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Mine closure and reclamation – Managing mining legacies —

Part 2: Case studies and bibliography

Fermeture et remise en état des mines — Gestion des héritages miniers —

Partie 2: Études de cas et bibliographie

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Mine closure and reclamation management*.

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Introduction

This document includes case studies and a bibliography provided by working group members and has been separated from the standard so that development of the two documents proceeded in parallel. These resources provide supporting information and illustration of various aspects of the managing mining legacy standard. While expanding upon some of the content of the guidance of the standard, it cannot be assumed that a particular strategy that was applied in one context is directly applicable to another. Not every clause in the standard has a corresponding case study. Instead, clause activities are revealed in an integrated way as they occur in practice within these cases. In addition to descriptive case studies, there are some table-format case studies toward the end, that illustrate how inventories can be structured and developed. The bibliography expands the resources available to those applying ISO 24419-1. This bibliography is not fully comprehensive of all global regions but instead are important and relevant at the time of preparation of the standard. As management of mining legacies evolves, further resources are likely to emerge. It is up to the user to adapt and apply their understandings of the ISO 24419-1 standard and this Technical Report to local circumstances.

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Mine closure and reclamation – Managing mining legacies —

Part 2:
Case studies and bibliography

1 Scope

This document is a supplementary document to the International standard for managing mining legacies (ISO 24419-1) that provides illustrative case studies and resources providing further reading. The content provided in this document covers various regions of the world as a supplement to ISO 24419-1. The purpose is to provide insight into specific case studies that show how practitioners have addressed mining legacy challenges in practice. This document does not provide instructions for managing mining legacies, but instead a resource with insights from other practitioners, thereby widening knowledge of what can be required to effectively manage mining legacies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 24419-1, *Mine closure and reclamation — Managing mining legacies — Part 1: Requirements and recommendations*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 24419-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Design engagement process for the Giant Mine remediation project, Yellowknife Northwest Territories, Canada

4.1 Aspect of managing mining legacies

This case study describes stakeholder engagement and consultation for management of a large mining legacy by the Canadian Government to addressing the historic legacy whilst also developing a collaborative engagement process. See Reference [32].

4.2 Recognition of a problem that needed to be resolved

In 1999, the Giant Mine went into receivership and subsequently became an abandoned mine under the responsibility of the Government of Canada. The roughly 50 years period of gold mining resulted in significant disturbance to the land and water, and severe impacts on the health and lifestyles of local people, especially Indigenous groups. The project developed an initial remediation plan for the site in 2007 that failed to receive wide spread public support and a subsequent Environmental Assessment

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