# Alkane's disruptive technology to reduce metallization costs by +50%

[Note from the Publisher: This InvestorIntel interview is about the Alkane Resources Limited: Investment in Clean Metal Processing Technology news release put out on June 6, 2019 that starts: "Alkane Resources Ltd (ASX: ALK) (Alkane) through its wholly owned subsidiary Australian Strategic Materials Limited (ASM) has executed a binding agreement with Zirconium Technology Corporation (a South Korean company) (Ziron Tech) to fund the final stage research and feasibility in relation to a clean metal process to convert metal oxide – including key Dubbo Project metals – to metals of high marketable purity (Technology)."

InvestorIntel did a follow-up column titled Alkane deal with Ziron Tech to reduce metallization costs in excess of 50% for zirconium, hafnium, and titanium metals on July 15, 2019 as we deem this news to be disruptive for the overall critical materials sector.]

"It is an electrolysis process. So it uses standard electrolysis but through a solid oxide membrane rather than a carbon electrode. That is a big step because it takes carbon out of the equation. The really exciting thing for us was, the solid oxide membrane that they use is a yttria stabilized zirconia. Here are two products that we will produce from Dubbo, we can actually produce yttria stabilized zirconia used in the process, so there was an added bonus for us. The beautiful thing about the process is that it generates only oxygen as waste material and produces high purity metals" States Ian Chalmers, Technical Director of Alkane Resources Ltd. (ASX: ALK | OTCQX: ANLKY), in an interview with InvestorIntel's Tracy Weslosky.

Ian went on to say that the Ziron Tech Electrolysis Process is estimated to reduce metallisation costs by in excess of 50% and is applicable to the majority of Dubbo Project products, including zirconium, hafnium, titanium, neodymium and praseodymium. Ian also said that the process doesn’t add much to the capital and operating cost of the Dubbo Project and expects that by the end of 2020 this technology will be available to the global critical material market.

To access the complete interview, click here