

MI5051 – Sustentabilidad en Minería

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Los desafíos de la sustentabilidad

Integrado por Andrés Rogelio Jiménez Langarica con fotografías de varios autores en www.Flickr.com



¿Desarrollo sustentable o sostenible?

- Sustentable suena más cercano al latín *sustentare* y al término inglés. *sustainable* y en Sudamérica es usado de preferencia a sostenible.
- Sustentable da una imagen de mayor relación con el medio de soporte.
- En España, se ha optado por el término sostenible.
- Según el diccionario enciclopédico *Espasa*, ambos términos son prácticamente sinónimos.

Industria Minera:

Hacia un explotación sustentable de los recursos minerales

MI5051 – MI55D

Clase 1 – 2011/02

Desarrollo Sustentable

“Aquel que puede lograr satisfacer las necesidades y las aspiraciones del presente, sin comprometer la capacidad de las generaciones futuras de satisfacer sus propias necesidades y aspiraciones” Comisión Brundtland 1987.

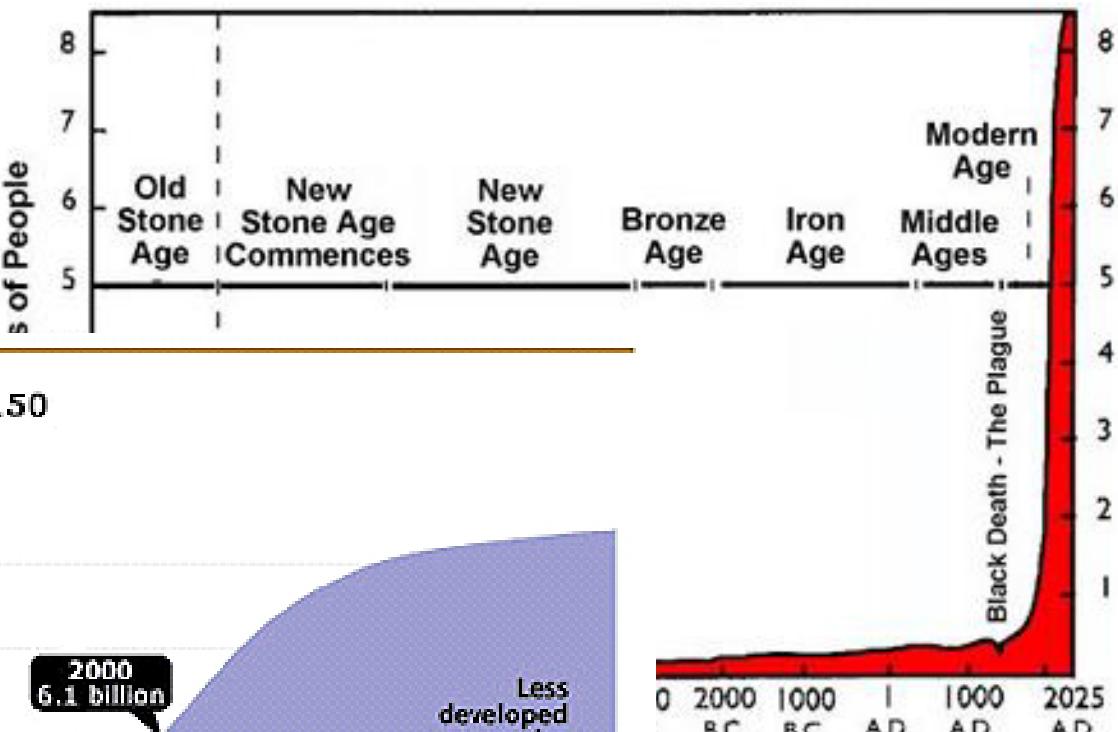
“Proceso de mejoramiento sostenido y equitativo de la calidad de vida de las personas, fundado en medidas apropiadas de conservación y protección del medio ambiente, de manera de no comprometer las expectativas de generaciones futuras” Ley 19.300 - Bases Generales del Medio Ambiente.



¿Desarrollo Sustentable?

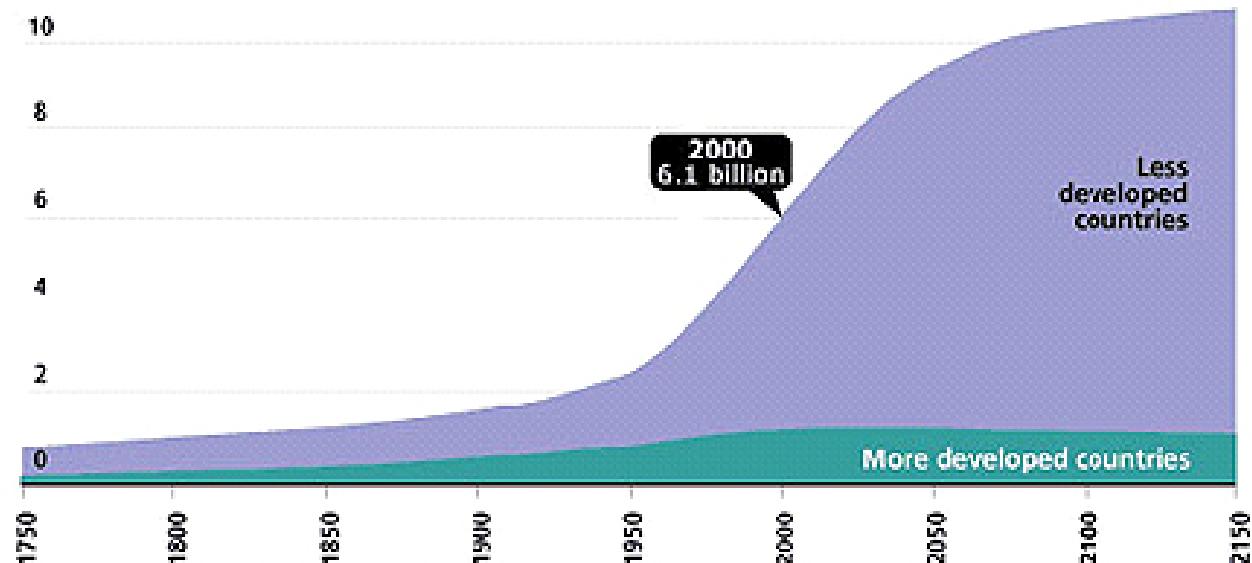
- *¿Tiene sentido hablar de sustentabilidad?*
- *¿Puede ser el desarrollo de nuestra civilización sustentable o sostenible?*
- *Segundo principio de la termodinámica: crecientes niveles de degradación cualquiera sea la eficiencia en los procesos aplicados en la transformación de materia y energía (la entropía es la flecha del tiempo; no podemos ir hacia atrás).*
- *Aumento constante y sostenido de la población mundial*

World Population Growth Through History



World Population Growth, 1750–2150

Population (in billions)



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision*; and estimates by the Population Reference Bureau.

"It Century," copyright 1994
Population Reference Bureau

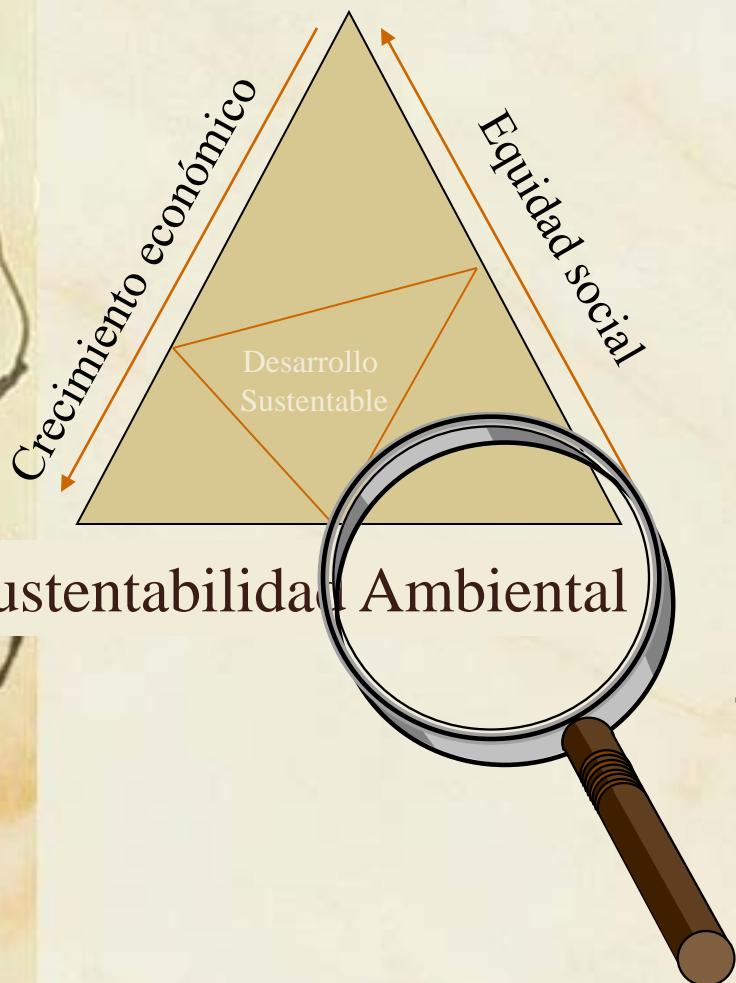


Los grandes desafíos

- *Un planeta para 8.000.000.000: ¿como asegurar un nivel de vida digno y equitativo sin poner en peligro los equilibrios esenciales del planeta?*
- *¿Como frenar el deterioro acelerado de nuestro medio ambiente?*
- *¿Cómo desarrollar una explotación responsable y “sustentable” de los recursos naturales, renovables y NO RENOVABLES?*

Sustentabilidad y recursos no renovables

Equilibrio
Económico, Social y Ambiental



↓
¿Puede ser sustentable la explotación de recursos no renovables?

¿Con que criterios podemos evaluar la sustentabilidad de los procesos mineros?



The 6 tenets of sustainability for mining

Dr. A. MacG. Robertson

1. Mining is essential for the sustainable development of mankind; to sustain the requirement for resources after application, to the extent achievable, of the three R's (*Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*).

- Planning for the sustainable mining of necessary resources is a global necessity.



The 6 tenets of sustainability for mining

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2. Mining is a temporary use of the land, usually providing a high level of economic return and local or regional development. The benefits of local and regional development stimulated by mine development can be sustained for periods extending well beyond the period of mining operations.
- **Sustainability of the economic and social benefits stimulated by the active mining period is an objective of sustainability and succession planning for a mine site.**



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3. Mining is invasive and results in changes in (or impacts on) one or more of the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the mine site. Controlling the nature of these changes, to the extent achievable, can minimize the undesirable changes.
- **Determination of the potential impacts and the optimization of mine development, operation and reclamation, to minimize these impacts, is a requirement of responsible stewardship.**



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4. Mining represents a temporary land use in a succession of uses for the mine site. The mine operator is a custodian in a succession of custodial caretakers of the site.
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- **Planning and provision for post mining sustainable land use management and custodial succession are necessary.**



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5. The mine site is integrated into local and regional ecological and social settings. Major mine site impacts and resource commodity requirements involve global interests. The management of the temporal effects of mining requires the involvement of succeeding custodians, local, regional and global stakeholders. Planning and provision for sustainable management of mining and post mining economic, environmental and social benefits, and impacts from mining, requires the input and commitment of all stakeholders.
- **Involvement of all stakeholders in the planning, execution and succession processes are necessary.**



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6. The economic, environmental and social impacts of mine development may be described by a number of indicator values. Mining at a site results in a number of gains or losses to each stakeholder. The balance for each stakeholder differs according to the list of indicator values considered by each stakeholder and their respective value bases for each indicator. Selection of the appropriate mine development, operation, reclamation and post mining sustainable use plan (mine plan) requires consideration of all stakeholder concerns and valuations.



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- Achieving a consensus decision on the mine plan requires both a platform for the exchange of technical and social information and viewpoints (to achieve universal and comprehensive understanding) and an accounting (decision making) procedure that allows for all evaluation bases.