

Earth Observation for Monitoring and Observing Environmental and Societal Impacts of Mineral Resources Exploration and Exploitation

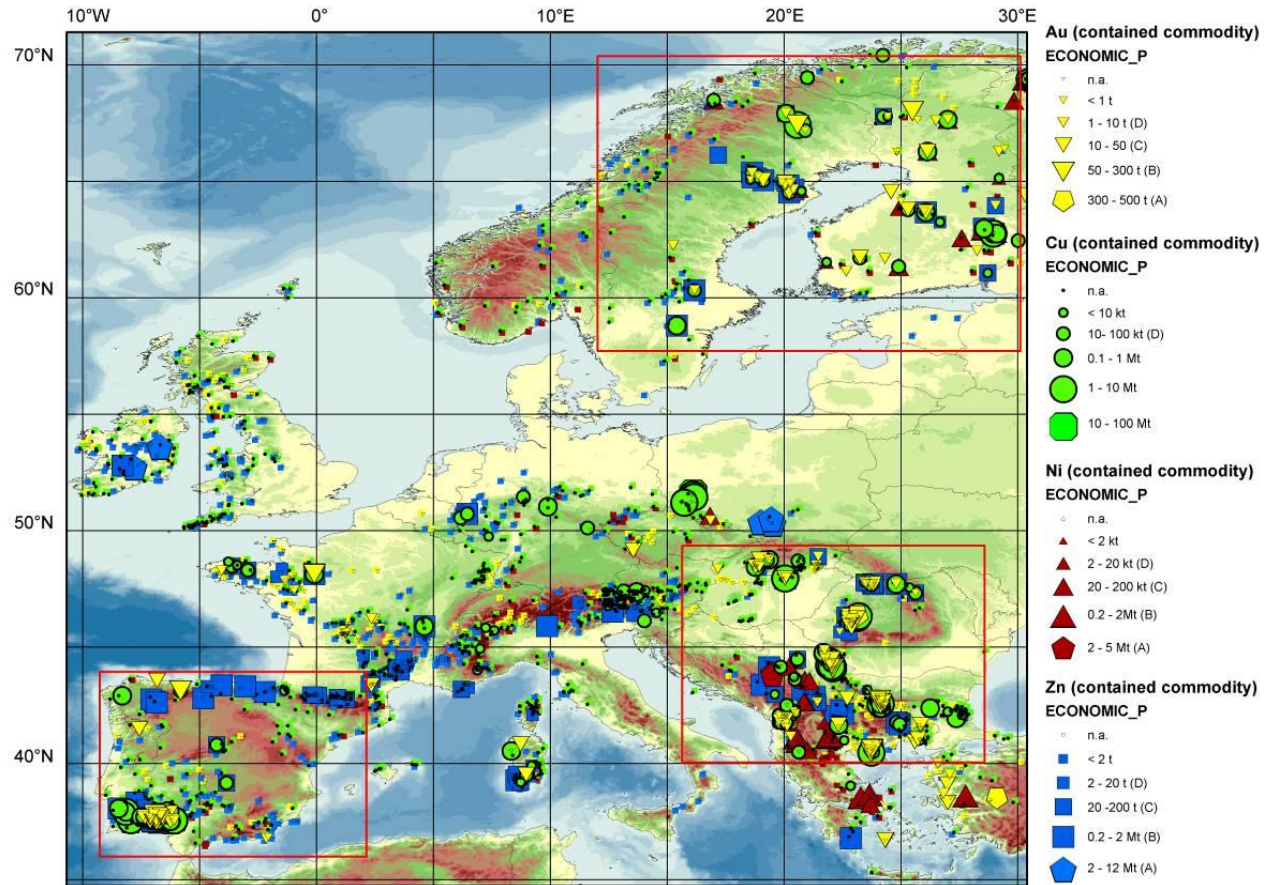
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*ImpactMin international workshop
Lulea, November 27, 2012*

www.eo-miners.eu

General context

- Securing EC raw material supply
- ETP – SMR and Strategic Research Agenda
- GMES : integrating spaceborne and subsurface information component, EU Raw Material Initiative
- GEO - GEOSS



General context: International initiatives and raw materials

- **EU**

- The Raw Materials Initiative – Meeting our Critical Needs for Growth and Jobs in Europe” (COM(2008)699)
- EU’s 2001 Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) (renewed in 2006)
- 2005 Thematic Strategy for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- 2008 EGS proposals for the implementation of a coherent EU non-energy raw materials policy
- Flagship initiative "Resource Efficient Europe"
- European Innovation Partnership (EIP) on raw materials
- Africa-EU High Level Conference on Raw Materials

A light blue starburst callout with the word 'New!' in red text, pointing to the last three items of the EU list. To the right of the text is a vertical bar with blue, green, and brown segments.

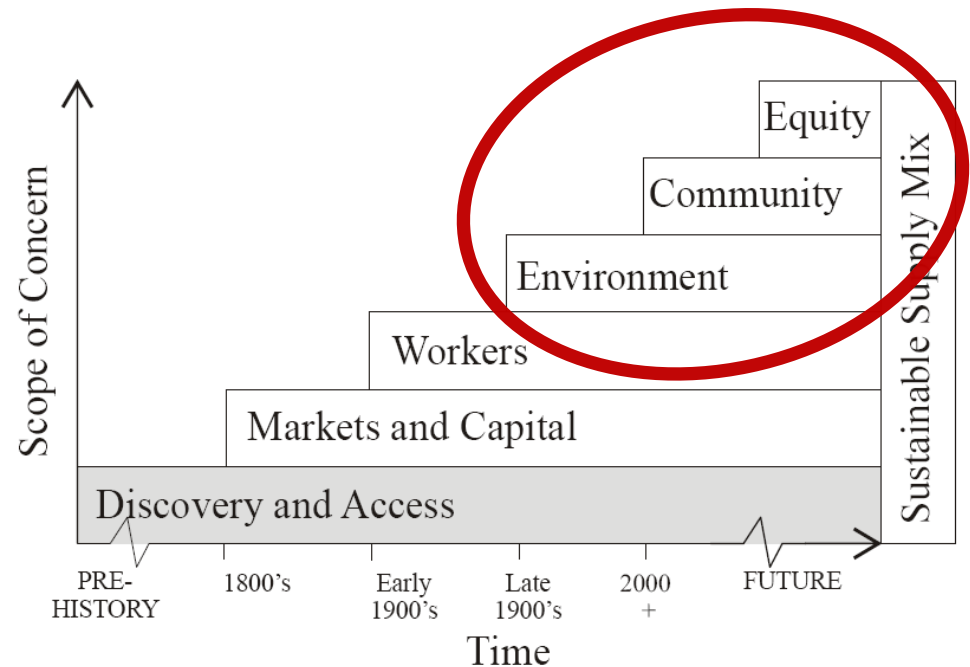
New!

- **International**

- ICMM Sustainable Development Framework
- SDMI, an international forum for the Sustainable Development indicators in the Mineral Industry
- African Mining Vision 2050
- African Mining Partnership (AMP)

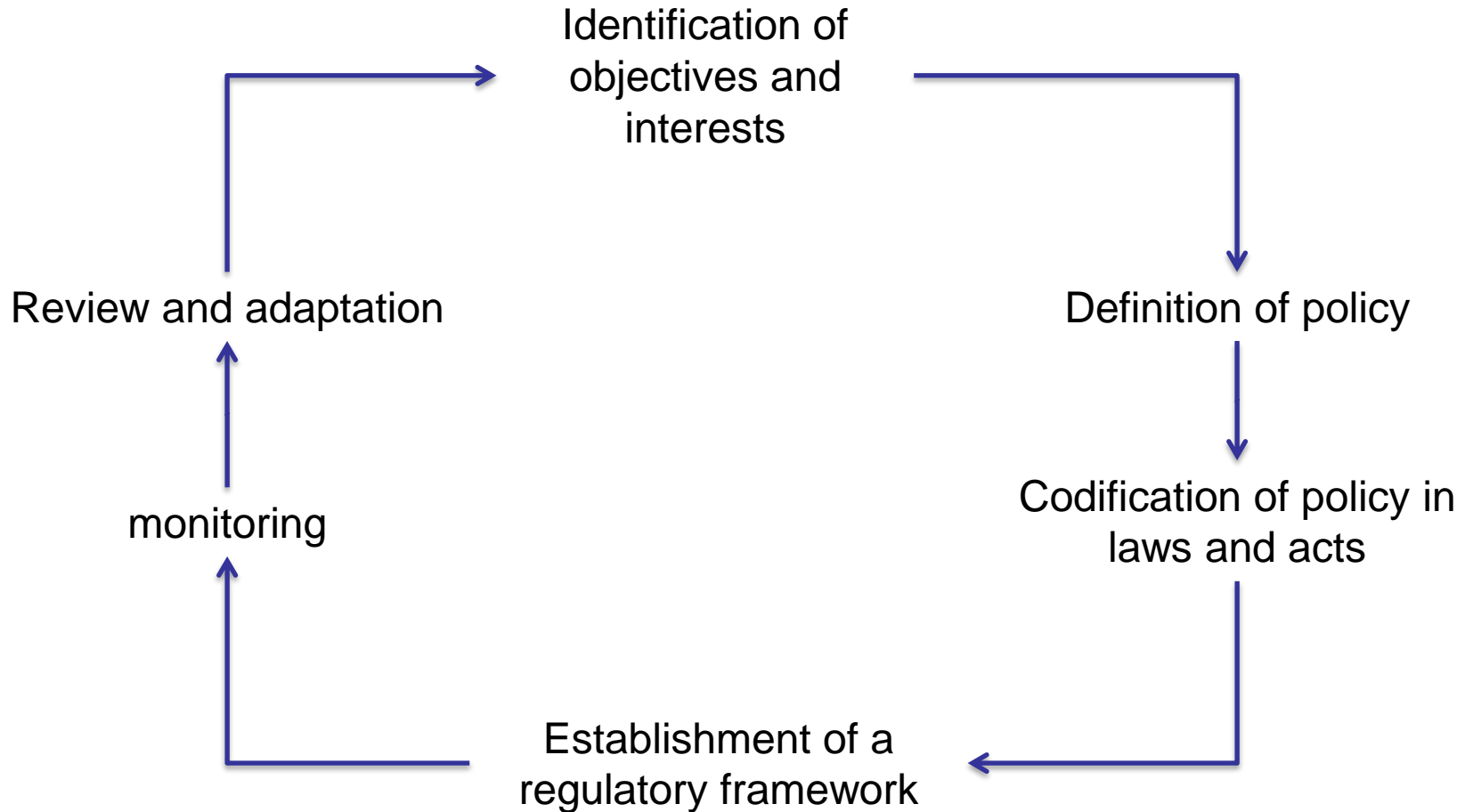
OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The aim of EO-MINERS is to bring into play **EO-based** methods and tools to facilitate and improve interaction between the mineral extractive industry and the society in view of its **sustainable development** while improving its **societal acceptability**.

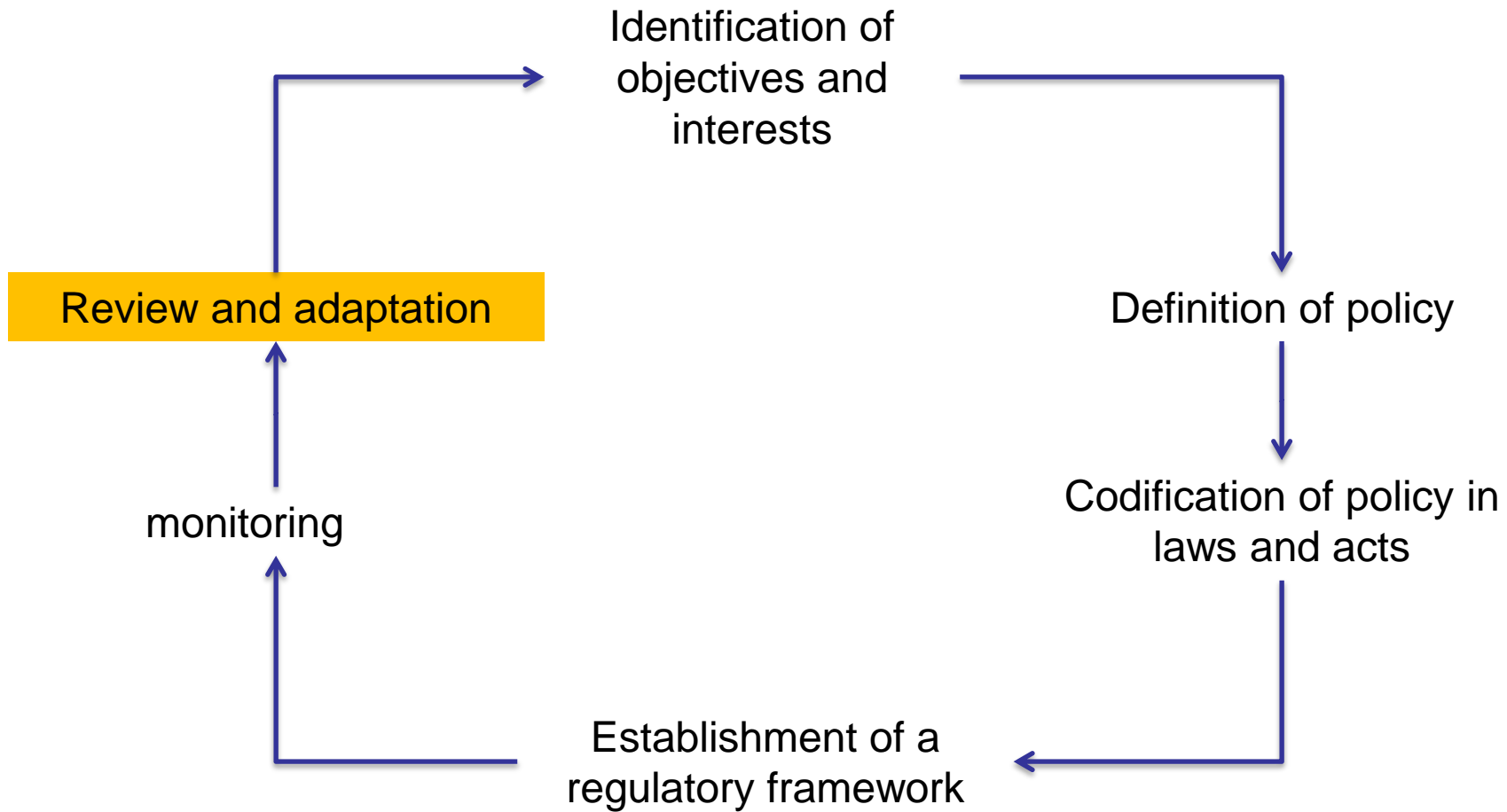


Mining vs Society

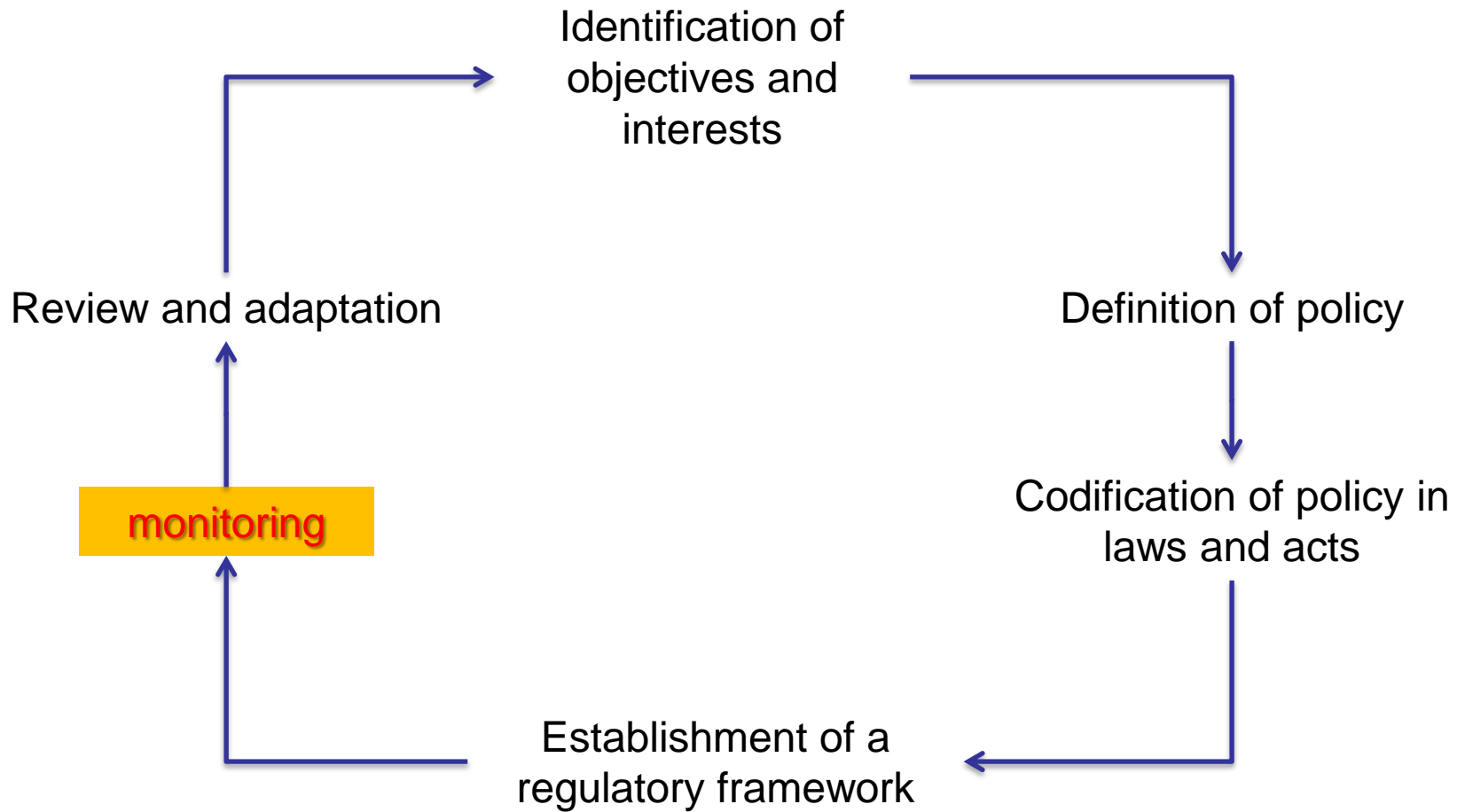
The "policy cycle"



Revising policies to adapt to changing societal goals



Information for sustainable mineral policy & management



Scientific objectives

Assess **policy requirements** at macro (public) and micro (mining companies) levels and **define environmental, socio-economic, societal and sustainable development criteria and indicators** to be possibly **dealt using EO**

WP1

demonstrate the capabilities of **integrated EO-based methods and tools** in:

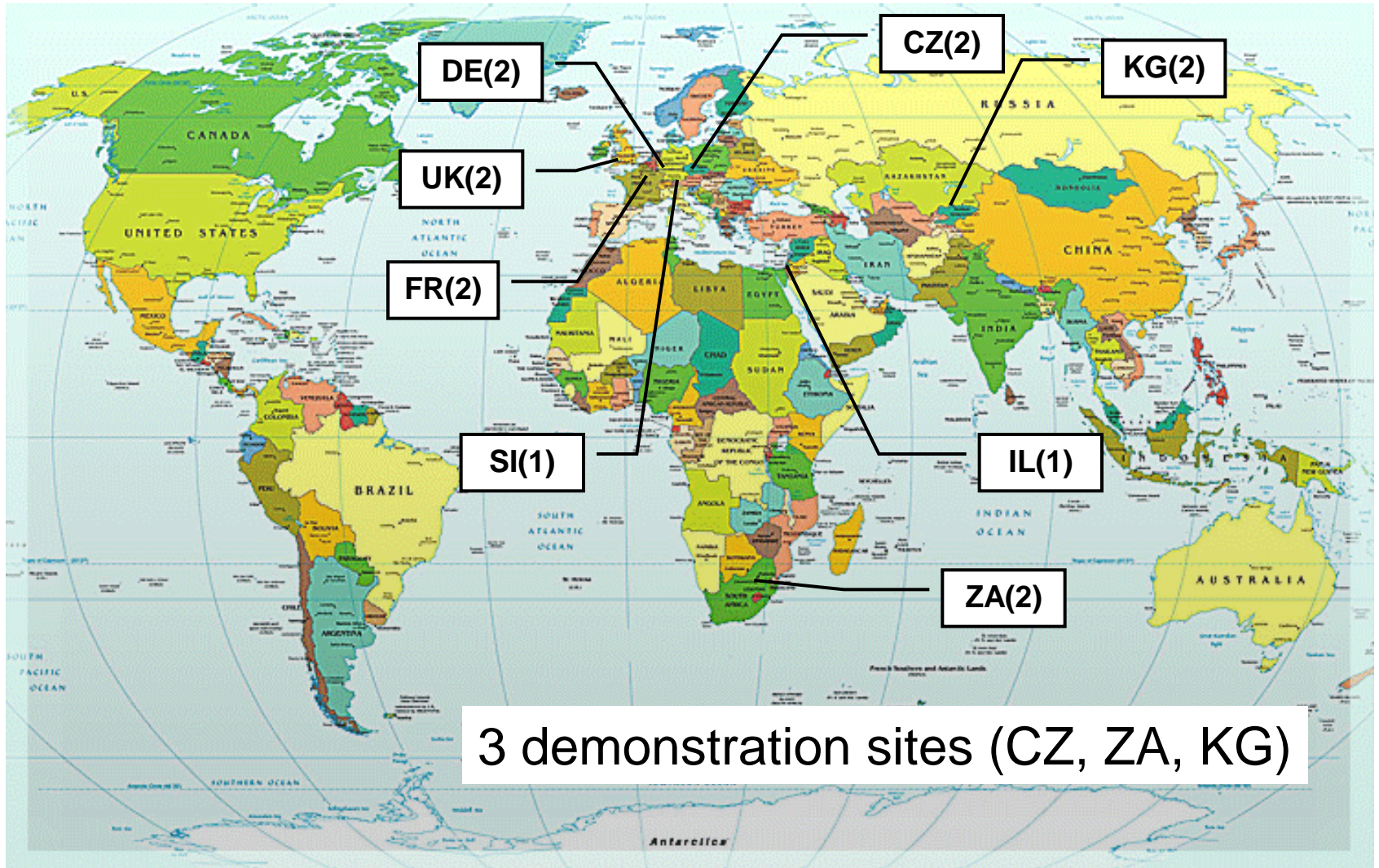
- monitoring,
- managing
- contributing reducing the environmental and societal footprints of all phases of a mining project

WP2, WP3

Contribute making **reliable and objective information** about affected ecosystems, populations and societies, basis for a sound **“dialogue”** between industrialists, governmental organisations and stakeholders







WP4, WP5

EO-MINERS Consortium

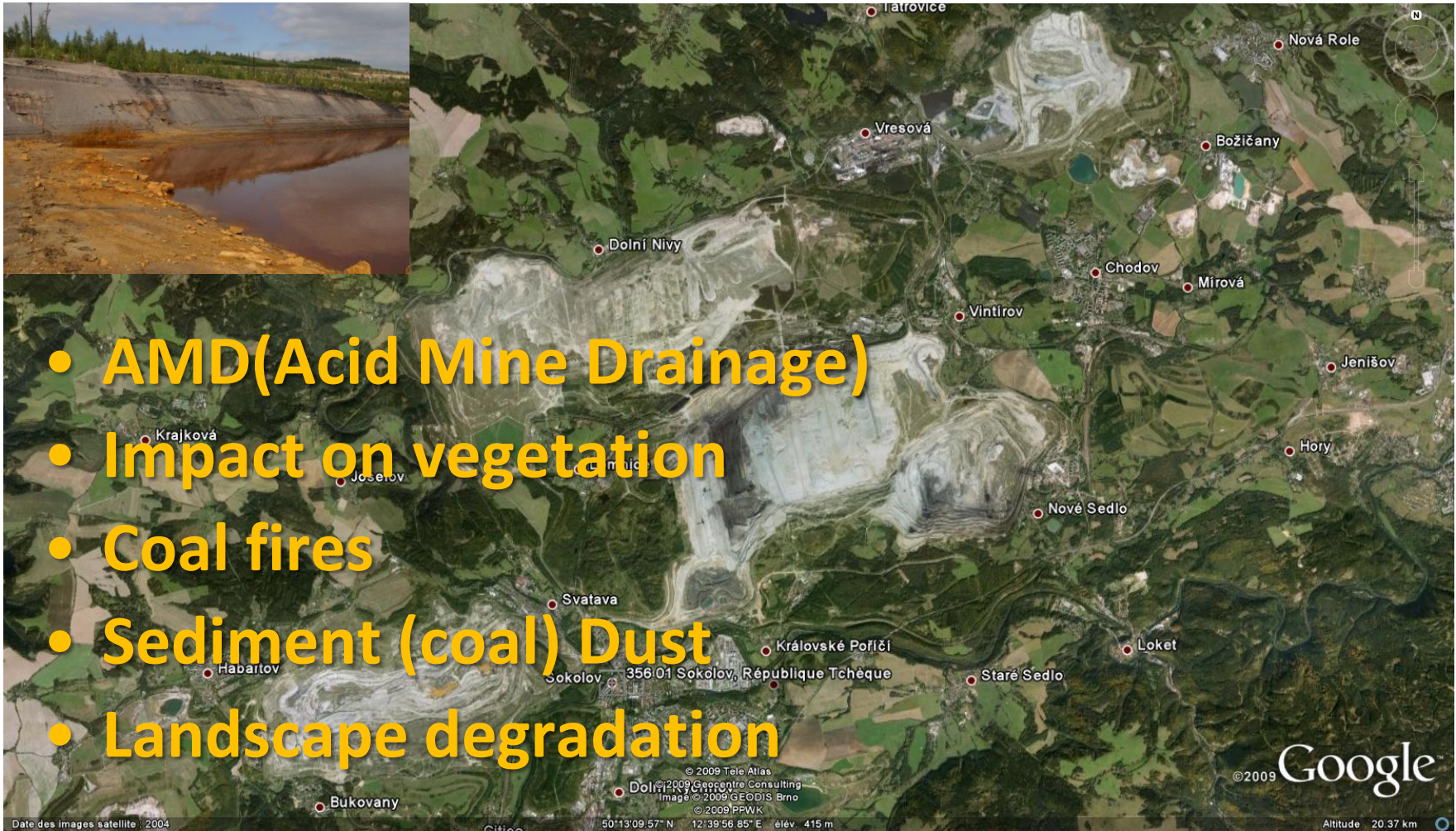


3 demonstration sites (CZ, ZA, KG)

Who we are?

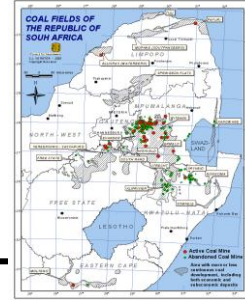
Beneficiary name	Country	Beneficiary name	Country
(BRGM) Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières 	France Coordination	Council for Geoscience	South Africa
British Geological Survey 	UK	Anglo Operations Limited, Anglo Technical Division 	South Africa
Tel-Aviv University	Israel	Université de Versailles – St Quentin	France
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft - und Raumfahrt e.V.	Germany	Česká Geologická Služba	Czech Republic
Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie GmbH	Germany	Sokolovská Uhelná a.s. 	Czech Republic
Geoloski Zavod Slovenije	Slovenia	Central Asian Institute for Applied Geoscience	Kyrgyzstan
Mineral Industry Research Organisation 	UK	KyrgyzAltyn 	Kyrgyzstan

Sokolov lignite open pit demo site (CZ)



- AMD(Acid Mine Drainage)
- Impact on vegetation
- Coal fires
- Sediment (coal) Dust
- Landscape degradation

Emalahleni (Witbank) coal field demo site (South Africa)



- The largest coal field in ZA
 - More than 60 x 60 km
- AMD (Acid Mine Drainage) affecting
 - Drainage system and wetlands
 - Urban areas
- Coal fires
- Dust
- Subsidence
- Landvalue degradation
- Uncontrolled urban sprawling



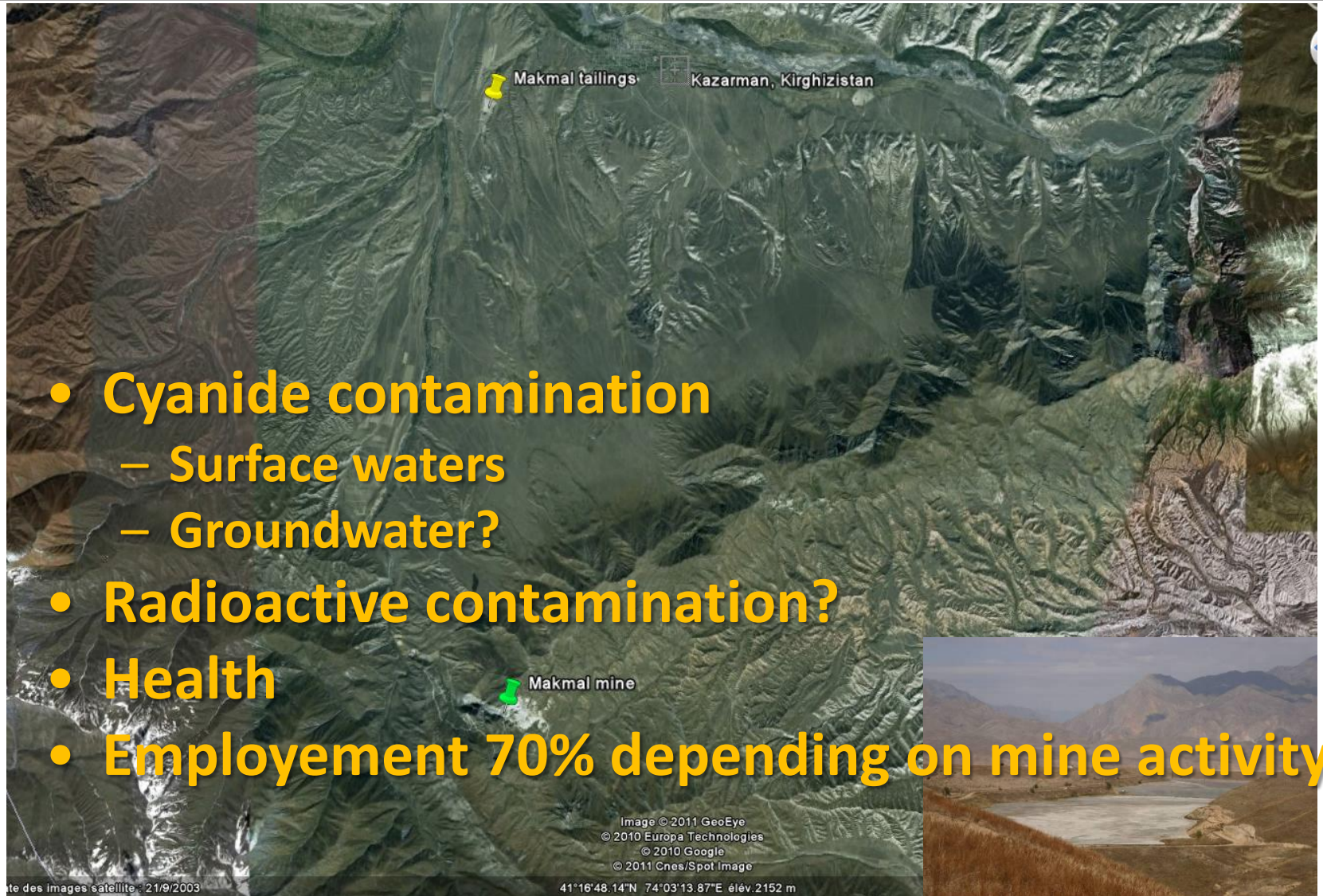
© 2009 Cnes/Spot Image
Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe

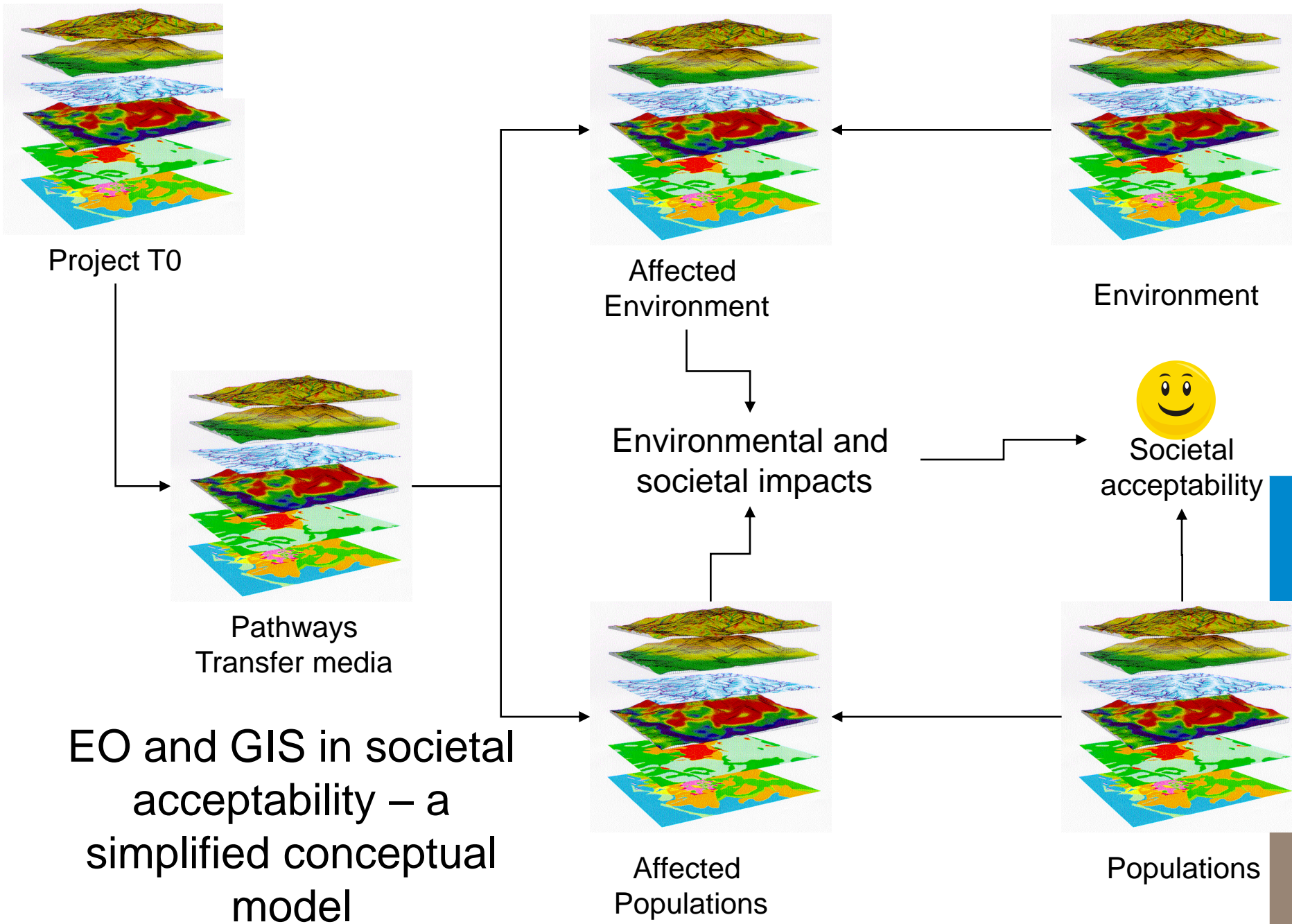
© 2009 Google

Date des images satellite : 11 déc. 2004

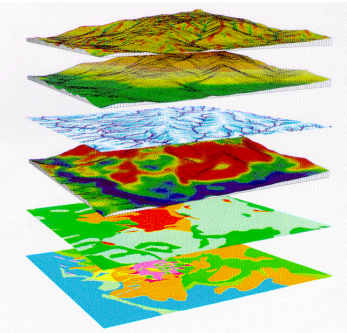
25° 51' 21.38" S 29° 08' 41.39" E

Altitude : 11.09 km

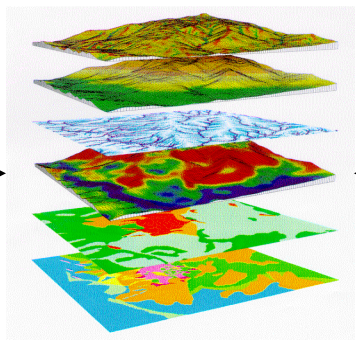




Project T0

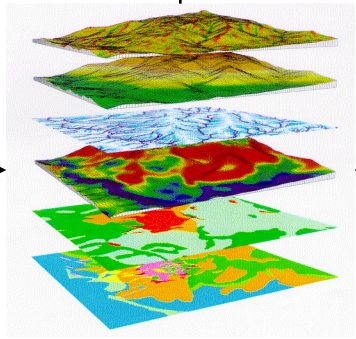


Pathways
Transfer media

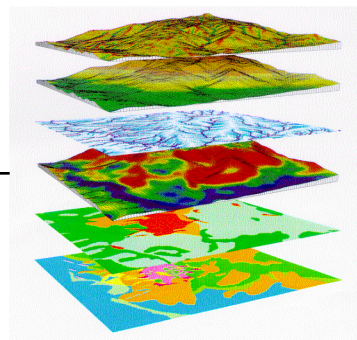


Affected
Environment

Environmental and
societal impacts

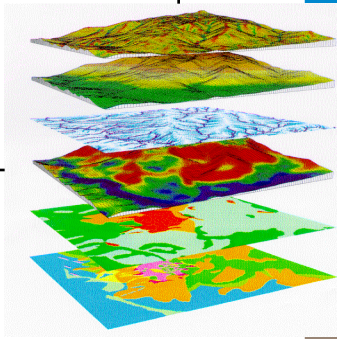


Affected
Populations



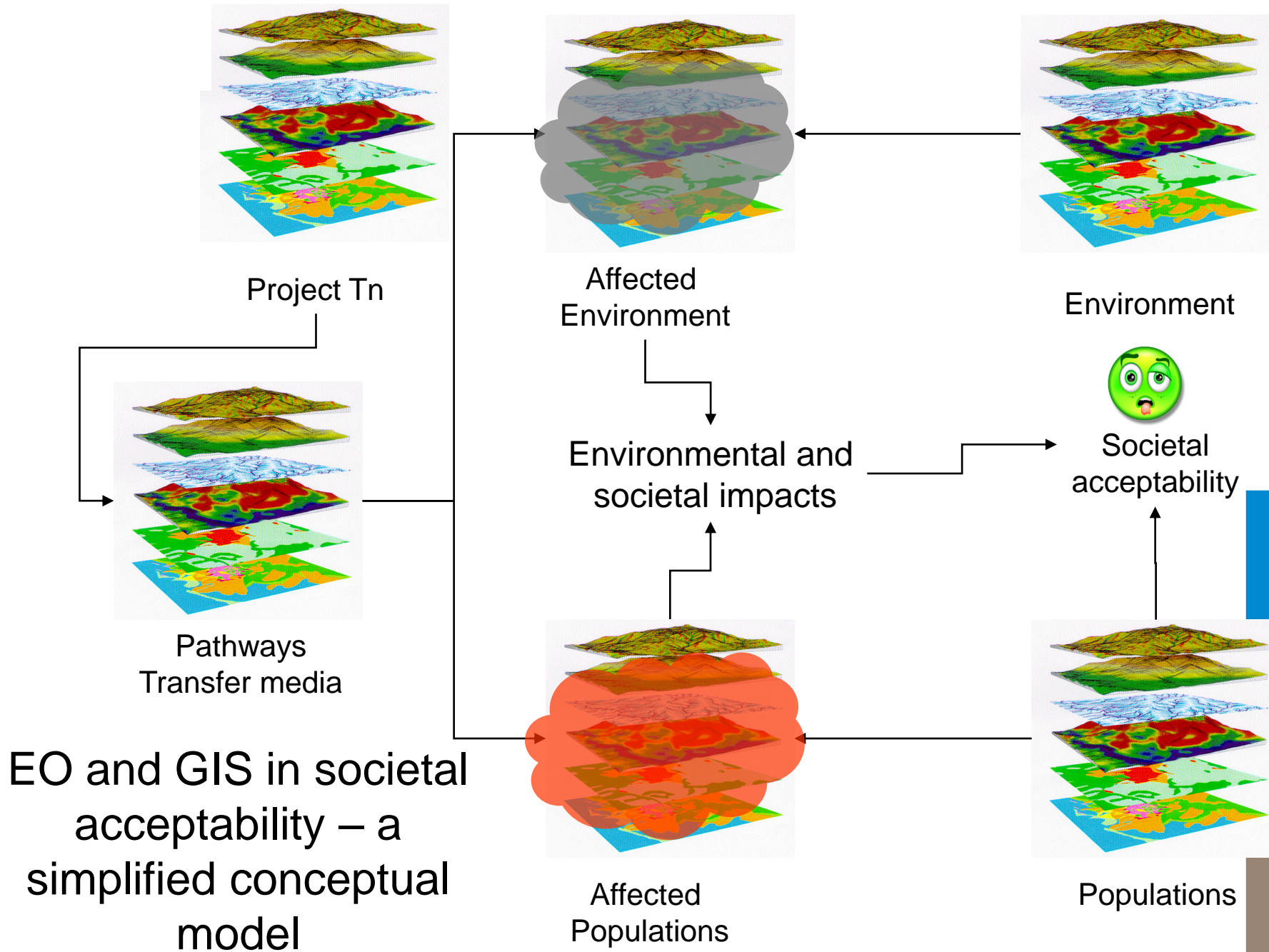
Environment


Societal
acceptability



Populations

EO and GIS in societal
acceptability – a
simplified conceptual
model

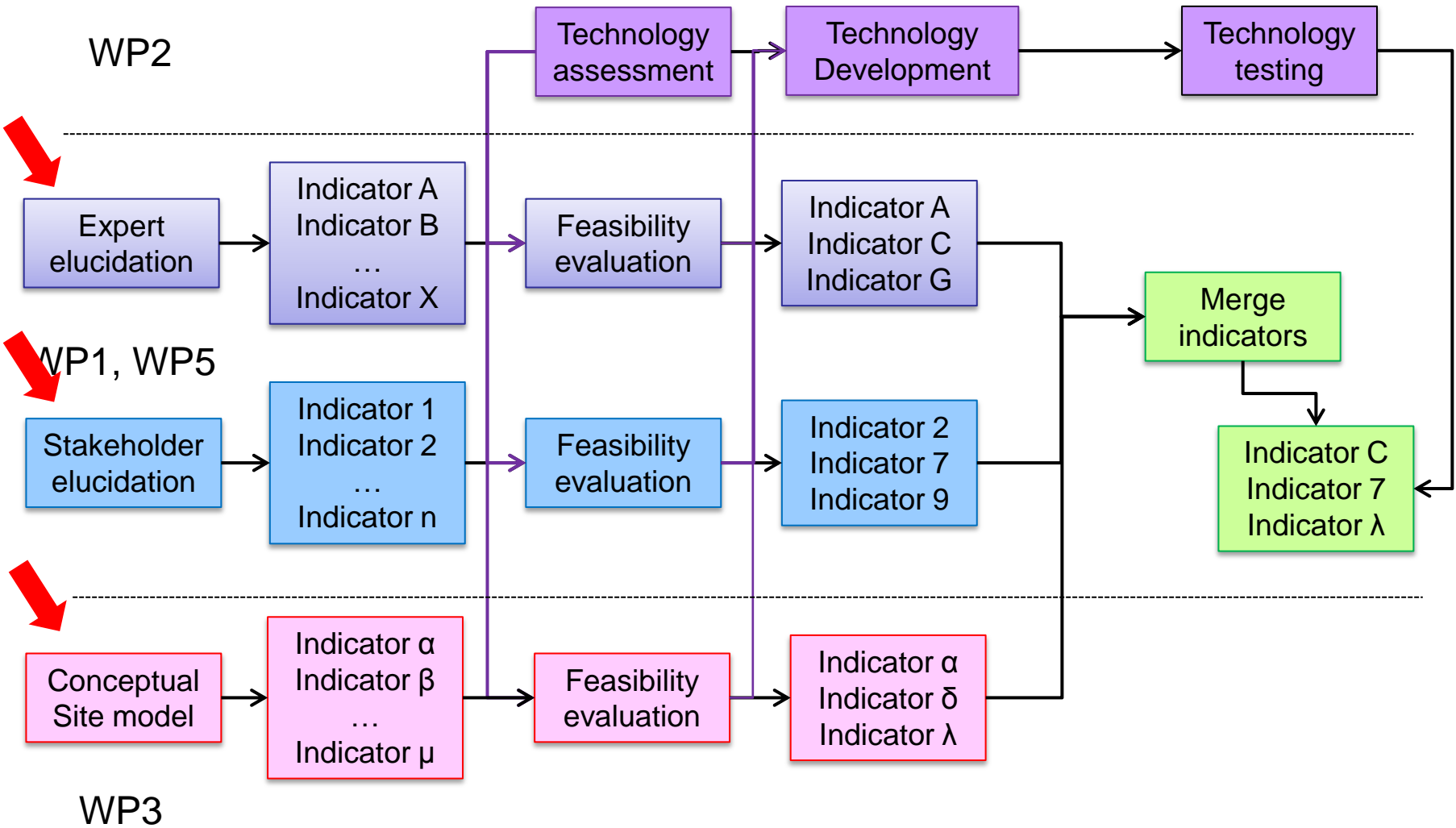


EO and GIS in societal acceptability – a simplified conceptual model

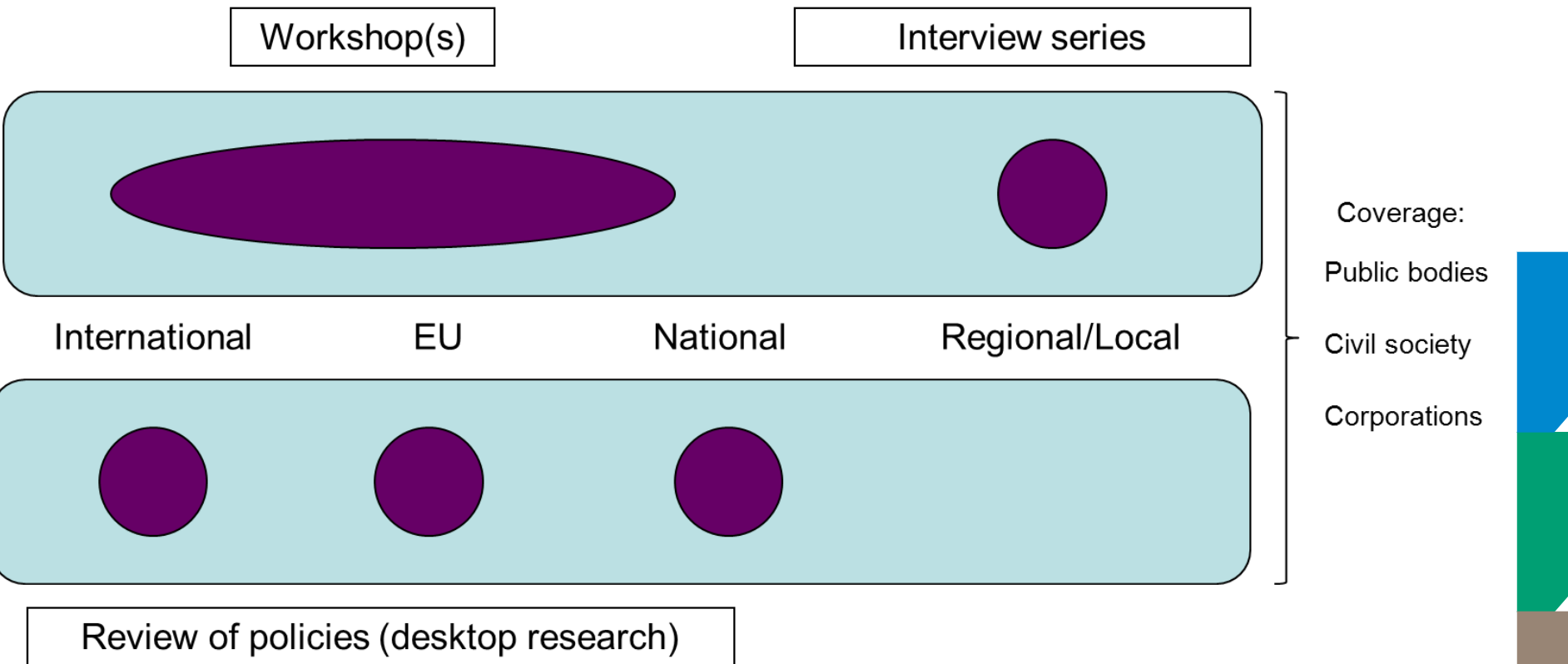
- **Satellite data**
 - Conventional optical sensors: Landsat Thematic Mapper, ASTER, Hyperion, etc.
 - Very high resolution optical sensors, such as Ikonos, Quickbird, SPOT 5, etc.
 - Radar sensors , in particular for INSAR applications
- **Airborne data**
 - Airborne imaging spectroscopy (hyperspectral) survey
 - Airborne geophysics : radiometric, electromagnetic, aeromagnetic
- **In situ monitoring methods**
 - Time-lapse electrical resistivity tomography (ALERT)
 - Ground monitoring networks
 - In situ point measurements
 - Field spectroradiometry campaigns
 - Information and/or measurements about vegetation, soil, groundwater and dust
 - Chemical Model and 3D characterization of the contaminated soils

- **The development of meaningful indicators is a social and not an engineering process**
- **The social process defines what to indicate for whom and why**
- **We have to evaluate, whether a proposed indicator can be related to quantities measurable by EO**
- **Therefore, the development of indicators is a process iterating between **stakeholder expectation** and operational feasibility**

Indicator development strategy



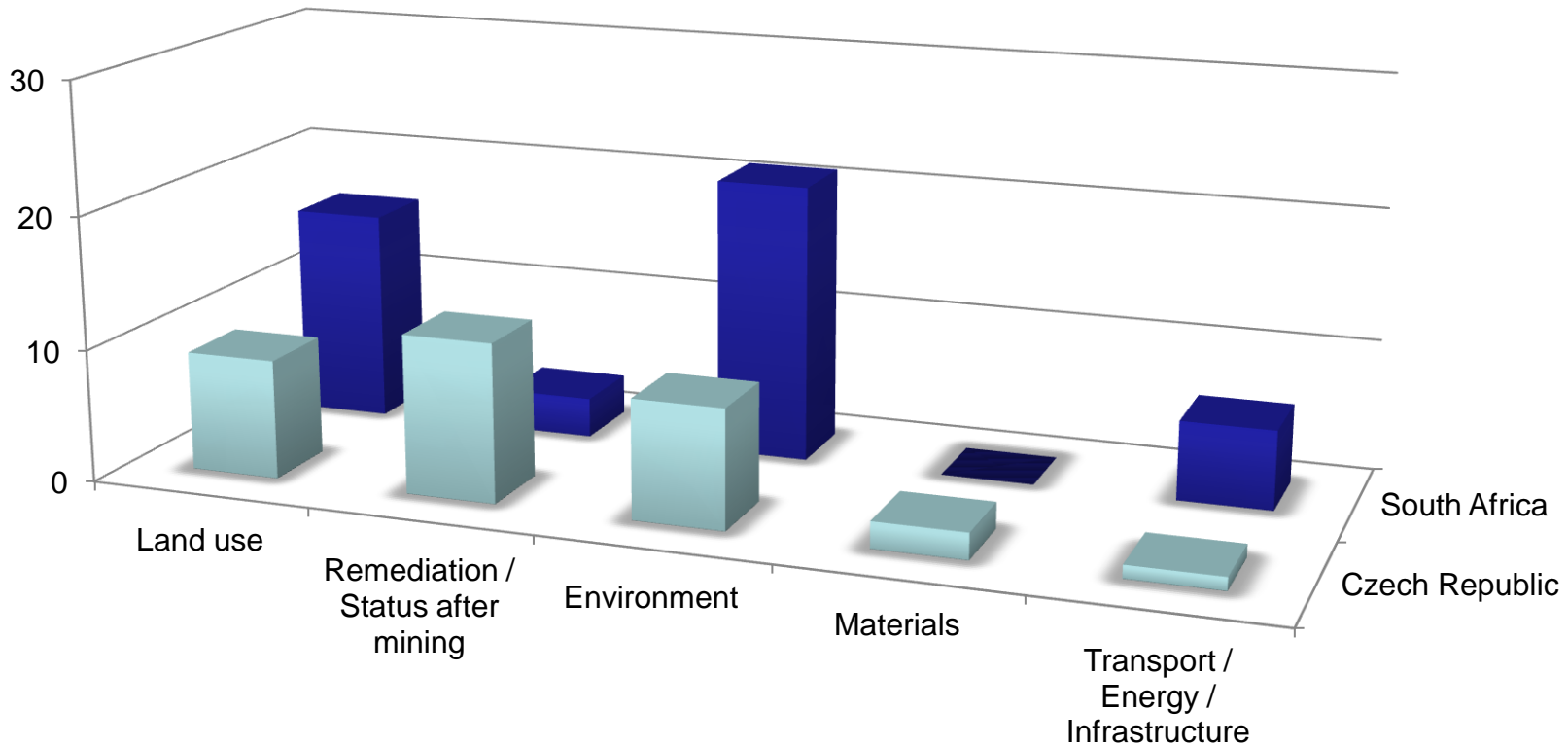
Defining information requirements by stakeholders



Interview of Chet Bulak village authorities, Kyrgyzstan

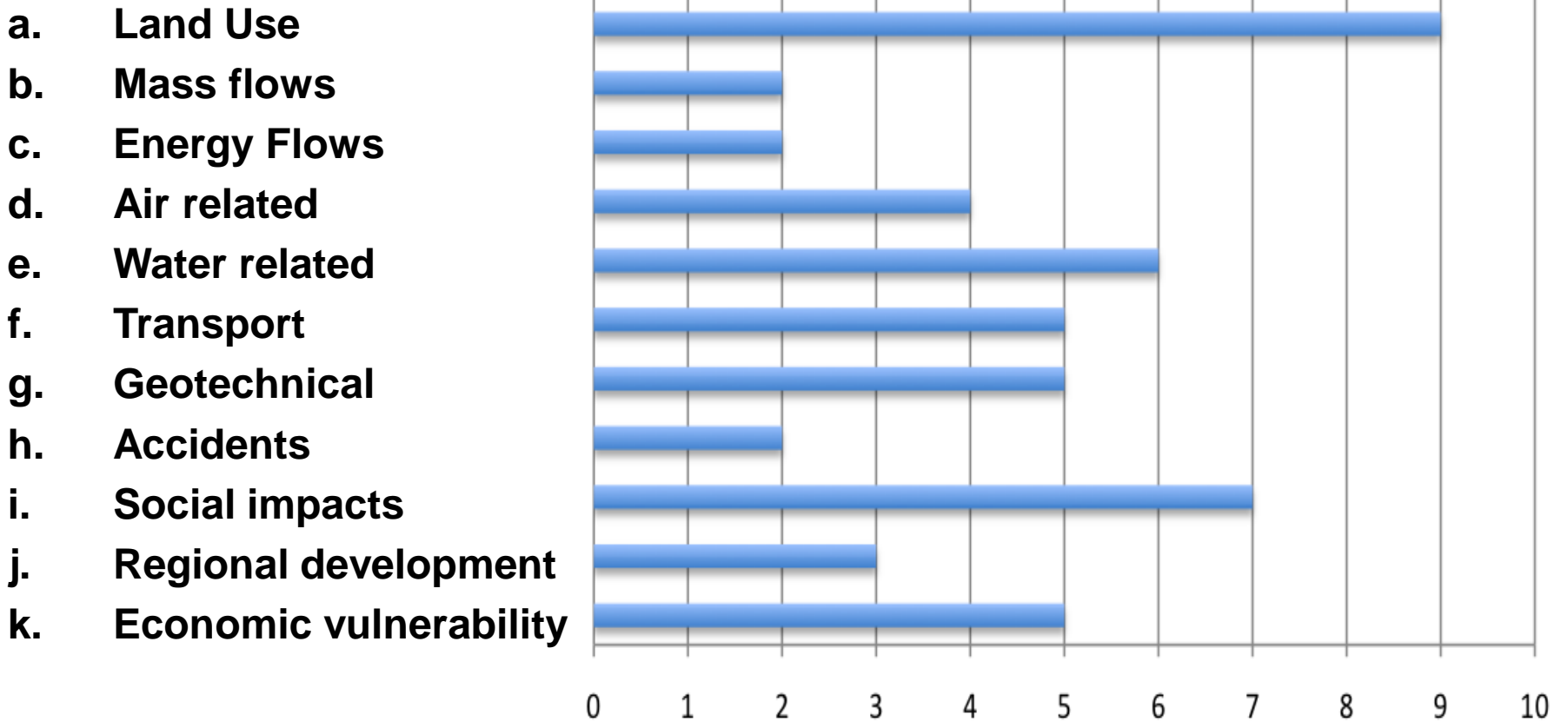


Themes covered by information requirements of local/regional stakeholders



Expert derived indicators

- **Theme of indicators**



Triialogue Structure

EO-MINERS Triialogue

European Triialogue

Site-specific Triialogues

Minerals &
GEO

MFA
Workshop

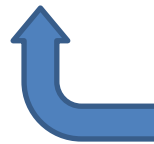
GMES /
RMI
("Best of
local...")

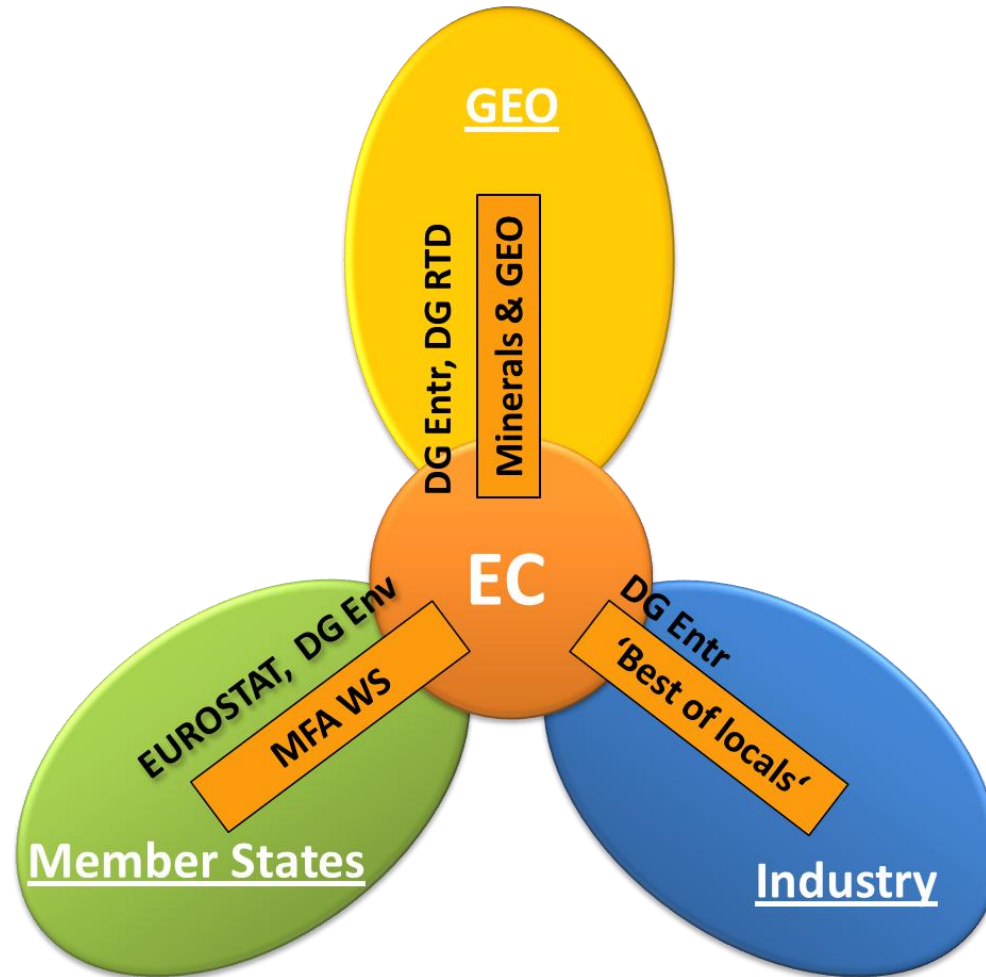
One individual workshop per test site

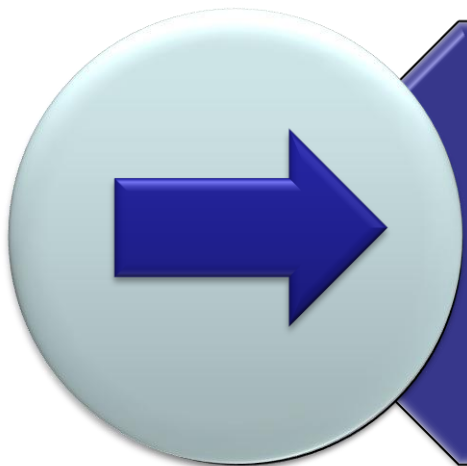
Workshop
in South
Africa

Workshop
in Czech
Republic

Workshop
in
Kyrgyzstan





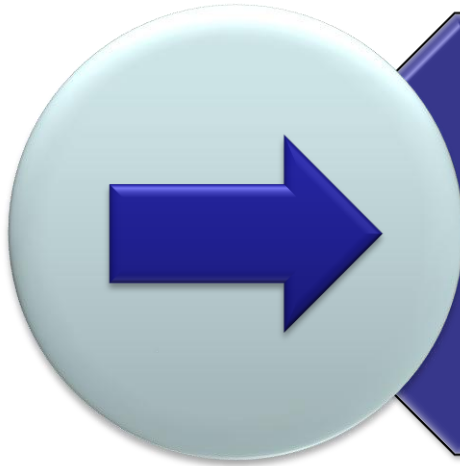


Expected outcomes

- Obtain perception about indicators
- Obtain perception about EO-MINERS products
- Gap analysis, requirements for the future
- Suitability of results for contributing to policy development

Raise awareness about possible contribution of EO methods and EO-MINERS products to impact assessment, influence related policy developments

Site-specific dialogues



Expected outcomes

- Perception of stakeholders
- Perception about indicators
- Perception about EO methods
- Perception about EO-MINERS products

Get stakeholders to talk to each other about impact assessment and suitable (joint) actions

Acquired data

test site	RS Image data		DEMs		EO & GIS	
	data set	Data type	Data set	Resolution	Data set	Data type
Sokolov CZ	Hymap 2009	Hyperspectral VNIR - SWIR	Cartosat 2009	Resolution 5 m	ASD spectra	Spectral library
	Hymap 2010		Cartosat 2010	Resolution 5 m	TIR spectra	
	AHS 2011	Hyperspectral TIR	Cartosat 2011	Resolution 5 m	Temperature measurements	Land cover 2006
	orthophoto mosaic	Aerial photographs	GEODIS	Resolution 10 m	Dust measurements	
	CASI	Hyperspectral VNIR	ASTER	Resolution 30 m	Geology	
	ALI	10 bands VNIR - SWIR			Land cover	
	ASTER	15 bands VNIR - SWIR - TIR			Topographic data	
Witbank ZA	WorldView_II	8 bands VNIR	WorldView_II	Resolution 1 m	ASD spectra	Spectral library
	Landsat TM series	7 bands VNIR - SWIR	SRTM	Resolution 90 m	TIR spectra	Spectral library
	SPOT	2.5 m color			Temperature measurements	Real time electrical resistivity tomography
	thermal imagery 2011	FLIR			Dust measurements	
	AISA dual 2012	Hyperspectral VNIR - SWIR			GIS	
				ALERT		
Makmal KG	WorldView_II	8 bands VNIR	WorldView_II	Resolution 1 m	geology	Chemical analyses ASD spectra
	Landsat TM		SRTM	Resolution 90 m		
	SPOT	2.5 m color	ASTER	Resolution 1 m		

Thanks for your attention!



Contact : s.chevrel@brgm.fr

- **Land use**
 - Total land use by mining and milling
 - Mining land use intensity
 - Residential land use area
 - Informal settlements
 - Protected areas, site assets
 - Recultivated areas
 - Areas indirectly affected and its potential use
 - Soil fertility of remediated areas

- **Mass flows**

- Generated waste volume
- Erosion

- **Energy flows**

- Total energy consumption per ton of coal / lignite /ore produced
- EROI (Energy Return on Energy Investment)

- **Air quality**
 - Aerosols
 - Volatiles
 - Air related health impacts
 - Air related soil degradation

- **Water quality**

- Hydrological balance
- Process waters and contaminated surface run-off/stormwater
- Aqueous contaminant releases
- AMD potential
- Seepage from engineered structures
- Drinking/irrigation water availability

- **Transports**

- Road / rail freight volumes from/to the operation
- Land fragmentation by transport infrastructure
- Local air, noise and accident impacts from transport
- Transport infrastructure quality
- Accessibility

- **Geotechnical hazards**
 - Grade of slopes
 - Ground stability
 - Dam stability
 - Underground fires
 - Flooding risk
- **Industrial accidents**
 - Accidents in mining milling operation
 - Accidents in the operation environment

- **Social impact**

- Number of created jobs
- Job security (long term)
- Contribution to regional income
- Education provided
- Health-care and welfare infrastructure provided by mining companies

- **Regional development**
 - Mandatory contributions (e.g. tax paid)
 - Voluntary contributions to the community
 - Infrastructure development
- **Economic vulnerability**
 - Risk for the community
 - Corporate vulnerability
 - Vulnerability management cost
 - Damage costs
 - Sustainability management plan