Environmental Risks and Management of Tailings Storing Facilities



Håkan Tarras-Wahlberg Swedish Geological AB

ALTER conference, December 10, 2019

Mining waste – four important issues

- Modern mining => large amounts of solid waste
- Risk for contamination
- Mine waste facilities are often large, and if poorly designed and/or managed, they may fail
- Mine closure => long term risk / liability





1. Modern mining => larger amounts of solid waste

	Cu
In the past: 1,000,000 tons of ore (often underground)	2 %
Modern: 4,000,000 tons of ore (often open cast)	0.5 %



■e.g. Sweden: >80 % solid waste is from mining.

Types of mining waste

Overburden &
Waste rock





Tailings



What do we do with mining waste?

Waste rock and overburden

- Use or recycle often appropriate and possible within mine site; but to a very minor extent outside.
- Backfill in underground workings and open pits sometimes possible.
- Safely store normal procedure.

Process tailings

- Remine quite common for old gold mines.
- Use very seldom possible.
- Backfill in underground workings and open pits sometimes possible.
- Safely store normal procedure.

2. Contamination

Process chemicals

Metals (from ore or waste rock)

■ Acid Rock Drainage $2FeS_2 + 7O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 2Fe_2 + 4SO_4^{2+} + 4H^+$

Nitrate / ammonia from undetonated explosives

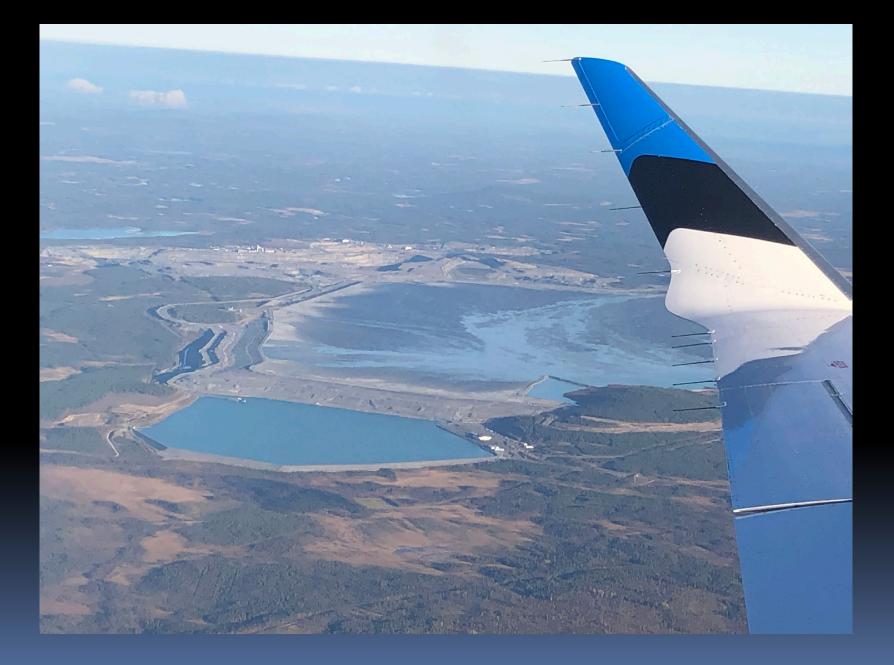
Possible to reduce contamination with modern techniques and management

 Abandoned mines in Sweden (pre 1969):
Flow of metals to surface waters -100:s tons/yr

 Large Swedish mine (Aitik): ~40 Mt/yr and with discharge permit (Cu) = ~20 kg/yr





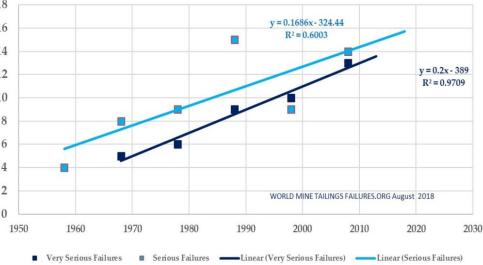


3. Failures of tailings storage facilities





Fig 1 VERY SERIOUS & SERIOUS TSF FAILURES 1958-2017



Graph copied from https://worldminetailingsfailures.org/



4 Aug 2014, Mt Polley - Imperial

5 Nov 2015, Fundão/Mariana — Samarco

25 January 2019, Feijão/Brumadino -Vale

Mining and Tailings Safety Initiative

- Church of England Pensions Board
- Swedish Council of Ethics of the AP Funds

Global Tailings Review & Standard







GlobalTailings Review.org

Draft: 6 Areas, 17 Principles & 77 Requirements

1 – Knowledge Base Social, economic and environmental Downstream area Location / alternatives **4 – Management & governance** "Accountable executive", "Responsible Tailings Engineer" Grievance mech.

2 – Affected communities "Human rights due diligence process" Respect for individuals

3 – Technical issues / monitoring Assume extreme risk: Design, construction, monitoring, rehabilitation **5 – Emergency response** Plan Build capacity Cooperate

6 – Public disclosure & access to info. Systematic response Full transparency

Up-stream vs. downstream

