

How sustainable mining practices are giving back to people and the planet

By Simon Norton 26 Mar 2020

Historically, mining hasn't always had the best reputation when it comes to looking after the environment, its workers, or the communities in which it operates. Justifiably so too. Around the world, mining activities have contributed to erosion, sinkholes, loss of biodiversity, and the contamination of soil, groundwater, and surface water. And, at a societal level, the impact of South Africa's migrant labour system (initially driven largely by mining activity) is well documented.



Vedanta's Gamberg zinc operation

As the industry comes to terms with its impact on both people and the planet, however, mining companies are adopting new, more sustainable approaches. South Africa is no exception, with several miners taking world-leading approaches to environmental and community sustainability.

Were these practices to be adopted by the industry as a whole, it wouldn't only benefit the environment and local communities, but also contribute to mining's long-term viability.

A vital industry

While mining might not have quite the same heft in the South African economy as it once did, it is still a vital industry, accounting for the majority of exports and <u>employing nearly five percent</u> of the country's workforce.

But as new opportunities for mineral extraction present themselves, mining houses are having to think beyond that traditional role and provide innovative environmental and community practices in the areas they operate in.

Interestingly, some of the best examples of this don't come from miners of South Africa's traditional powerhouse metals (gold and platinum), but of zinc.

Take Vedanta Zinc International (VZI)'s Gamsberg mine in the Northern Cape, for example.

Officially <u>inaugurated</u> in February 2019, the mine was labelled "a breath of fresh air" by President Cyril Ramaphosa, and not just because of the vital economic impact the mine will have on the Northern Cape and South Africa as a whole (it's expected that Gamsberg will see more than \$1bn of investment in the local mining industry).

In a traditionally male-dominated field, for example, Vedanta aims to have a 30% female workforce by 2021. It is also investigating the feasibility of a smelting and refinery facility, which could have positive impacts on manufacturing and other industries down the line.

Environmental sustainability

Vedanta's Gamsberg project (and, indeed, its nearby Broken Hill Deeps operation) also show what is possible environmentally.

With the mine situated in the delicate Succulent Karoo Biome, the company took an approach that it describes as going "beyond compliance" in setting up the mine.

Where possible, alternate locations were found for access roads, waste pits, and processing facilities in order to limit damage to the environment. Additionally, sensitive areas were fenced off and demarcated, 77,000 plants were translocated for use in concurrent rehabilitation. Ultimately, once mining ends and the area's surface is restored, these plants (together with some 360,000 seeds) can be replanted.

Finally, 40,000 hectares of land with similar topographical features were identified to be used as an offset area.

This kind of approach marks a stark break from the kind of rehabilitation practices previously practised by the industry, which tended to focus on a small number of species.

Forget short-termism

Projects such as Gamsberg show what's possible when mining companies put the environment and communities at the top of their priority lists. But in order to see the benefits of such an approach, the industry as a whole needs to de-prioritise short term wins.

That shouldn't be too much of a challenge. Mining, after all, requires long-term investment from the get-go.

By expanding that mindset into their operations, their interactions with the communities they operate in, and their postmining rehabilitation efforts, mining houses can contribute to a more sustainable future for all.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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