

Workshop on Validating the Code of Practice for Mine Waste Management and Disposal in Guyana's Small and Medium-Scale Mining

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<u>Agenda</u>

- 1- Word of welcome and opening remarks
- 2- Presentation of the Code
- 3- Instructions on workshop's methodology
- 4- Work in small groups
- **5- Plenary session**
- 6- Closing remarks

Purpose of the Workshop

Purpose:

To comment, enrich, improve, and adapt the draft Code of Practice to ensure its applicability to Guyana's mining sector.

This is <u>YOUR</u> task to provide the inputs for turning this document into a genuine Code of Practice.

Major challenges

- To make it truly amenable to small and medium-scale mining
- To keep it simple
- To keep it concise and...

To enforce it !!!!

Introduction

GGMC is required by mining regulations to publish Environmental Codes of Practice. These Codes of Practice were prepared by SNC-Lavalin with GGMC's input.

This workshop is intended to validate with the stakeholders the draft Code of Practice for Mine Waste Management and Disposal in Guyana's small and medium-scale mining.

A reminder of basic definitions

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What is a Code of Practice?

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Code of Practice:

A collection of rules and ethical principles, related to a specific field of activity describing the procedures and setting forth standards considered to be Best Practice in the said field of activity.

In large-scale mining, Codes of Practice are usually designed by and for the industry

What <u>should not</u> be in a Code of Practice:

- Limits of emission
- Toxicity levels

(regulations)

(regulations)

- Technical specifications such as height, speed, depth, strength, etc. / (guidelines)
- Recommendations on changing the law or the regulation

What should not be in a Code of Practice (cont'd):

- List of materials (guidelines or operation manual)
- Frequency of monitoring (guidelines or operation manual)
- Quantitative appraisals

What <u>should</u> be in a Code of Practice:

- General principles and orientations
- Statements of intentions
- Qualitative appraisals
- General indications on HOW the objectives will be achieved

What is a Best Practice?

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Best Practice:

« The best way of doing things »

Best practice is about preventing or minimizing risks to human health as well as adverse environmental, social and economic impacts.

Sustainable Development:

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Best Practice is one of the principal ways of achieving Sustainable Development...

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What is the difference between an environmental Code of Practice and environmental Guidelines?

Guidelines:

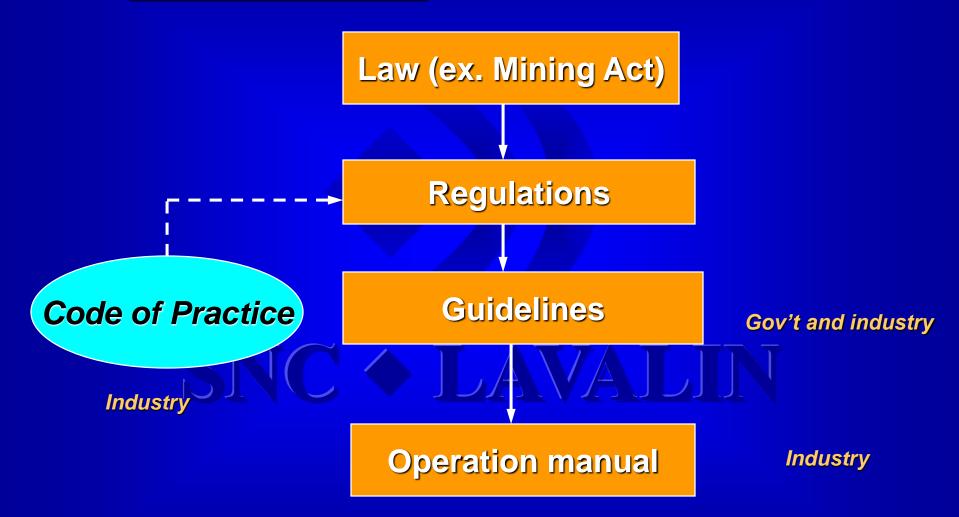
Non-binding document, generally designed to provide the user with information, explanations, guidance and help on a specific topic. It is a commonly used tool in enforcing a new regulation. The user can be the Regulator himself or the industry.

Regulation:

A type of "delegated legislation" promulgated by a state, federal or local administrative agency given authority to do so by the appropriate legislature. Regulations generally are very specific in nature, they are also referred to as "rules" or simply "administrative law".

Regulations are official rules and must be followed.

To summarize:



Framework of a Code of Practice

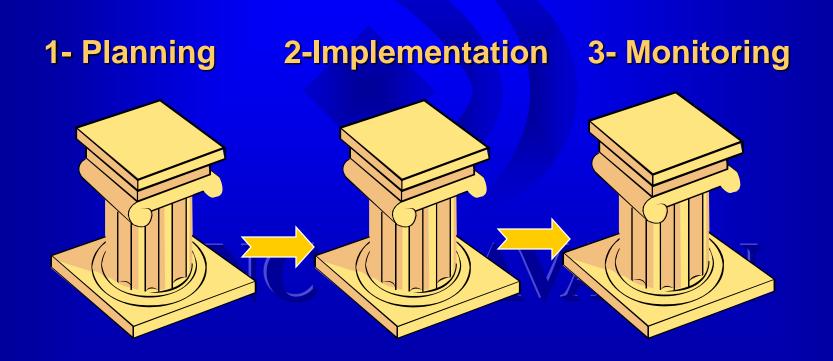
- 1. Preamble or foreword (why)
- 2. Glossary of terms
- 3. Mission and objectives (what)
- 4. Scope
- 5. Commitments and standards of practice (how)
- 6. Code implementation (how)
- 7. References

Principle underlying the Codes

The « Peter the Sixth Principle »:

Prior Planning and
Preparation Prevents Poor
Performance

The Codes' Foundations



Planning SNC > JLAWAJLIN

Planning SNC & LAVALIN

Planning SINC FAVAILIN

Design, **Preparation** Construction (dam, settling pond, dump, etc.) **Operation** (mine,tailings dam, settling pond, dump, ore,etc.) **Decommissionning** (mine, mercury, tailings dam, settling ponds,etc.) Follow up, control surveillance

Planning

Implementation

Monitoring

Code's mission statement

Foster sustainable waste management and disposal practices so as to prevent and minimize adverse environmental (physical, social and economic) impacts generated by small and mediumscale mines in Guyana, and to create a stable landform suitable for some agreed postmining land use

Code's objectives

- 1. Ensure that waste rock dumps, and overburden and topsoil piles are managed in a safe and sustainable manner through:
- Wind and water erosion control;
- Ensuring their physical stability;
- Restoration of the waste rock dumps to a condition in which they are visually acceptable to the community.

Code's objectives (cont'd)

- 2. Improve the level of awareness and education of all parties on the importance of introducing sound and sustainable mining waste management and disposal practices
- 3. Ensure that waste management and disposal practices are flexible and dynamic over time.
- 4. Ensure that waste management and disposal practices are credible and verifiable

<u>Scope</u>

- Addresses overburden, topsoil and waste rock generated within the context of land-based mining
- Does not address household waste or waste lubricants

Structure of the CoP on Mercury

Two (2) topics:

- 1. Waste dumps
- 2. Topsoil and overburden

Principles and standards of practice (Section 5)

They explain in general terms how we intend to achieve the different objectives set out in the Code's mission for each of the 2 topics

<u>Implementation (Section 6)</u>

This section is meant to provide more specific and technical information on how to achieve the objectives. In other words, it details the Standards of Practice

Information on:

- Runoff collection structures (Appendix A)
- Runoff dispersion structures (Appendix B)
- Sediment collection structures (Appendix C)
- Permanent soil stabilization techniques (Appendix D)
- Seeding and revegetation techniques (Appendix E)

These appendices have been added to the Code in order to help in implementing some of the reclamation measures proposed in it.

Instructions on Methodology

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Plenary session

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