Challenges Of Mine Remediation Programmes In Developing Countries – A Life Cycle Perspective



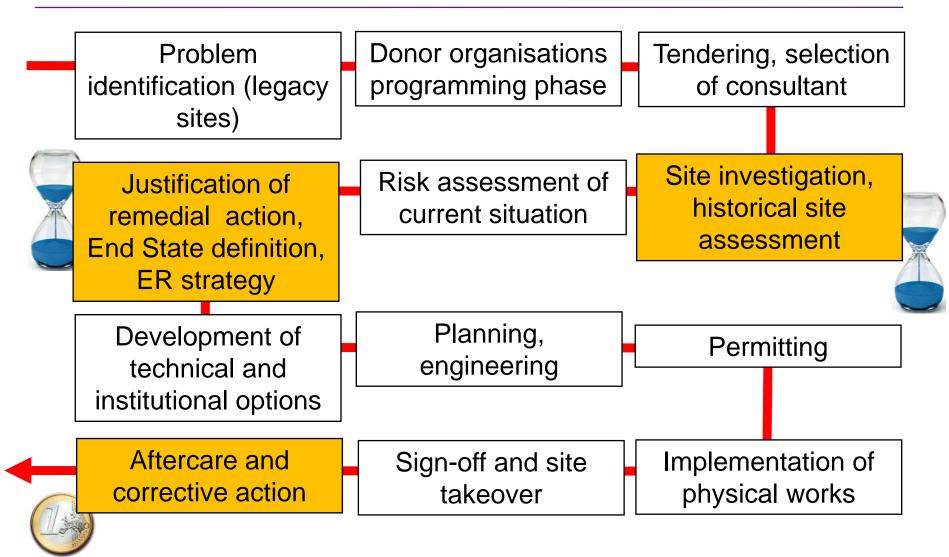




- Experience and lessons learnt from 20 years as a consultant in mining/resource-related ER projects in developed and developing countries
- Critical steps in ER projects that take many years and require substantial aftercare in developed countries cannot be fasttracked and considered a walk-away situation in developing countries
- This contribution aims to raise awareness among Project Beneficiaries and funding agencies alike
- Internationally funded projects in developing countries are often pilot projects – even more important to learn lessons



## Critical phases in the ER Project Lifecycle





## Lessons learned and recommendations

- Site characterisation decisive for entire ER Project
  - Usually no data available, or in insufficient quality
  - Historical site data often held back by host countries
  - Plan 15 months for a best practice baseline and site characterisation
- Justification of remedial measures, End State definition
  - Despite exaggerated stakeholder expectations most often radiological risks CANNOT justify remedial action, but more mundane reasons can (geotechnical, erosion,...)
  - Legal framework often prescriptive, not ALARA/risk based
  - Discussion with all stakeholders requires substantial time plan 12 months
- ► Aftercare
  - Despite low-maintenance design, aftercare is required
  - Training programs and monitoring are useless without the means for corrective action
  - Most often developing countries are expected to provide for monitoring and maintenance but that's simply unrealistic – provide funding for after-care





Plan at least 3 years for ER project from contracting the consultants/engineers to delivery of a high quality remediation design accepted and understood by all relevant stakeholders

Build a long-term funding component into an ER project, otherwise it will just not be done and remediation success will be partly undone.