Best Practices





Ludovic Bernaudat
Water Management Unit
United Nations Industrial
Development Organization
L. Bernaudat @unido.org

Definitions



The term <u>artisanal & small-scale miners (ASM)</u> encompasses all small, medium, informal, legal and illegal miners who use <u>rudimentary</u> processes to extract gold and other minerals from secondary and primary ores

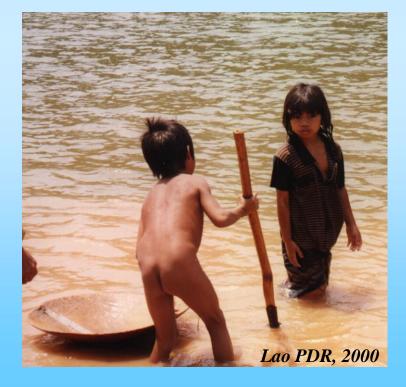


Numbers



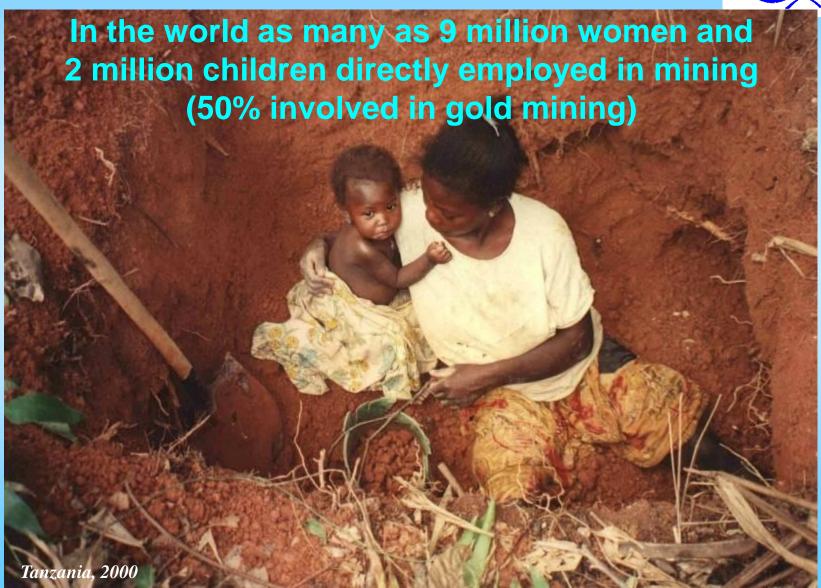
About 30 million artisanal and small-scale miners (ASM) extracting more than 30 minerals from secondary and primary ores in virtually all developing countries





Numbers





Definitions

This is the biggest gold rush the world has ever seen

- 15 million artisanal miners producing 300-400 tonnes Au/a in 70 countries
- About 50 million people directly and indirectly involved in artisanal gold mining



Causes of poor practices



- Disorganisation & Transience
- No technical assistance
- Lack of education
- Inadequate Regulations
- Financial Barriers
- Lack of Support from Mainstreams of Society
- POVERTY



Environmental Problems Caused by Artisanal Gold Mining



- Water siltation
- Landscape degradation
- Destruction of habitats
- Loss of organic soil
- Deforestation
- Mercury pollution



Why Mercury in ASM is a Problem?



 Worldwide >1,000 t/a Hg is used and lost by artisanal miners or 1/3 of the global Hg consumption for all uses (total Hg use for chlorine, batteries, catalyst, dental, lightning, etc. = 3,290 tonnes/a)

 Miners who use mercury and community members suffer severe neurological problems



Miners Are Not Aware of the Dangers of Hg



 Water is also used for fish farming, drinking, bathing.

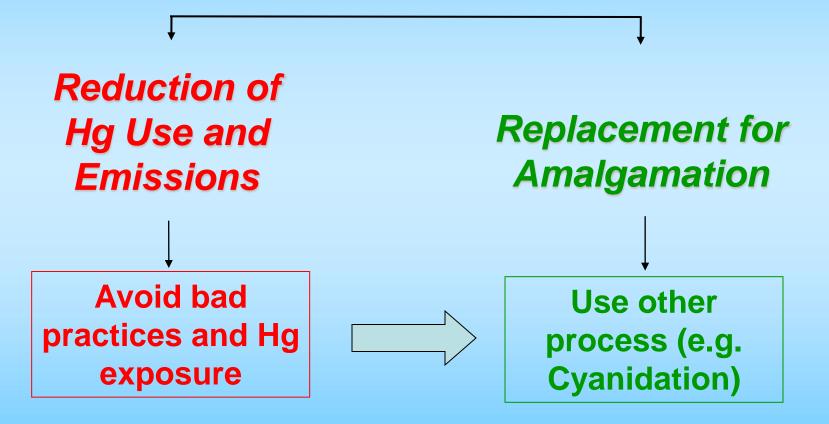
 Mercury is freely available, used in the miners' backyard





Solutions Being Introduced





Short-term

Long-term

Ore Processing Bad practices

UNIDO

Whole ore amalgamation





Ore Processing Bad practices

UNIDO

Copper plate amalgamation



Ore Processing

More efficient and better practices

Concentration of the ore



Ore Processing More efficient and better practices

Controlled amalgamation





Amalgam burning Bad practices



Open air retorting



Amalgam burning Good practices



Locally made retorts (1)

wet sand is added to seal



Gold comes yellow as amalgam has contact with enameled dish

Amalgam burning Good practices



Locally made retorts (2)





Problems faced



Education/Training is not Trivial

- Miners cannot afford to stop their activities to "be educated"
- Miners learn by example
- Miners must decide what is good or not for themselves...not us
- Miners move from one site to another
- We need to spend more time with the miners

Solutions

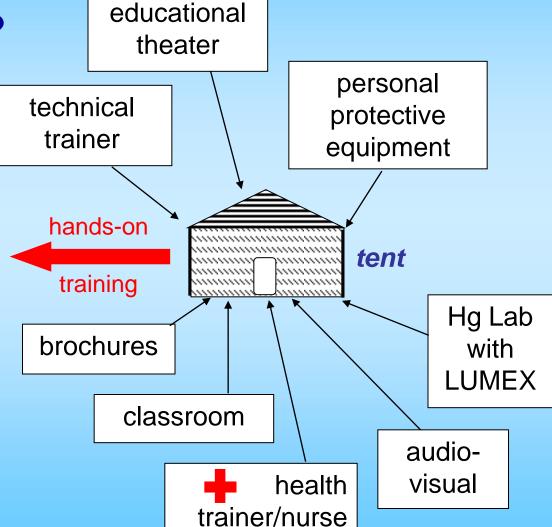
Reaching out to the miners is essential

What is a TDU?

container, truck or trailer

mineral processing and amalgamation equipment

SOLUTIONS





Training the Trainers

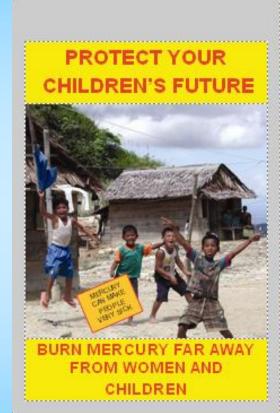


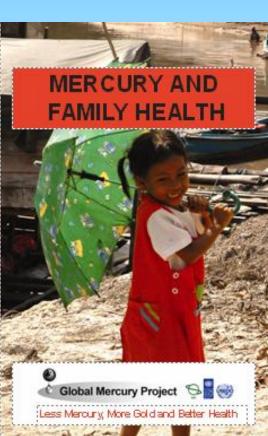












Awareness Campaign Focused on Groups at Risk

Conclusions



- Important to introduce immediate <u>MEASURES</u> to reduce mercury exposure and emissions
- Actions must be bottom-up and top-down



Brazil, 2007 US EPA fume hood for gold shops



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