

Sustainable mining: from usefulness to acceptability

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Mining today and for the future

Today, mining benefits from

- Better technologies
- Less environmental impact
- Good employment conditions
- Partnership with communities

But faces

- Increased needs
- More social opposition (local and global)

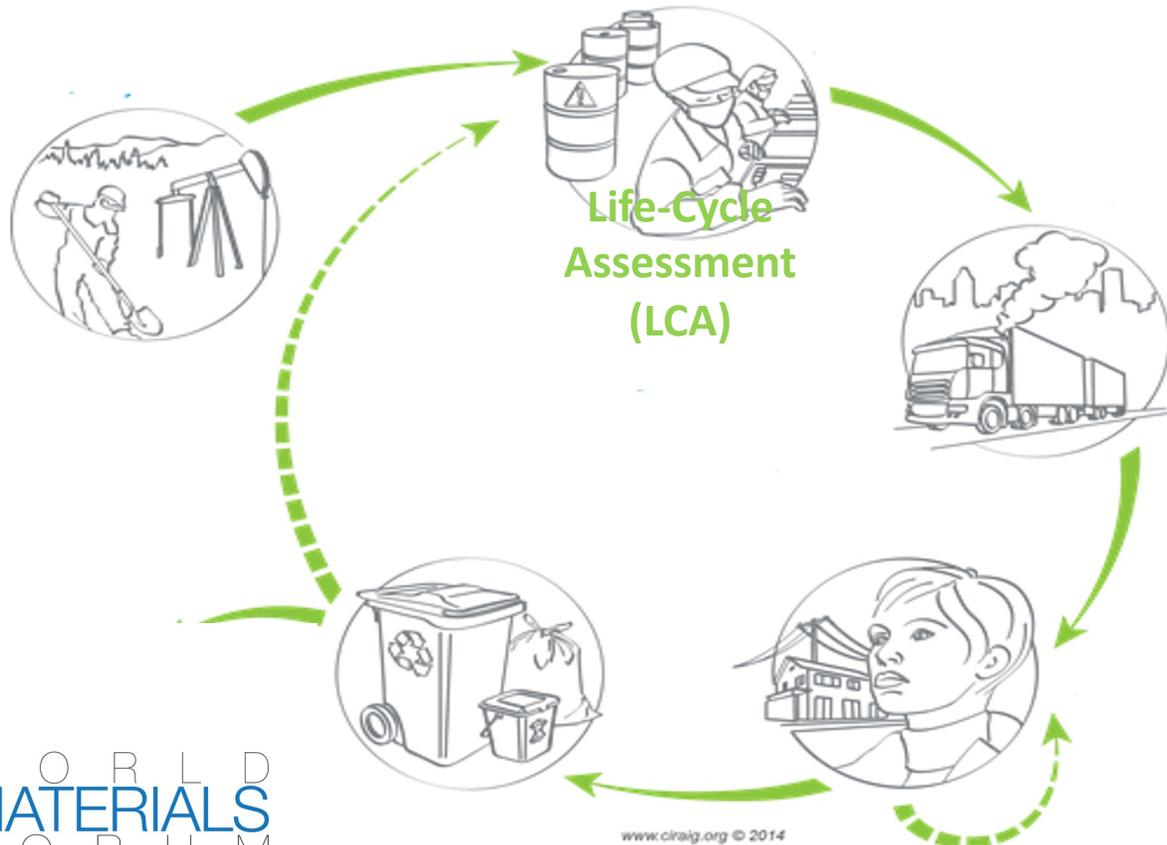
Understanding opposition in the context of increased need

Utility does not guarantee acceptability, but uselessness fosters inacceptability

The extractive industry is surprised by the opposition to mining when everyone benefits from the products derived from it.

However, the consumption of a product does not imply adherence to a production process, which is often misunderstood, and does not temper the growing demands for environmental protection.

Ex: food industry





RADIO-CANADA



Nature versus environment: the impact of the white gold rush

In Nevada, a vast natural territory is about to be sacrificed in the name of ecological transition, as a result of the global craze for lithium, a highly coveted mineral essential for the electrification of transport.

Perceptions and attitudes towards the province's mining industry (2022, Québec)



- 80% « governments should prioritize the reuse and recycling of minerals before developing more mines ».
- 68% « the mining industry generates significant negative impacts on the environment »
- 89% « the discharge of mining waste into any lake, river or sensitive ecological environment should be prohibited ».
- 87% « any breach of environmental and public health standards should be severely penalized »
- 75% « all mining projects should be banned in tourist or resort areas ».
- 82% « need for greater transparency by making public, on a mine-by-mine basis, data on revenues, profits and taxes paid to governments ».

Reputation of mining: still not a best-in-class industry

Les 20 plus grands délinquants de l'environnement

Classés par le montant total de contraventions* (\$ CAD)

RANG	ENTREPRISE	Contraventions* :	TOTAL \$	NBR.	Détails
1	Corporation Canadian Malartic / Corporation Minière Osisko		873 000 \$	33	+
2	Mines Wabush		811 342 \$	1	+
3	Hydro-Québec		596 863 \$	23	+
4	Rio Tinto		565 354 \$	20	+
5	Northex Environnement inc.		539 041 \$	3	+
6	Les Mines Opinaca Itée		400 000 \$	9	+



» BUREAU D'ENQUÊTE » ENVIRONNEMENT

Pollueurs en série au Québec: la mine d'or de Malartic est le plus grand récidiviste

Même si la mine à ciel ouvert cumule les amendes les plus salées, les manquements se poursuivent



Corporation Canadian Malartic /
Corporation Minière Osisko

Nombre d'infractions

33

Montant total des condamnations

873 000 \$



Relaunching mining activity?
For what needs?
Under what conditions?

An activity abandoned by some countries due to several factors:

Variable profitability

Social controversies

Competing uses of the land (Agriculture, Urbanization, Resorting, Tourism)

Opportunity for relaunch on a new basis?

WMF 2023: a great start...

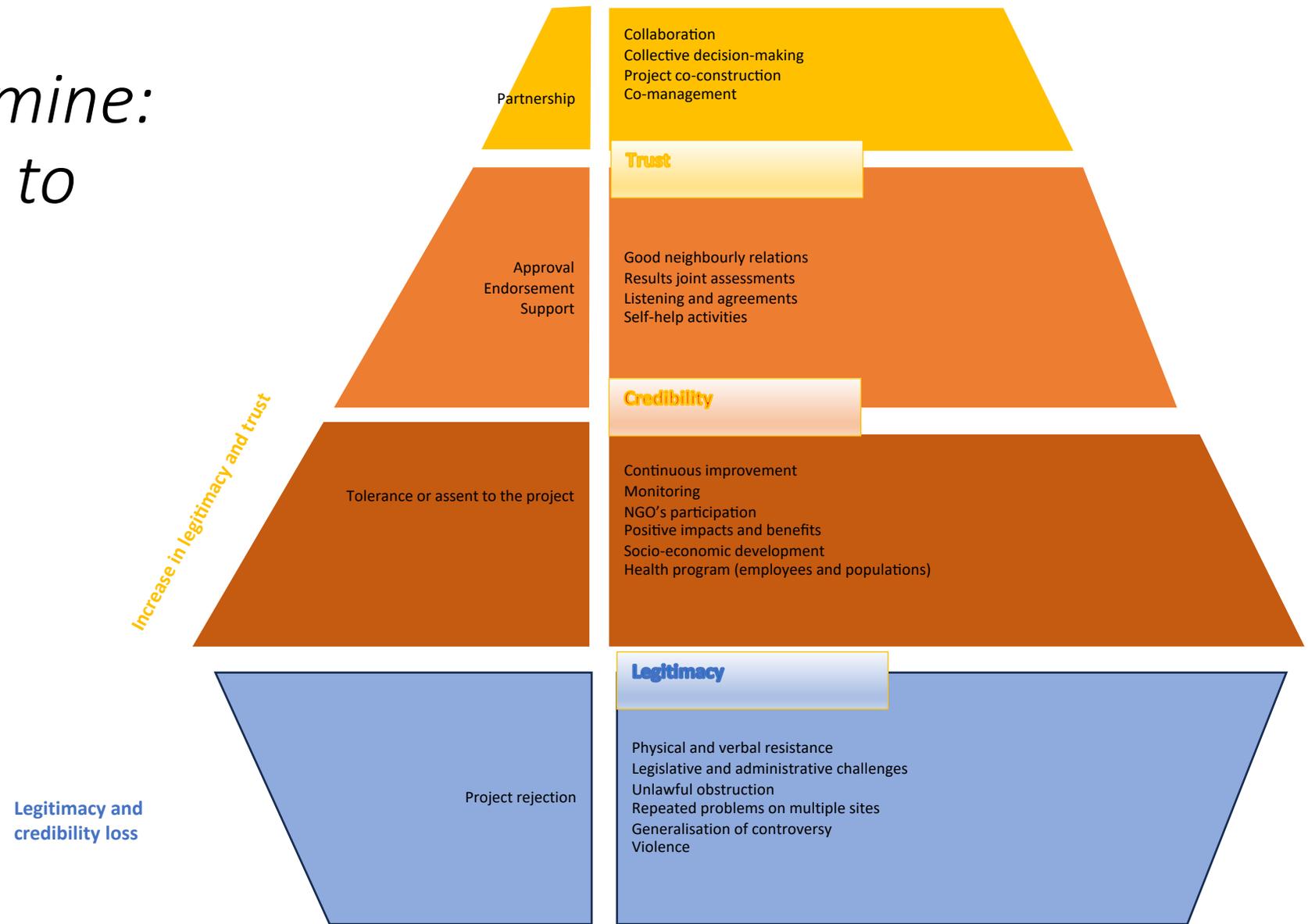


- Energy consumption
- CO2 emissions
- Water usage
- Waste in mining and refining processes

Next KPIs:

- Biodiversity loss
- Land degradation and soil loss

A collaborative mine: from opposition to partnership





Thanks