ISO/TR 24419-2:2023-10 (E)

Mine closure and reclamation - Managing mining legacies - Part 2: Case studies and bibliography

Co	ntents	5	Page				
Fore	eword		vi				
Intr	oductio	on	vii				
1	Scon	De	1				
2	-	native references					
3 Terms and definitions							
4	Design engagement process for the Giant Mine remediation project, Yellowknife						
4		hwest Territories, Canada	1				
	4.1	Aspect of managing mining legacies					
	4.2	Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved	1				
	4.3	Steps involved and expertise/stakeholders involved	2				
	4.4	Evaluation of performance of this initiative	2				
	4.5	Key learnings for others	2				
5	Mining legacy program performance evaluation and reporting — British Columbia						
		Canada					
	5.1	General					
	5.2	Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved	3				
	5.3	Steps involved and expertise/stakeholders involved	3				
	5.4 5.5	Evaluation of performance of this initiative	3				
_			J				
6	Remediation of the abandoned mines in the South Alligator uranium field, Northern						
	6.1	ritory, Australia Aspect of managing mining legacies					
	6.2	Background					
	6.3	Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved					
	6.4	Steps involved and expertise/stakeholders involved					
	6.5	Evaluation of performance of this initiative	4				
	6.6	Key learnings for others	4				
7	Valuing traditional knowledge within the Rum Jungle rehabilitation project,						
•	Nort	thern Territory, Australia	5				
	7.1	Aspect of managing mining legacies					
	7.2	Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved					
	7.3	Steps involved and expertise/stakeholders involved					
	7.4	Evaluation of performance of this initiative					
	7.5	Key learnings for others	6				
8	Difficulties encountered during the closure of mines prompted improvements to						
		l instruments, Mali					
	8.1	Context of case study					
	8.2	The Kalana Mine					
	8.3	The Syama Mine					
	8.4 8.5	The Morila MineKey learnings from these examples for others					
•			/				
9	Government strategy for rehabilitation of abandoned asbestos mines in South Africa						
	9.1	ca					
	9.1	National strategy for derelict and ownerless mines					

		9.3	Progress and challenges implementing national strategy	8				
			9.3.1 Legislative challenges	8				
			9.3.2 Process challenges					
	4.0		9.3.3 Technical challenges	8				
	10		ging biodiversity offsets and mining legacy rehabilitation and care, South	0				
		10.1	Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved					
		10.1	10.1.1 Opportunity for biodiversity offsets					
		10.2	Existing tools and concepts for biodiversity offsets for mining legacies	9				
		10.3	Application of tools and concepts as funding mechanisms	10				
		10.4	Application challenges	10				
		10.5	Industry and society benefits	11				
	11	Poten	itial limitations of mechanisms used to fund mining legacy programs, Western					
			alia, Australia					
		11.1	Aspect of managing mining legacies					
		11.2	Background					
		11.3	Unanticipated low interest rates					
		11.4	Key learnings for others	11				
	12		term financing of the perpetual obligations resulting from hard coal mining	40				
		in Gei 12.1	rmany					
		12.1	Historic contextOrigin of RAG-Stiftung (RAG Foundation)					
		12.3	The tasks of RAG-Foundation					
		12.4	Financing perpetual mine management obligations					
		12.5	Building up the foundation's assets					
		12.6	Supporting education, science and culture					
		12.7	The foundation's model for the future					
		12.8	Extract of statutes of relevance to RAG	13				
	13	Organising post-mining in France						
		13.1	Background					
		13.2	Introduction to post-mining legal arrangements					
		13.3	The French Mining Code					
		13.4 13.5	Progression toward mine closure and lease relinquishment					
		13.6	Post mining management by the state					
		13.7	Conclusion					
	1.4							
	14	14.1	nal review of abandoned mine land (AML) programs, United States of America General					
		14.1	Review of hardrock AML programs					
		14.3	Partnerships					
		14.4	Cost challenges					
	15	Fundi	ing and resourcing legacy nickel mine rehabilitation, New Caledonia	17				
	13	15.1	General					
		15.2	Establishment of the Nickel Fund to rehabilitate legacy mines					
		15.3	Estimating the needs of the Nickel Fund					
		15.4	Management of the Nickel Fund					
		15.5	Illustrating key challenges with reference to the Thio Valley area					
		15.6	How the Thio valley community were engaged					
		15.7 15.8	Benefits from the program in the Thio valley Progress so far in the Thio valley					
		15.6	Evaluating performance					
		15.10	Maintenance of rehabilitated sites					
	1.0							
	16	_	ening the Otanmäki Mine, Finland					
		16.1 16.2	Aspect of managing mining legacies and source					
		16.3	Steps involved and expertise/stakeholders involved					
		16.4	Evaluation of performance of this initiative					
		16.5	Key learnings for others					
- 2 -	17	Onlin	e monitoring and early alert system for tailings storage facilities (TSF), Chile	21				
- 4 -			6					

	17.1	Background	21		
	17.2	Background Transparent tailings initiative	21		
	17.3	Purpose of initiative	21		
	17.4	System design	22		
18	Public private partnership funding mode of legacy Green Golden Lake coal mining rehabilitation program, China 18.1 Introduction of China managing mine legacy				
	18.1	Introduction of China managing mine legacy	23		
	18.2	Green Golden Lake coal mining rehabilitation program	23		
		18.2.1 Background	23		
		18.2.2 Recognition of a financial problem that needed to be resolved	23		
		18.2.3 Evaluation of performance of this initiative	24		
		18.2.4 Key learning for others	24		
19	Struc	tured case studies	24		
Biblio	Bibliography				