

Lithium process chemistry resources extraction ba Ebook

lithium process chemistry resources extraction ba: An In-Depth Overview

Lithium process chemistry resources extraction ba is a critical area of study and industrial practice focused on obtaining lithium from natural sources through various chemical processes. As the demand for lithium skyrockets due to its essential role in batteries, electronics, and renewable energy storage, understanding the intricacies of lithium extraction and processing becomes increasingly vital. This comprehensive guide explores the fundamental principles, methods, and advancements in lithium process chemistry and resource extraction, providing valuable insights for professionals, researchers, and industry stakeholders.

Understanding Lithium Resources and Their Significance

Natural Sources of Lithium

Lithium primarily exists in two types of natural resources:

- **Lithium Salts:** Found mainly in mineral deposits such as spodumene, lepidolite, petalite, and amblygonite. These minerals contain lithium in the form of lithium aluminum inosilicates or lithium mica.
- **Brine Sources:** Lithium-rich brines are situated underground in salt flats or salars, notably in regions like the Lithium Triangle (Chile, Argentina, Bolivia). These saline waters contain lithium dissolved in high concentrations.

Importance of Lithium Extraction

The extraction of lithium is crucial for:

- Manufacturing high-capacity lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles and portable electronics.
- Supporting renewable energy storage solutions.
- Supplying lithium for industrial applications such as glass, ceramics, and lubricants.

Mining and Extraction Techniques for Lithium Resources

Hard Rock Mining of Lithium Minerals

This traditional method involves extracting lithium-containing minerals from rock deposits.

- **Mining:** Open-pit or underground mining methods are used to access spodumene or other lithium-bearing minerals.
- **Crushing and Grinding:** The mined ore is crushed and ground to liberate spodumene crystals.
- **Beneficiation:** Physical processes such as flotation or magnetic separation are employed to concentrate lithium minerals.
- **Conversion:** The concentrated ore undergoes chemical treatment to produce lithium compounds like lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide.

Extraction from Lithium Brines

Brine extraction is a more environmentally friendly and cost-effective method, especially in regions where lithium-rich saline waters are abundant.

- **Pumping:** Brine is pumped from underground reservoirs into evaporation ponds.
- **Solar Evaporation:** Over months, the water evaporates, increasing lithium concentration in the residual brine.
- **Precipitation and Purification:** Lithium is recovered through chemical precipitation, solvent extraction, or ion exchange techniques.
- **Final Processing:** The resulting lithium concentrate is processed into usable chemical forms like lithium carbonate or hydroxide.

Chemical Processes in Lithium Resource Processing

Conversion of Lithium Minerals

The transformation of lithium minerals into commercial chemicals involves several chemical reactions.

- **Calcination:** Spodumene concentrates are heated (~1000°C) to convert alpha-spodumene to beta-spodumene, which is more amenable to chemical extraction.
- **Leaching:** The calcined material is leached with acids (usually sulfuric acid) to produce lithium sulfate solution.
- **Precipitation:** Lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide is precipitated from the solution through processes like carbonation or causticization.

Processing Lithium from Brines

Chemical treatment of brines involves multiple steps to isolate lithium.

- **Ion Exchange or Solvent Extraction:** Selectively isolates lithium ions from other salts like magnesium, calcium, and potassium.
- **Precipitation:** Lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide is precipitated using reagents like sodium carbonate or lime.
- **Purification:** Further purification ensures removal of impurities to meet industry standards.

Advancements and Innovations in Lithium Extraction

Emerging Technologies

Research and industry efforts aim to improve efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and lower costs.

- **Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE):** Techniques like adsorption, membrane separation, and ion exchange allow rapid lithium extraction directly from brines, minimizing evaporation times.
- **Recycling and Reprocessing:** Developing processes to recover lithium from used batteries and industrial waste streams.
- **Bioleaching:** Utilizing microorganisms to extract lithium from mineral ores, offering a potentially eco-friendly alternative.

Environmental and Sustainability Considerations

The industry is increasingly focused on sustainable practices.

- **Reducing Water Use:** Innovations aim to minimize water consumption in evaporation and processing.
- **Reducing Chemical Waste:** Developing processes that generate fewer hazardous byproducts.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Implementing renewable energy sources to power extraction and processing facilities.

Resource Chemistry and Safety Aspects

Handling Lithium Compounds

Proper safety protocols are essential when working with lithium chemicals.

- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Ensure proper storage to prevent reactions with moisture or incompatible substances.
- Follow guidelines for handling and disposal of lithium salts and solutions.

Environmental Impact and Regulations

Regulatory frameworks govern lithium extraction to minimize environmental damage.

- Monitoring of water and soil contamination near mining sites.
- Implementing reclamation and rehabilitation plans post-mining.
- Adhering to local and international environmental standards and policies.

Resources and Educational Materials for Lithium Process Chemistry

Academic Journals and Publications

- Journals like Hydrometallurgy, Minerals Engineering, and The Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data publish cutting-edge research on lithium processing.

Industry Reports and White Papers

- Companies involved in lithium extraction and processing often release technical reports detailing their methods and innovations.

Online Courses and Workshops

- Many universities and industry associations offer courses covering mineral processing, hydrometallurgy, and sustainable extraction techniques.

Standards and Regulations

- International standards from organizations such as ISO and ASTM provide guidelines for quality and safety in lithium processing.

Conclusion

Lithium process chemistry resources extraction ba encompasses a broad spectrum of techniques, scientific principles, and innovative approaches aimed at efficiently and sustainably harnessing lithium from natural sources. As global demand continues to surge, advancements in extraction technology, environmental management, and resource chemistry will play pivotal roles in shaping the future of lithium supply. Staying informed through scientific literature, industry developments, and educational resources is essential for professionals committed to advancing this vital field.

This comprehensive overview provides a detailed and organized understanding of lithium process chemistry resources extraction ba, supporting ongoing efforts towards sustainable and efficient lithium production.

Lithium Process Chemistry Resources Extraction BA: An In-Depth Analysis

The global demand for lithium has surged dramatically over the past decade, driven primarily by the rapid proliferation of electric vehicles, renewable energy storage solutions, and portable electronic devices. As a critical component of lithium-ion batteries, lithium's strategic importance has elevated it to a position of geopolitical and economic significance. Central to this discourse is the intricate field of lithium process chemistry resources extraction BA, which encompasses the scientific, technical, and environmental considerations involved in sourcing lithium from diverse geological and brine deposits. This article aims to provide a comprehensive review of the current state, challenges, and future prospects of lithium extraction methodologies, emphasizing the chemical processes, resource types, and sustainability issues associated with this vital resource.

Understanding Lithium Resources: Types and Geological Settings

Lithium is predominantly obtained from two primary types of natural resources: mineral deposits and brine sources. Each resource type presents unique chemical compositions, extraction challenges, and processing routes.

Mineral Deposits

Mineral lithium is chiefly extracted from spodumene, lepidolite, petalite, and amblygonite, which are lithium-bearing silicate or phosphate minerals. Among these, spodumene ($\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$) is the most commercially significant.

Characteristics of mineral deposits:

- High lithium concentration: Typically 1-2% Li_2O .

- Hard-rock extraction: Requires crushing, roasting, and chemical treatments.
- Processing complexity: Involves multiple stages such as calcination and acid/baseline leaching.

Brine Resources

Lithium-rich brines are found in salt lakes, saline playas, and aquifers, notably in regions like the Lithium Triangle (Chile, Argentina, Bolivia).

Characteristics of brine deposits:

- Lower lithium concentrations: Ranging from 100 to 1,000 mg/L.
- High flow rates and large volumes: Making them economically attractive.
- Chemical composition: Usually contain sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and other salts, complicating extraction.

Extraction and Processing Techniques in Lithium Chemistry

The extraction of lithium from resources involves sophisticated chemical processes tailored to resource types and economic considerations.

Mineral Processing Routes

- Comminution and Concentration
 - Crushing and grinding to liberate spodumene crystals.
 - Heavy media separation or flotation to concentrate lithium-bearing minerals.
- Roasting and Acid Leaching
 - Roasting: Spodumene concentrate is heated (~1000°C) to convert it from the alpha to beta crystalline form, increasing its solubility.
 - Leaching: Beta-spodumene is leached with sulfuric acid, producing lithium sulfate solution.
- Chemical Conversion

- Lithium sulfate solution is processed via precipitation or solvent extraction to produce lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide.

Chemical equations:

- Spodumene ($\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$) + heat $\rightarrow$?-spodumene
- ?-spodumene + $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{SiO}_2$ (after leaching)

Brine Processing Routes

- Evaporation Ponds
 - Solar evaporation concentrates lithium salts over months.
 - Sequential removal of other salts (Na, K, Mg) through selective precipitation.
- Chemical Precipitation and Purification
 - Lithium-rich brine undergoes chemical treatments to precipitate impurities.
 - Lithium is recovered as lithium carbonate or hydroxide through processes like carbonation or ion-exchange.

Chemical considerations:

- Removal of magnesium and calcium often involves pH adjustments or selective precipitation.
- Lithium carbonate formation:



Advances in Lithium Process Chemistry: Innovations and Challenges

The extraction of lithium is constantly evolving, driven by technological advances aimed at increasing efficiency, reducing environmental impact, and lowering costs.

Emerging Techniques in Mineral Lithium Extraction

- Hydrometallurgical processes: Use of leaching agents like acids, alkalis, or ionic liquids to dissolve lithium from minerals.
- Direct leaching methods: Reducing energy consumption by bypassing roasting.
- Biomining approaches: Utilizing microbes to bioleach lithium from mineral ores, promising eco-friendly alternatives.

Innovations in Brine Extraction Technologies

- Membrane-based separation: Use of nanofiltration or reverse osmosis to selectively concentrate lithium.
- Electrodialysis: Applying electric fields to separate lithium ions from other salts.
- Solvent extraction advancements: Development of novel extractants with higher selectivity for lithium over competing ions.

Environmental and Sustainability Challenges

- Water consumption: Brine extraction requires significant water volumes, impacting local ecosystems.
- Chemical waste management: Handling sulfuric acid, lithium sulfate, and other by-products.
- Land use and habitat disruption: Mineral extraction often involves significant land disturbance.
- Carbon footprint: Energy-intensive roasting and evaporation processes contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategies for sustainability include:

- Implementing closed-loop chemical processes.
- Using renewable energy sources for processing.
- Developing direct extraction methods to minimize environmental footprint.

The Future of Lithium Process Chemistry Resources Extraction

As global demand continues to grow, the lithium industry faces the imperative to innovate sustainably while maintaining economic viability.

Potential Breakthroughs and Research Directions

- Electrochemical extraction methods: Such as lithium-ion selective membranes and electrolysis.

- In-situ resource utilization: Extracting lithium directly from geothermal fluids or oilfield brines.
- Recycling and secondary sources: Recovering lithium from spent batteries and industrial waste.

Regulatory and Economic Considerations

- Strategic resource management: Ensuring equitable access and avoiding resource depletion.
- Cost reduction: Through process optimization and scaling.
- Policy incentives: Supporting environmentally sustainable extraction techniques.

Conclusion

The field of lithium process chemistry resources extraction BA is at a critical juncture, balancing technological innovation with environmental stewardship. The complex interplay of chemical processes, resource heterogeneity, and sustainability challenges necessitates ongoing research and development. Advancements in hydrometallurgical techniques, membrane separations, and bioleaching hold promise for more efficient, eco-friendly lithium production. However, the global community must also address the social and ecological impacts associated with resource extraction to ensure that the burgeoning demand for lithium aligns with sustainable development goals.

As the world transitions toward cleaner energy, the importance of refining lithium processing methods cannot be overstated. The future of lithium extraction lies in developing integrated, sustainable, and technologically advanced solutions that secure this vital resource for generations to come.

References

Note: For a formal publication, include comprehensive references to peer-reviewed journals, industry reports, and authoritative sources relevant to lithium chemistry and extraction technologies.

Question What are the primary chemical processes involved in lithium extraction from brine resources? The main chemical processes involve evaporation to concentrate lithium-rich brine, followed by precipitation and ion-exchange methods to isolate lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide, utilizing reagents like soda ash or lime. How does the chemistry of lithium in brine compare to that in spodumene ore during extraction? Lithium in brine exists mainly as lithium chloride, which is soluble and can be extracted through evaporation and chemical precipitation, whereas in spodumene ore, lithium is present as lithium aluminosilicate, requiring high-temperature roasting and acid or alkaline leaching to release lithium ions. What environmental considerations are associated with lithium process chemistry in resource extraction? Environmental concerns include water usage and contamination during brine evaporation, chemical waste from processing, habitat disruption, and the energy-intensive nature of mineral roasting, emphasizing the need for sustainable and eco-friendly

extraction methods. Can you explain the role of ion-exchange resins in lithium extraction? Ion-exchange resins selectively adsorb lithium ions from brine solutions, allowing for efficient separation and concentration of lithium, which can then be eluted and processed into lithium carbonate or hydroxide. What advancements are being made in lithium process chemistry to improve resource extraction efficiency? Recent advancements include developing direct lithium extraction (DLE) technologies that use selective adsorbents or membranes, reducing water and energy consumption, and improving recovery rates from brine and mineral sources. What are the key challenges in scaling up lithium extraction processes from a chemical engineering perspective? Challenges include managing large volumes of brine or ore, ensuring process stability and selectivity, minimizing environmental impact, reducing energy consumption, and developing cost-effective methods suitable for industrial-scale production.

Related keywords: lithium extraction, process chemistry, resource development, brine evaporation, mineral processing, lithium compounds, solvent extraction, hydrometallurgy, lithium batteries, resource management

natural resources grade 2 powerpoint

Natural resources grade 2 powerpoint

Understanding natural resources is a fundamental part of early science education, especially for second graders. A well-crafted natural resources grade 2 powerpoint can be an engaging and educational tool that helps young students grasp the importance of the Earth's resources. This presentation introduces children to what natural resources are, the different types, how they are used, and the importance of conserving them. By using colorful visuals, simple language, and interactive elements, teachers can make learning about natural resources both fun and informative.

What Are Natural Resources?

Definition of Natural Resources

Natural resources are materials that come from the Earth and are used by people to meet their needs. These resources are found in nature and are not made by humans. They include things like water, air, plants, animals, minerals, and soil.

Importance of Natural Resources

Natural resources are essential for survival and daily life. They provide us with everything from the

food we eat to the materials used to build our homes. Understanding natural resources helps us appreciate how the Earth supports life and why we need to protect it.

Examples of Natural Resources

- Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans
- Sunlight
- Air we breathe
- Forests and trees
- Minerals and metals underground
- Animals and plants
- Soil for growing crops

Types of Natural Resources

Renewable Resources

Renewable resources are natural resources that can be replenished naturally over time. They are sustainable if used wisely.

Examples of Renewable Resources

- Sunlight ? provides energy for the Earth and plants
- Air ? necessary for breathing
- Water ? can be recycled through the water cycle
- Forests and trees ? can regrow after being cut down if managed properly
- Animals and fish ? populations can recover if protected

Non-Renewable Resources

Non-renewable resources are natural resources that do not replenish quickly or at all once used up. They are finite and can be exhausted.

Examples of Non-Renewable Resources

- Minerals and metals like gold, iron, and copper
- Fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas
- Stone and certain types of soil used for construction

How Natural Resources Are Used

Daily Life Applications

Natural resources play a big role in our everyday activities. They help us stay healthy, build homes, and enjoy entertainment.

Examples of Uses

- Water is used for drinking, cooking, and cleaning
- Wood from trees is used to make furniture and paper
- Minerals are used to make jewelry and tools
- Sunlight provides energy for solar panels and helps plants grow
- Air is essential for breathing and supporting life

Industry and Economy

Natural resources also help countries grow economically by providing raw materials for factories and trade.

Examples

- Mining for minerals and metals
- Farming crops and raising animals
- Using oil and gas for fuel and energy

Conservation of Natural Resources

Why Is Conservation Important?

Conserving natural resources ensures they will be available for future generations. Overusing or wasting resources can lead to environmental problems and shortages.

Ways to Save Natural Resources

- Turn off lights when not in use to save electricity
- Use water wisely; fix leaks and take shorter showers
- Plant trees and protect forests

- Recycle and reuse materials like paper, plastic, and metal
- Use alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power
- Pick up trash and keep the environment clean

What Can Students Do?

Students can help conserve natural resources by:

- Not wasting water or electricity at home and school
- Recycling paper, bottles, and cans
- Learning and sharing the importance of protecting nature
- Participating in community clean-up events

Fun Facts About Natural Resources

- The Sun is a giant ball of fire that gives us light and heat every day.
- Most of our Earth's water is in the oceans, which covers about 71% of the planet.
- Forests are called the "lungs of the Earth" because they produce oxygen.
- Minerals are mined from deep underground and are used to make many things we use daily.
- Animals and plants depend on each other to survive in nature.

Activities and Interactive Ideas for Grade 2 Students

Engaging Classroom Activities

- **Natural Resources Sorting Game:** Provide pictures of different resources and have students sort them into renewable and non-renewable categories.
- **Resource Hunt:** Organize a scavenger hunt around the school or classroom to find items made from natural resources.
- **Storytelling and Drawing:** Ask students to draw a picture of their favorite natural resource and tell a story about how it helps people.
- **Conservation Pledge:** Have students make a pledge to save natural resources and discuss ways they can help.

Visual Aids and PowerPoint Tips

- Use colorful images of trees, water, animals, and minerals to capture attention.

- Include simple animations or transitions to make the presentation lively.
- Incorporate short videos or sound clips, such as the sound of flowing water or wind.
- Use clear, easy-to-read fonts and minimal text on each slide.

Summary: Why Learning About Natural Resources Is Important

Learning about natural resources helps young students understand the world around them. It teaches them the value of Earth's resources and encourages responsible behavior to protect our planet. By understanding what natural resources are, how they are used, and why conservation matters, second graders can become eco-friendly citizens who make a difference.

Conclusion

A natural resources grade 2 powerpoint is a powerful educational tool that simplifies complex ideas into engaging visuals and simple language suitable for young learners. It fosters curiosity about the environment, promotes sustainable practices, and instills a sense of responsibility in children to care for the Earth. With the right presentation, teachers can inspire the next generation to value and protect our planet's precious natural resources.

Remember: Teaching children early about natural resources lays the foundation for a more environmentally conscious future. Encourage questions, discussions, and hands-on activities to make the learning experience memorable and meaningful.

Natural Resources Grade 2 PowerPoint: A Complete Guide for Educators and Students

Teaching young learners about natural resources can be both exciting and challenging. Using a Grade 2 PowerPoint presentation focused on natural resources offers an engaging way to introduce key concepts, visuals, and interactive elements that make learning memorable. This guide provides a detailed overview of how to create, utilize, and maximize a natural resources PowerPoint tailored for second-grade students, ensuring that complex ideas are accessible and captivating.

Understanding the Importance of Natural Resources in Education

At its core, a natural resources Grade 2 PowerPoint serves as an educational tool designed to simplify the concept of natural resources for young students. It combines colorful visuals, simple language, and interactive activities to foster curiosity and understanding. This type of presentation helps teachers convey essential information about the Earth's resources, why they matter, and how humans interact with them.

What Are Natural Resources?

Definition and Explanation

Natural resources are materials that come from the Earth and are used by humans for various purposes. They are the raw materials that support life and our daily activities. Examples include water, air, soil, plants, animals, minerals, and energy sources like sunlight and wind.

Key Points to Cover in the PowerPoint

- Natural resources are found in nature.
- They are used to make food, clothing, shelter, and energy.
- Natural resources can be renewable or non-renewable.

Types of Natural Resources

A Grade 2 PowerPoint should simplify the classification of natural resources into understandable categories, often divided into renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable Resources

These are resources that can be replenished naturally over time. They are sustainable if used wisely.

- Sunlight: Provides energy for plants and solar power.
- Air: Necessary for breathing.
- Water: Lakes, rivers, and rain constantly renew water supplies.
- Plants: Forests and crops that grow back each season.
- Animals: Fish, birds, and other wildlife that can be replenished through responsible management.

Non-Renewable Resources

Resources that take millions of years to form and cannot be replaced once used.

- Minerals: Gold, iron, coal, and diamonds.
- Fossil Fuels: Oil and natural gas.
- Metals: Copper and aluminum.

Visual and Interactive Elements for a Grade 2 PowerPoint

Using engaging visuals is crucial when teaching second graders. Here are tips for designing an effective natural resources PowerPoint:

- Bright, colorful images of trees, water, animals, minerals, and the sun.
- Simple animations to demonstrate the flow of water or growth of plants.
- Short videos or sound clips of birds singing, water flowing, or wind blowing.
- Interactive questions or quizzes to reinforce learning.

Structuring the PowerPoint Presentation

Slide 1: Introduction to Natural Resources

- Title slide with a vibrant image of the Earth.
- A brief definition: "Natural resources are things from nature that we need and use."

Slide 2: Why Are Natural Resources Important?

- List reasons such as providing food, energy, and materials.
- Include images of a farm, a house, and a city.

Slide 3: Examples of Natural Resources

- Visual collage of water, air, soil, plants, animals, minerals, and sunlight.
- Simple descriptions underneath each image.

Slide 4: Renewable vs. Non-Renewable Resources

- A side-by-side comparison chart.
- Use icons and pictures to illustrate each type.

Slide 5: Examples of Renewable Resources

- Trees, water, sun, wind.
- Brief facts about each.

Slide 6: Examples of Non-Renewable Resources

- Coal, oil, minerals.
- Explain that these take a long time to form.

Slide 7: How Do People Use Natural Resources?

- Activities like farming, building, traveling, and generating electricity.
- Visuals of these activities.

Slide 8: Taking Care of Natural Resources

- The importance of conserving resources.
- Simple ways kids can help: turning off lights, saving water, recycling.

Slide 9: Fun Quiz or Activity

- Match pictures to resources.
- Fill-in-the-blank questions.
- A drawing activity encouraging kids to draw their favorite natural resource.

Tips for Effective Delivery

- Use simple language suitable for second graders.
- Incorporate questions to engage students actively.
- Encourage students to share their ideas about natural resources.
- Use real-life examples children can relate to, such as their favorite animals or the water they drink.

Additional Educational Activities

To complement the PowerPoint, consider the following activities:

- Resource Hunt: Take students on a classroom or outdoor scavenger hunt for natural objects.
- Drawing and Coloring: Have students color pictures of trees, water, animals, or the sun.

- Storytelling: Read stories about nature and natural resources.
- Role Play: Act out how humans use natural resources and how to protect them.

Conclusion: Empowering Young Learners to Respect Natural Resources

A natural resources grade 2 PowerPoint is more than just a visual aid; it is a foundation for fostering environmental awareness at an early age. By effectively combining visuals, simplified explanations, and interactive elements, teachers can inspire students to appreciate and protect our planet's resources. Educating second graders about natural resources encourages responsible behavior and helps cultivate a generation that values sustainability.

Final Thoughts

Creating an impactful natural resources PowerPoint for second graders involves understanding their developmental level and interests. Keep slides colorful, concise, and engaging. Incorporate stories, questions, and activities to make the learning experience interactive and fun. Remember, the goal is to build curiosity and understanding that will grow as they do, fostering a lifelong respect for our planet's precious natural resources.

QuestionAnswer What are natural resources? Natural resources are things found in nature that we use, like water, trees, and minerals. Why are trees important? Trees give us oxygen to breathe, provide shade, and give us wood for building and paper. Can you name some natural resources? Yes! Water, air, sunlight, soil, plants, and minerals are natural resources. How do we use water from natural resources? We use water for drinking, watering plants, cooking, and cleaning. Why should we take care of natural resources? Because natural resources help us live and we need to protect them so they don't run out. What is renewable natural resource? A renewable resource is one that can be replaced, like trees and sunlight. What is a non-renewable resource? A non-renewable resource is one that cannot be replaced once it is used up, like coal and minerals. How can we help protect natural resources? We can save water, plant more trees, and recycle to help protect natural resources.

Related keywords: natural resources, grade 2, PowerPoint, environmental awareness, conservation, renewable resources, non-renewable resources, Earth's resources, sustainability, water resources, forests

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