# Greenbelta

sustainability consulting + software

# Sustainable mining: how to quantify social issues in the mining industry and metals supply chain

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### **Framework**





# **Challenges** – **social issues**

- Dynamic, cause-effect relations among social and socioeconomic risks and impacts
- How to understand the local context
- Complementarity with the other sustainability dimensions
- How to measure issues expressed in a qualitative way
- Data quality



# **Challenges** – social issues in mining

- How to balance business, environmental protection and social fairness
- Positive and negative impacts



# **Challenges** – social issues in mining

Positive and negative impacts

Job creation

Poor working conditions

Infrastructure construction

Rise of the cost of living

Local development

Resettlement, limited access to resources

Economic and income growth

Unfair distribution of the profit

Population growth

Social tensions and matters

Human health and safety issues

Discrimination



# **Challenges** – social issues in mining

- How to balance business, environmental protection and social fairness
- Positive and negative impacts
- How to approach local communities
- Collaboration with the mine sites/companies
- Data collection
- How to measure risks/impacts in the supply chain



# **Integrated Mineral Technologies for more Sustainable Raw Material Supply**

- H2020 issue "Sustainable selective low impact mining"
- 3 years: 1.6.2017 31.5.2020
- 7.9 M€ budget

sustainability

16 partners



#### Sustainable mineral supply in the EU **Environmental** sustainability **Economical** Social

#### **ITERAMS** project



- Reduction of water consumption by >90%
- · Water quality optimization for each process step
  - · Recovery of valuable constituents from water solutions
  - · Efficient and economical water treatment methods



#### **TAILINGS** VALORIZATION

- Geopolymerisation for water and oxygen tight covers on deposited tailings
- · Waste rock and tailings as hardening mine fill or sold as products
- All remaining tailings safely deposited as a filter dry cake



sustainability

#### MINIMIZATION OF **ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT**

- · No effluents to environment
  - · No fresh water intake
    - No dam failures
    - Area conserved
  - · Enhanced mining
- Enhanced tailings value



WATER



**TAILINGS** 



**ENVIRONMENT** 

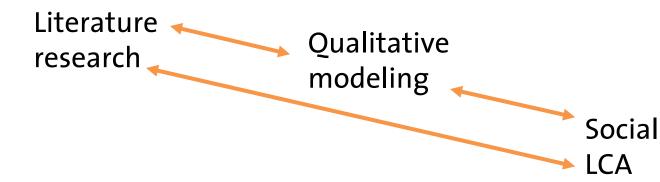


# The ITERAMS project

- Sustainability assessment
- Environmental
- Cost
- Social



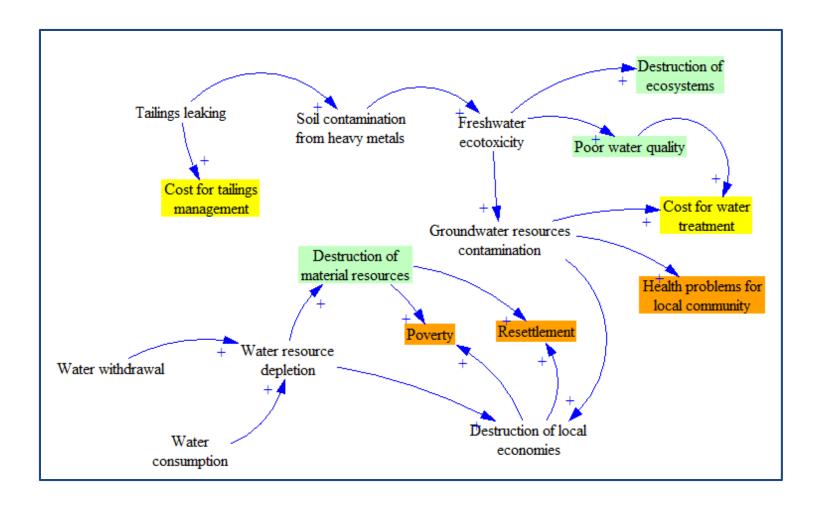
## Social hotspots screening



- Local communities
- Social perception
- Communication channels
- Communication action plan



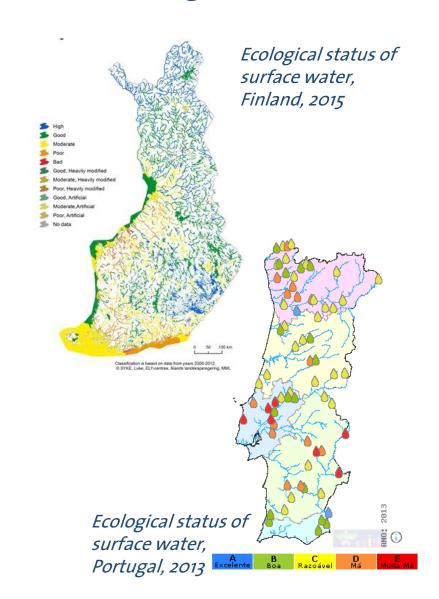
# **Understanding** – a qualitative model





# **Understanding - the context of mining**

- Vulnerability of local communities, e.g. their dependence on local water reserves
- Availability and quality of water and mineral resources
- Conflicts with other industries
- Importance of mining for the local/national economy
- Risks on a national scale (not sector-specific)
- Steadiness of risks/impacts





# **SLCA** screening – a first quantification

- Country: Finland, Portugal
- Database: PSILCA
- IAM: Social Impacts
   Weighting Method in PSILCA
- Process: Mining of metal ores

### **SLCA screening steps:**

- Define social risks (without upstream chain)
- Calculate social risks and impacts over the life cycle
- 3. Compare results with an average country sector
- 4. Explore relations between social impacts and governance and human development



## 1. Social risks in the sector

#### Social aspects for the process Mining of metal ores, Finland, from PSILCA database

#### → Social assessment

Name	Raw value	Risk level	Activity variable	Data quality	Comment	Source
✓ Local Community						
Respect of indigenous rights						
Presence of indigenous population	1 [Y/N]	Medium risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(1;1;1;1;n.a.)	Data from: 2015; Las	III FAO 2017: Presen
Human rights issues faced by indigenous people	3 [Score]	Medium risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;3;1;1;n.a.)	Ratification of ILO C	🕮 ILO 1989: Indigen
Access to material resources						
Extraction of ores	3.3592 [t/cap]	Very low risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;1;4;1;n.a.)	Data from: 2013; Las	SERI/ WU Vienna
Extraction of industrial and construction minerals	22.3624 [t/cap]	Very high risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;1;4;1;n.a.)	Data from: 2013; Las	SERI/ WU Vienna
Extraction of biomass (related to population)	10.2463 [t/cap]	High risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;1;4;1;n.a.)	Data from: 2013; Las	SERI/ WU Vienna
Level of industrial water use (related to renewable water resources)	1.930909091 [% of renewable ]	Low risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;2;5;1;5)	Data from: 1995; Las	III FAO 2017: Water
Certified environmental management systems	6.360856269 [# per 10k empl.]	Medium risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(1;1;2;1;2)	Value calculated wit	☐ ISO 2017: CEMS
Level of industrial water use (related to total withdrawal)	32.3 [% of total ]	High risk	0.00563033842697635 [h,	(2;2;5;1;5)	Data from: 1995; Las	III FAO 2017: Water



## 1. Social risks in the sector

Minerals extraction

Not socially responsible along the supply chain

Industrial water use

Insufficient living wage

Violation of trade union rights

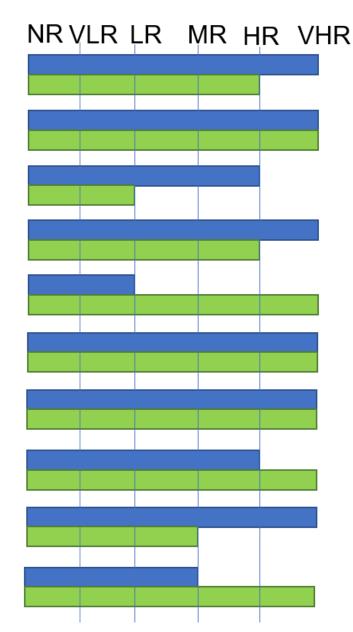
Corruption and bribery

Anti-competitive business practices

Non-fatal accidents

Fatal accidents

Women discrimination



Finland



Portugal



VHR: very high risk

HR: high risk

MR: medium risk

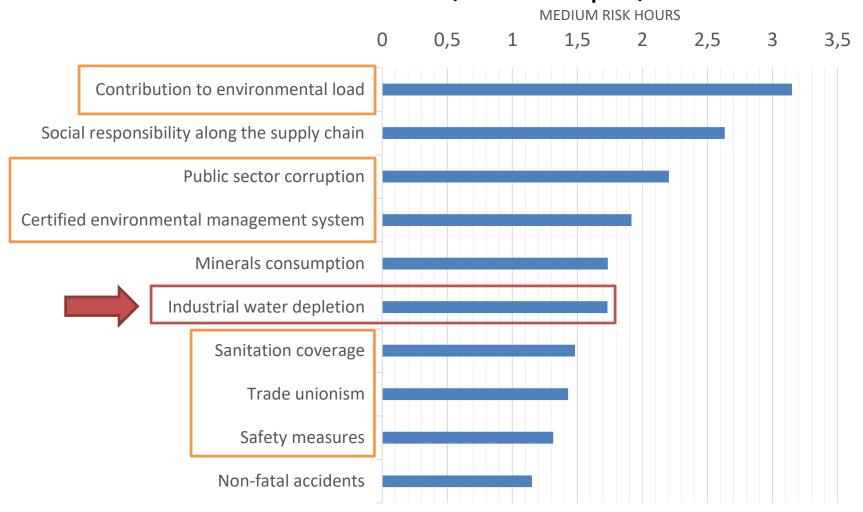
LR: low risk

VLR: very low risk

NR: no risk

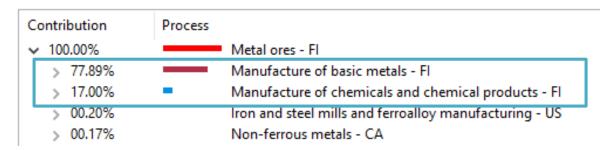


Metal ores, Finland, PSILCA (1 USD output)





Industrial water depletion, metal ores mining sector, Finland

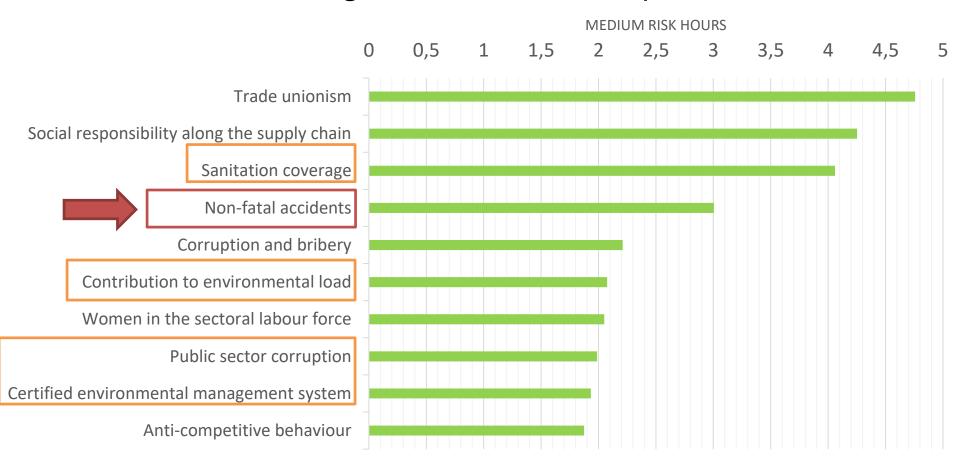


# Direct process contribution to industrial water depletion



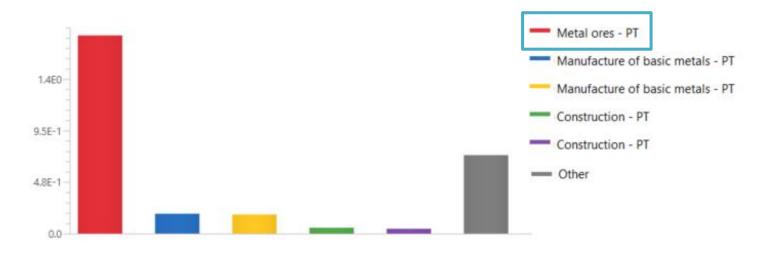


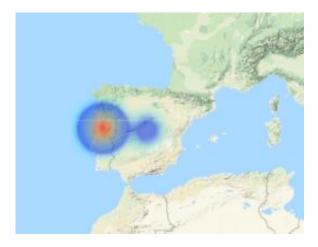
Metal ores, Portugal, PSILCA (1 USD output)





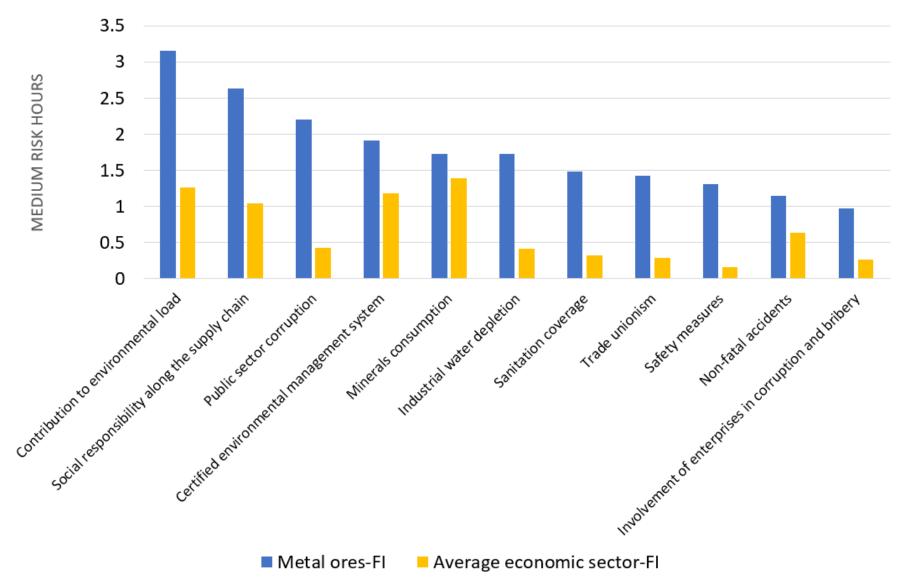
Non-fatal accidents, metal ores mining sector, Portugal







# 3. Comparison with an average country sector





# 4. Social and governance situation

Worldwide Governance Indicators	Finland	Portugal	
Voice and Accountability	1.55	1.21	
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism	1.07	1.08	
Government Effectiveness	1.94	1.33	
Regulatory Quality	1.82	0.91	
Rule of Law	2.03	1.13	
Control of Corruption	2.22	0.87	

<sup>&</sup>quot;Estimate of governance ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance" (World Bank 2017)



# Primary data collection and creation of the foreground model

Indicator		Data source and description of the value	Overall value		Ore mining			
Reference year				2017	20	)18	2017	2018
Non-fatal accident rate	!							
Number of workers					T			
Number of cases of non-fatal accidents								
Risk of non-fatal accidents (qualitative assessment)				select	¥	lect	select	select
Fatal accident rate				Very high ri	sk			•
Number of cases of fatal accidents				High risk Medium risk	k			
Risk of fatal accidents (qualitative assessment)			Low risk Very low ris	L.	lect	select	select	
Spending on locally bas	sed suppliers			No data				
♣ General informa  ✓ Additional information	tion: Rate of non-fatal a		dents at workpl	ace t	se	elect	select	select
Unit of measurement Evaluation schema	#/yr and 100k empl.  0-<750 = very low risk; 750-<1! 1500-<2250 = medium risk; 22! >3000 = very high risk; no data	Flow Fig Public sector corruption; very low risk Fig Rate of fatal accidents at workplace; very high risk Fig Rate of non-fatal accidents at workplace; high risk Fig Right of Association; no risk					0.0 risk 0.0 risk 0.0	0563



# The way forward

- Involve local communities in data collection
- Study of background situations

- To be able to quantify social impacts we should first understand what there is behind
- Context is crucial
- Collaboration is needed between all parties involved
- The choice of the tools used for the assessment influences the data collection approach



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# Thank you!

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