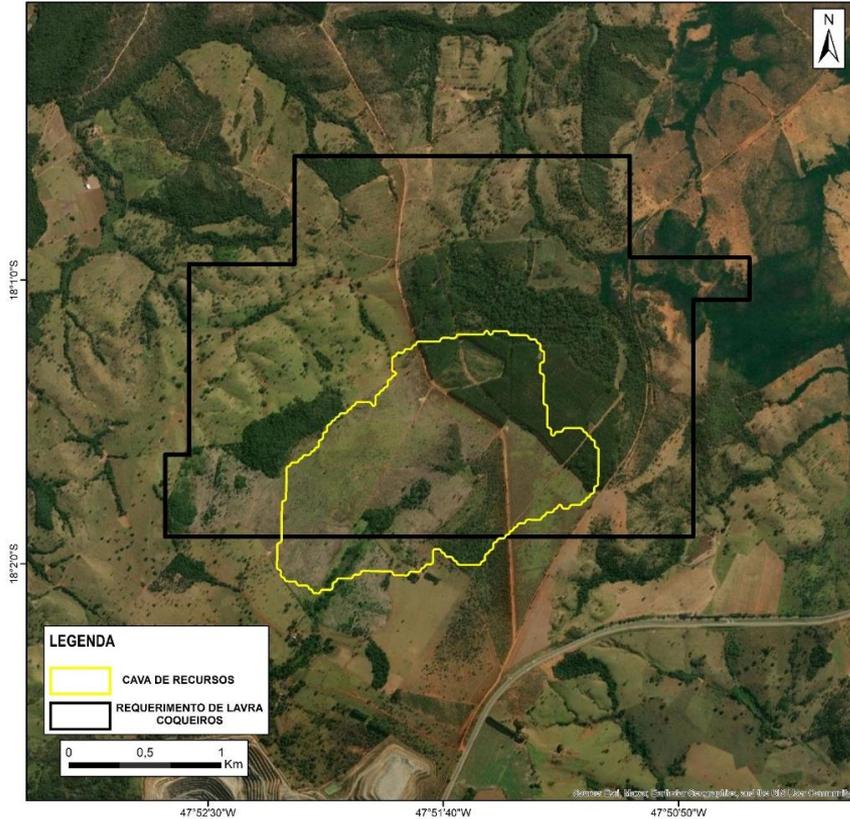


Fonte: Oliveira et al. (1998)

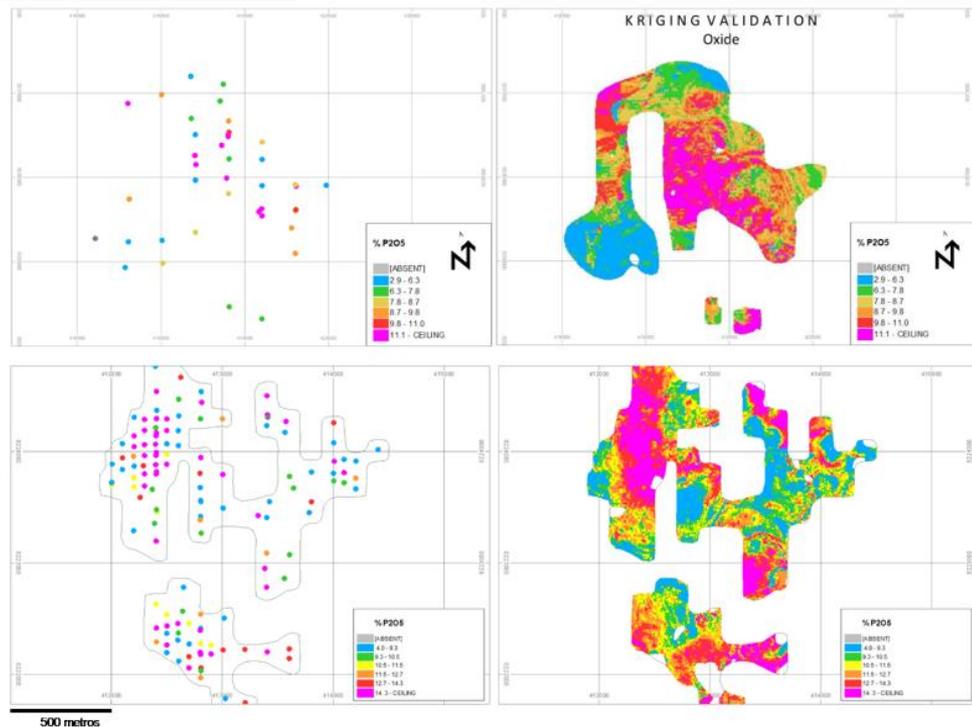
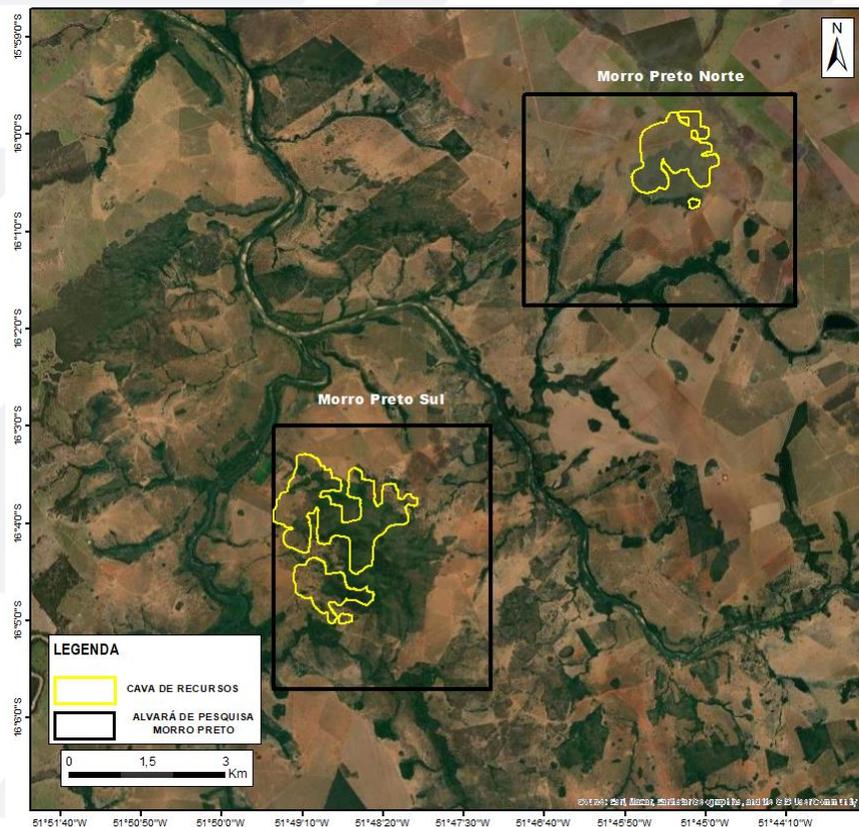
Mina Chapadão – Catalão I



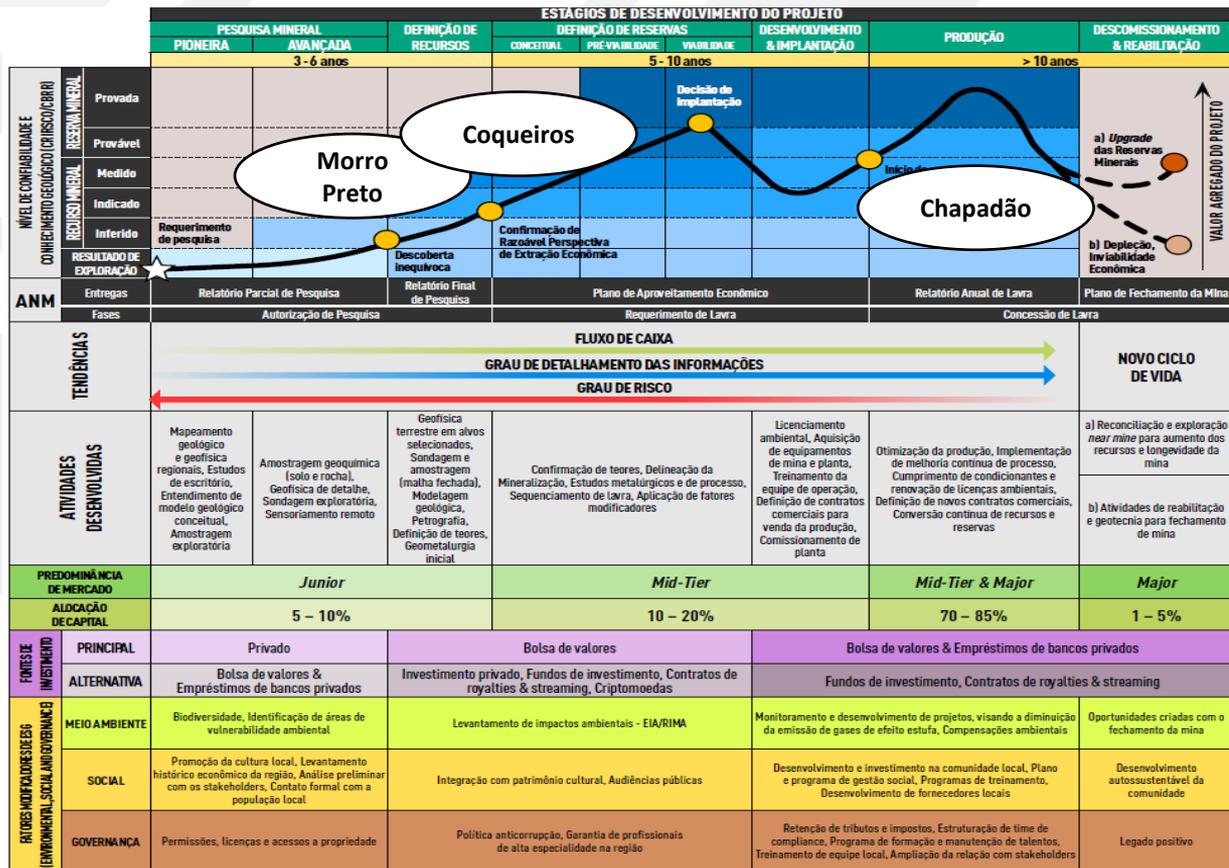
Coqueiros – Catalão II



Morro Preto Norte e Sul

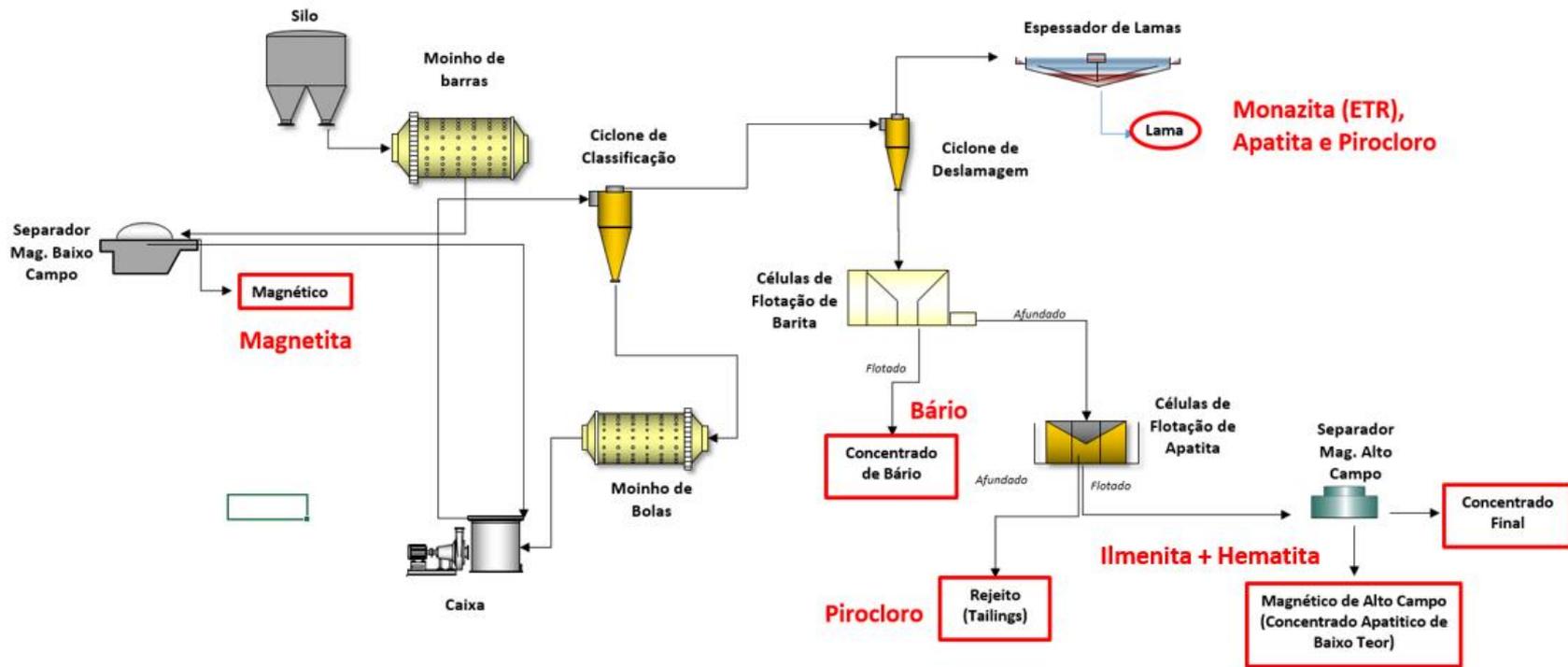


Ciclo de vida e maturidade



Glucia Cuchierato (2021)

Fluxograma simplificado da usina



Conclusões

- O portfólio da CMOC Brasil para fosfato é atrativo e sustentável.
- Atualmente o foco produtivo da CMOC Brasil está em material oxidado (solo).
- Os depósitos de fosfato de origem ígnea da CMOC Brasil possuem potencial de futuro aproveitamento econômico para outras commodities além de fosfato.
- Depósitos de fosfato ígneos tem aptidão ao conceito de economia circular.
- Necessidade de parceria público/privada para viabilidade econômica (ecossistema).



Obrigado!

Insira o seu texto aqui