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sustainability consulting + software

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

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70th LCA Discussion Forum, ETH Zürich Social LCA – Challenges and solutions in application and implementation November 22, 2018



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



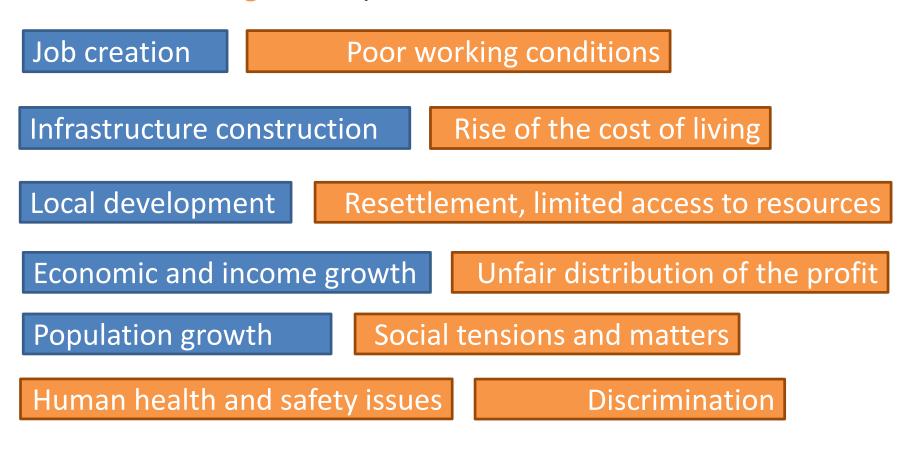
Challenges – social issues in mining

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



Challenges – social issues in mining

Positive and negative impacts





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

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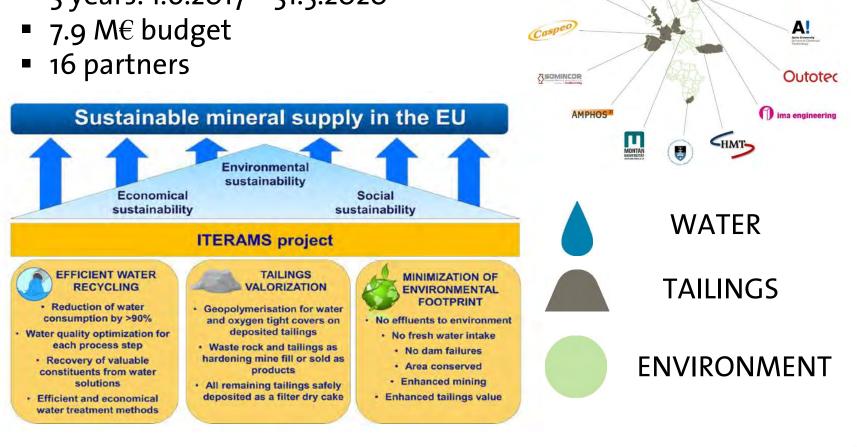
AngloAmerican

brgm



Integrated Mineral Technologies for more Sustainable Raw Material Supply

- H2020 issue "Sustainable selective low impact mining"
- 3 years: 1.6.2017 31.5.2020





The ITERAMS project

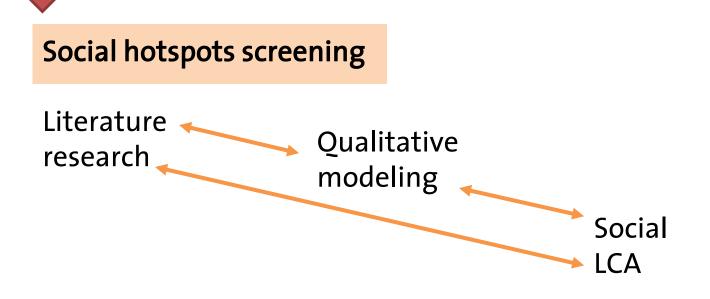
- Sustainability assessment
- Environmental
- Cost



1st step

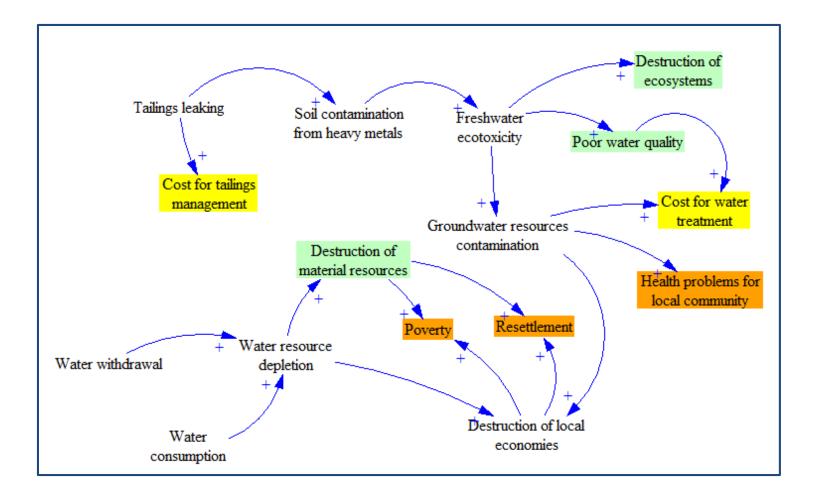
Local communities

- Social perception
- Communication channels
- Communication action plan





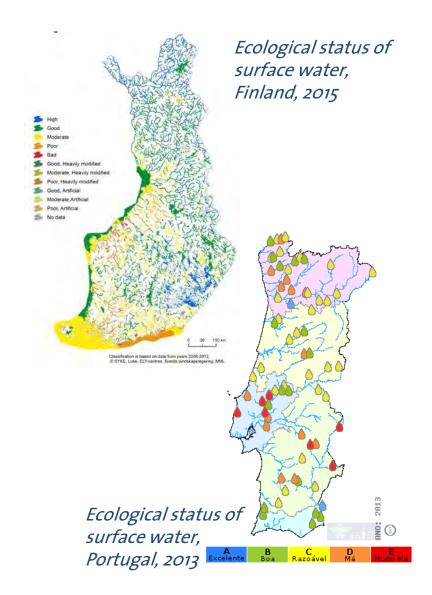
Understanding – a qualitative model





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:

- 1. Define social risks (without upstream chain)
- 2. 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	Discrete Contemporary 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	Distance Series
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	💷 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	💷 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

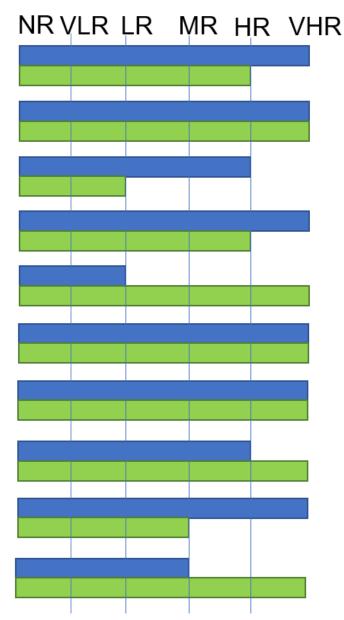
Corruption and bribery

Anti-competitive business practices

Non-fatal accidents

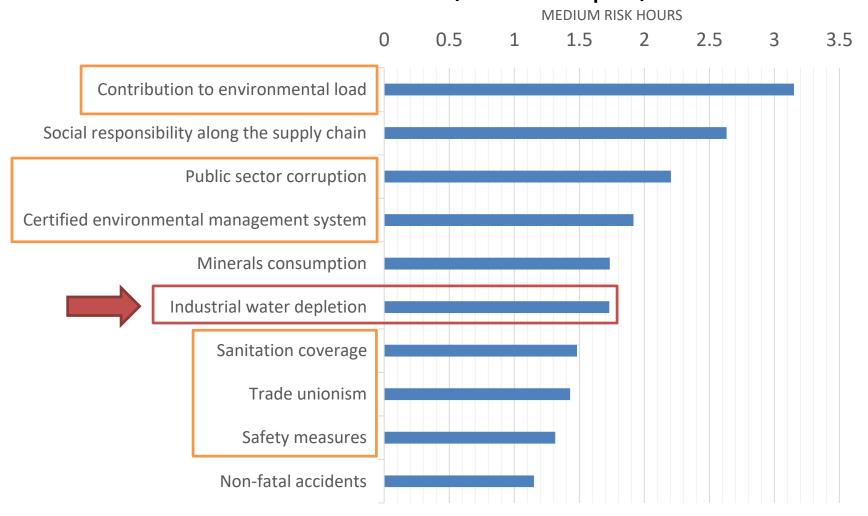
Fatal accidents

Women discrimination



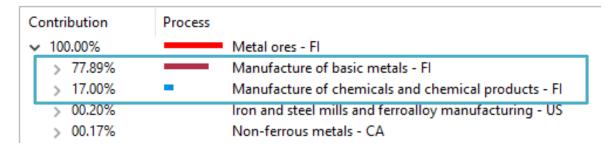


• Metal ores, Finland, PSILCA (1 USD output)

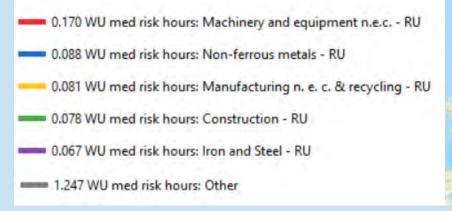




• Industrial water depletion, metal ores mining sector, Finland

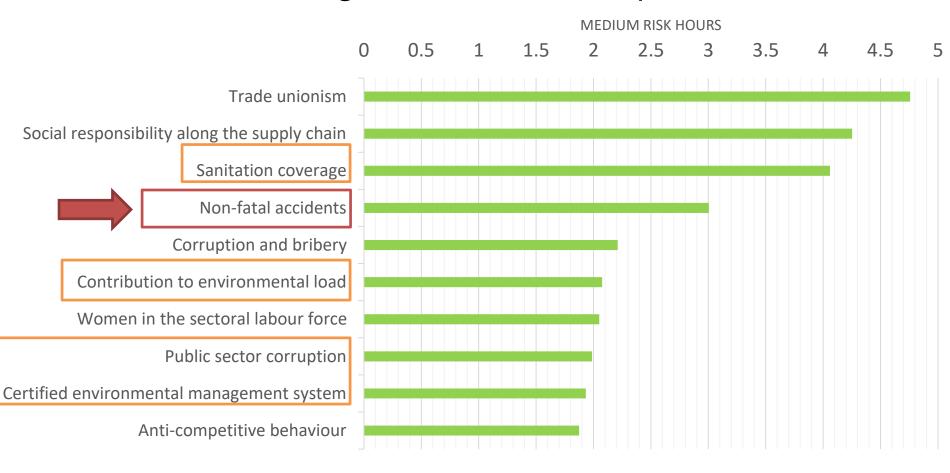


Direct process contribution to industrial water depletion



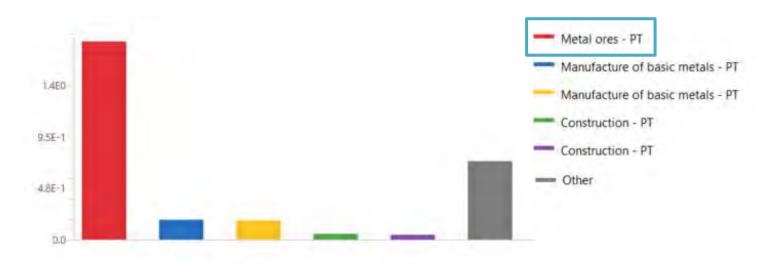


• Metal ores, Portugal, PSILCA (1 USD output)





• Non-fatal accidents, metal ores mining sector, Portugal

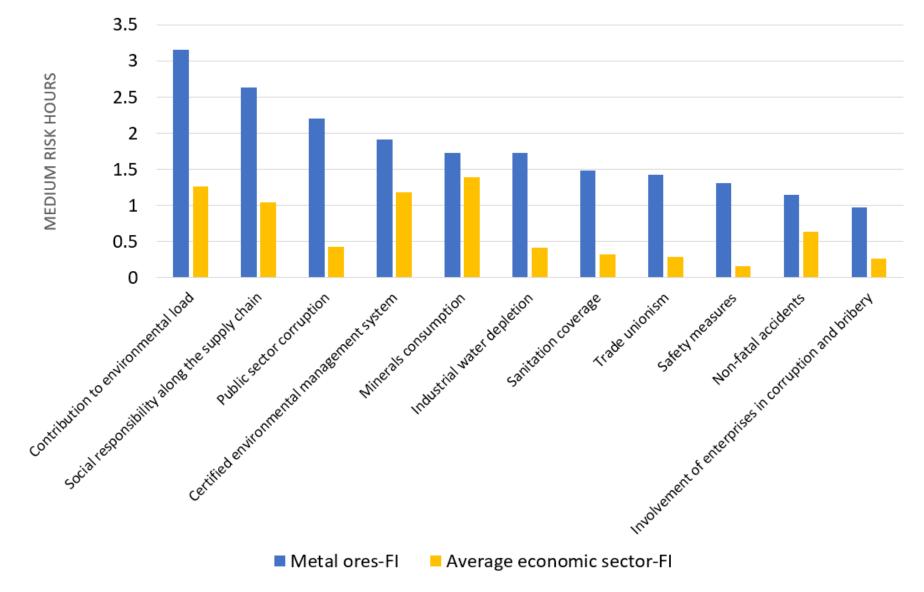








3. Comparison with an average country sector







4. Social and governance situation

Worldwide Governance Indicators	Finl	and	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

"Estimate of governance ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance" (World Bank 2017)

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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						
Number of cases of non-fatal accidents						
Risk of non-fatal accidents (qualitative assessment)		select	-	ect	select	select
Fatal accident rate			k			
Number of cases of fatal accidents		High risk Medium risk				
Risk of fatal accidents (qualitative assessment)		Low risk		lect	select	select
Spending on locally based suppliers		Very low risk No data			•	
eneral information: Rate of non-fatal accidents at workplace						
		select	sel	lect	select	select

Additional information

Outputs

#/yr and 100k empl.	Flow	Amount	Unit
0-<750 = very low risk; 750-<1500 = 1	Fo Public sector corruption; very low risk	0.00563	📼 h
1500-<2250 = medium risk; 2250-<30	Fø Rate of fatal accidents at workplace; very high risk	0.00563	📼 h
>3000 = very high risk; no data	Fa Rate of non-fatal accidents at workplace; high risk	0.00563	📼 h
-	Fo Right of Association; no risk	0.00563	📼 h
	0-<750 = very low risk; 750-<1500 = 1	0-<750 = very low risk; 750-<1500 = 1	0-<750 = very low risk; 750-<1500 = 1





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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