



SUMEX Clustering Workshop
VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland
Sanna Uusitalo
16.06.2021



GOLDENEYE: EU H2020 funded project

- VTT coordinated Innovation Action
- Project duration: 05/2020-05/2023
- Consortium of 16 partners including:

3 Mining solution providers

7 Sensor companies

4 Mining sites

3 Universities

1 Research Institute (Coordinator)



PROJECT CONSORTIUM



GOLDENEYE project

Development of multisource **EO** and sensing **DATA** platform to **IMPROVE**

- Mine safety
- Environmental footprint
- Profitability

Platform is a **TOOLKIT** for the mines to **MONITOR**:

- OPEN PIT mine slope stability
- WASTE pile stability
- TAILINGS bond stability
- UNDERGROUND mine activity

Platform is a **TOOLKIT** for the mines to **IMPROVE**:

- Mineralogical mapping of mine site ground surfaces
- Mineralogical analysis of drill cores for exploration and ore processing
- Mineralogical analysis of underground mine shafts



Technologies of **GOLDEN AI platform**

EOD sensing with satellite sources:

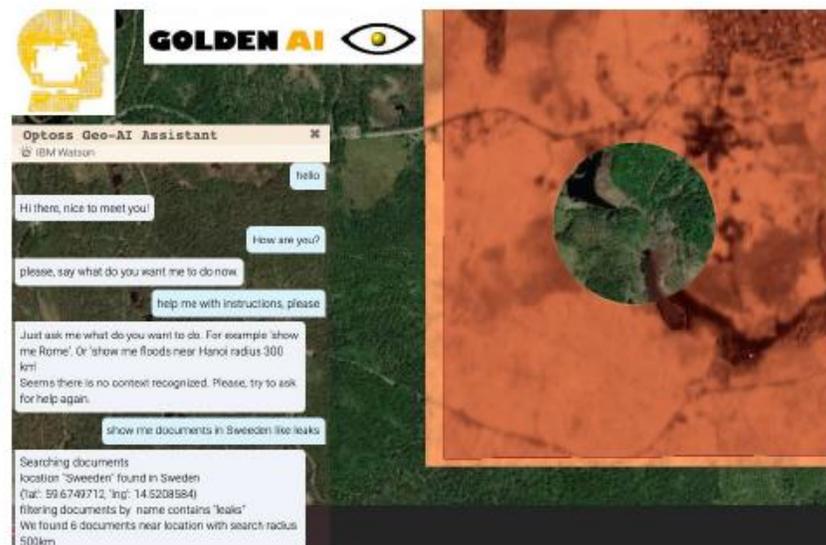
- Sentinel-1 Synthetic Aperture Radar Imagery
- Sentinel-2 Multispectral Imagery
- Sentinel-3, Sentinel-5P, Landsat-8, MODIS
- Airbus / Plejades Satellite Imagery & DEM
- TerraSAR-X Radar Imagery

➤ SAFETY:

Ground deformation and slope stability in open pit mines and tailing dams

➤ ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT:

Changes of ground cover and surface waters



**Golden AI assistant
for easy analysis**



Technologies of **GOLDEN AI platform**

Drone (UAV) based sensing:

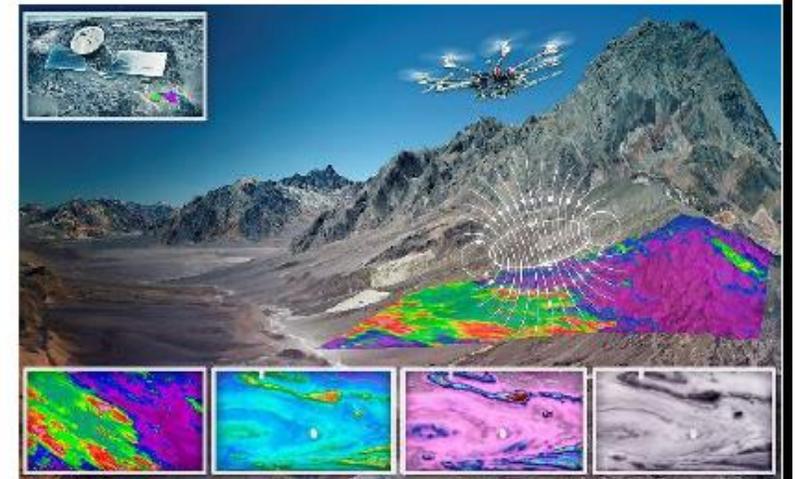
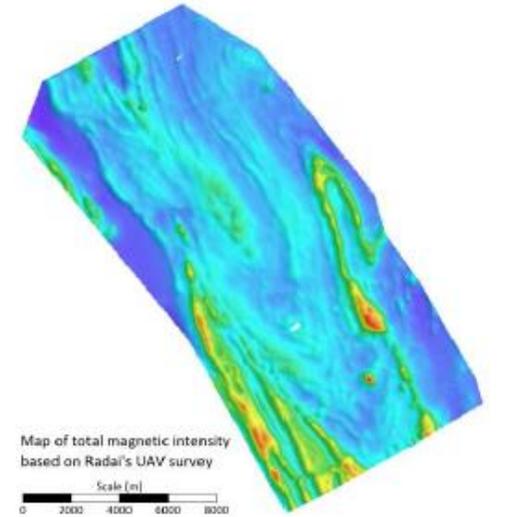
- Geophysical analysis using devices such as fixed wing drones
- Electromagnetic (EM) field measurements
- Multispectral imaging

➤ **ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT:**

Detection of contaminated lands and vegetation
Changes in land elevation

➤ **MINERAL EXPLORATION:**

Geophysical data will calibrate the satellite-based sensors for more accurate prediction of 3D geology of mine site



Technologies of **GOLDEN AI platform**

Innovative proximal sensing:

- Time-gated Raman sensor integration to drilling unit
- Time-gated Raman sensing for field exploration
- Active hyperspectral imaging for field exploration
- GNSS geolocation based on cellular positioning

➤ SAFETY:

Precise location of underground mining activities

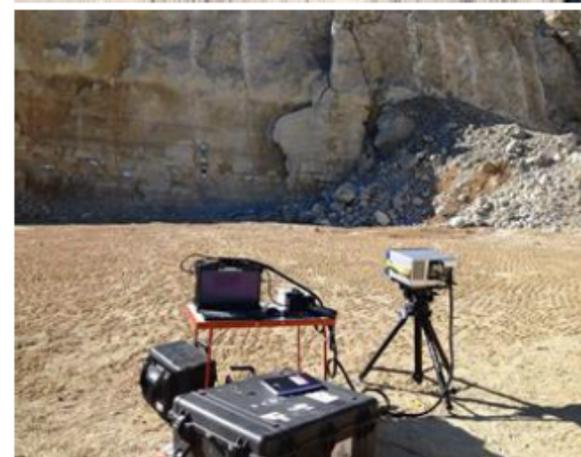
➤ MINERAL EXPLORATION:

In-situ analysis of mineralogy during ore exploration and extraction

On-site analysis of mineralogy as a reference for satellite and drone data analysis

Precise GNSS location of data recorded mineralogical data

Precise GNSS location of data gathered by underground sensors



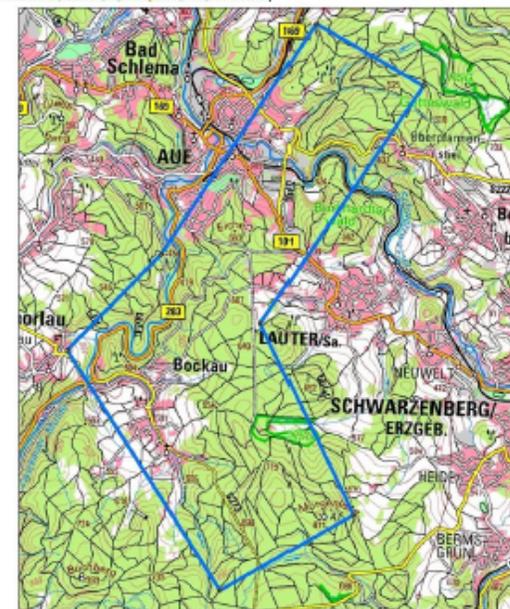
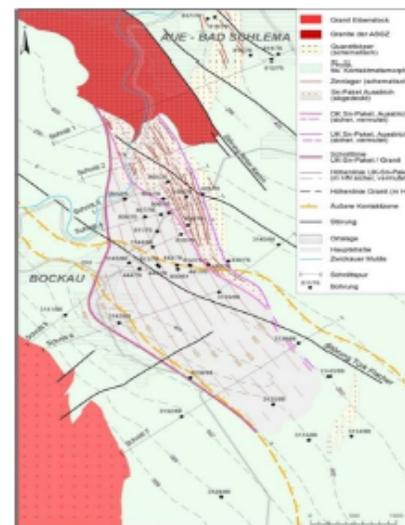
Field trials for piloting **GOLDEN AI platform**

Exploration in Germany:

- The Erzgebirge district, Bockau region
- Target for exploration are skarn-hosted Sn (tin) mineralization
- The exact location of drilling targets has not been identified
- Need for high-resolution mineralogical data

AIM: mineralogical knowledge

- Integration of high-resolution UAV data with satellite data to help to identify drilling targets
- New proximal sensors for calibration of spectral analysis



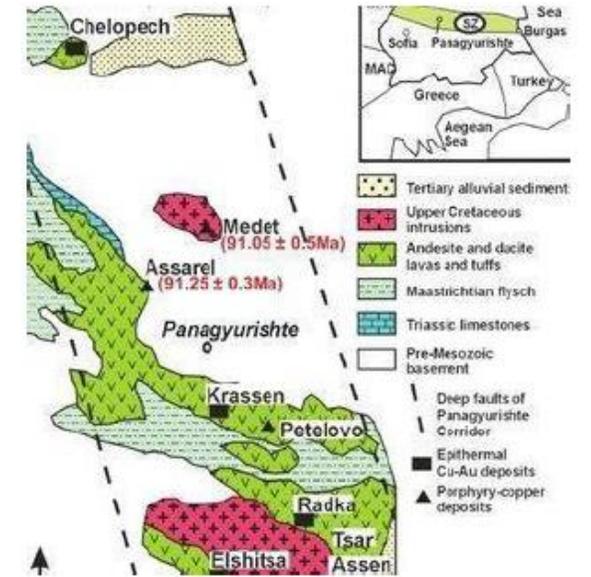
Field trials for piloting **GOLDEN AI platform**

Exploration in Bulgaria:

- The Panagyurishte ore district
- Target for exploration are porphyry-copper and epithermal gold occurrences
- The target mapping has lacked high-resolution data to identify the geometry of the alteration mineral assemblages and ore controlling

AIM: mineralogical knowledge

- IR and Multi-spectral UAV data will be produced together with GIS based maps of alteration mineral assemblages for each target
- New proximal sensors for calibration of spectral analysis



Field trials for piloting **GOLDEN AI platform**

Open pit extraction in Romania:

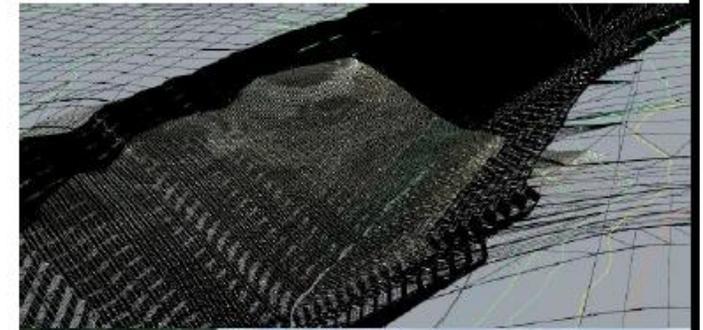
- The Roşia Poieni district
- Extraction of the copper ore
- The exact location of Cu deposit has not been found so far due to expensive drillings

AIM: mineralogical knowledge

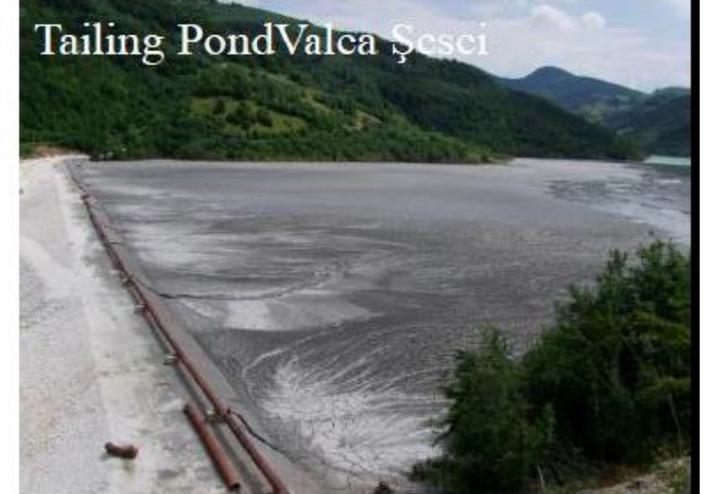
- The integration of satellite data and drone or proximity data to improve mineral predictions

AIM: Open pit mine safety

- The integration of satellite data and drone data for modelling of open pit slope stability and tailings pond stability



Tailing Pond Valca Şesci



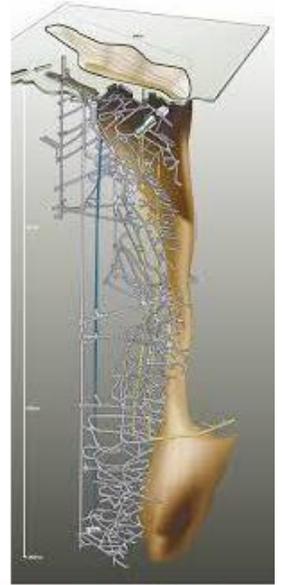
Field trials for piloting **GOLDEN AI platform**

Underground extraction in Finland:

- Pyhäsalmi deposit
- Mineralogy copper-zinc sulphide
- One of the deepest underground mines in Europe
- At the end of mine life-cycle

AIM: safety for mine re-use

- Integration of high-resolution drone data with satellite data to monitor slope integrity, both open pits and tailing ponds
- GNSS geolocation in underground mine to ensure the re-user safety



Field trials for piloting **GOLDEN AI platform**

Post Closure in Kosovo:

- The Trepča Mines Complex
- 8 tailings ponds owned by the government of Kosovo
- Target secondary raw material extraction in the tailing areas
- Heavy legacy of toxic waste

AIM: Safety and environmental monitoring

- Monitor the stability of the tailings and evaluate the degree of Acid Mine Drainage

AIM: Mineralogical knowledge

- Evaluate the secondary extraction potential of tailings

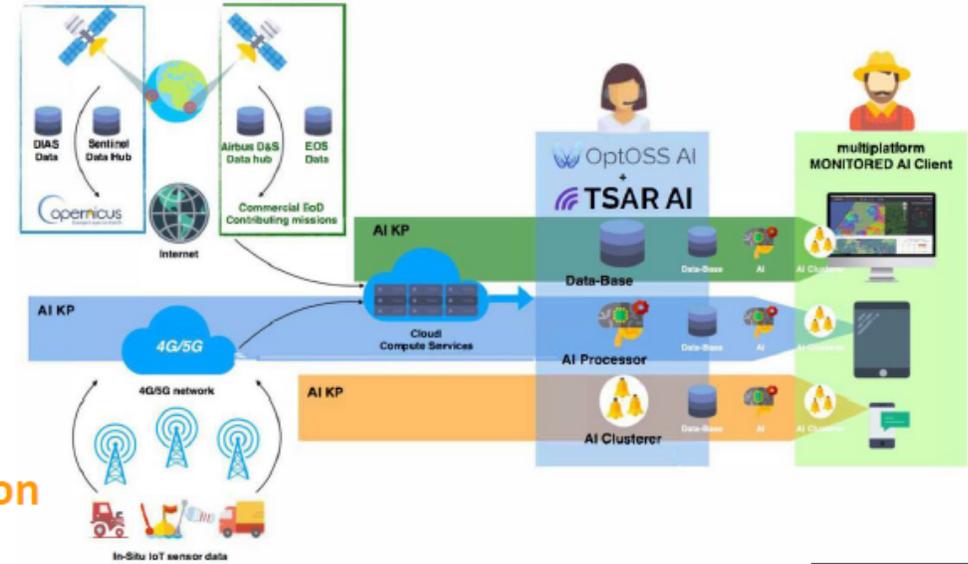


GOLDEN AI platform

EO data + Drone data + sensor data

➔ More precision into the mine site analysis

- 3D spectral data and mineralogy in extraction/exploration
- Monitor ground alterations and changes with precision
- Golden AI platform is managed using AI Knowledge Packs
 - The Knowledge Packs enable to fuse different types of data
 - The EO data analysis can be improved using the input from drones and proximal sensors
 - The aim is to get better ground/height resolution and improve mineralogical calibration
- The platform is pre-trained by different user groups: experts, administrators, operators, editors, auditors and super-users
- After training, platform **will learn to perform** data selection, preparation, processing and analysis of the time-series **autonomously**



Challenges in bringing **digitalization** and **sensing** to the mining industry

- Automation can be seen as a **threat** to employment
- New technology an additional thing **messing up the routine** and getting on the way
- There can be a history of **unsuccessful trials** with the new technologies
- Nobody wants to be the **first one** to take up a new technology
- Miners do not have **a common language** with Tech/Digi people, this causes a lot of change resistance
- New technology seems **complicated, unreliable and time consuming** to the mining people with low benefits
- Many technologies **cost money** and for the mine the benefit should reduce costs
- The benefits might be far in the future, the mine might do **cost optimization** and not take up new technology
- There is **lack of expertise** in digitalization among mines:
 - Mines would need new employees to take up the technology
 - Young people tend to have prejudice against mining industry as an interesting employer

How is **GOLDEN AI platform** tackling the challenges

- Golden AI platform integrates open data, commercial data as well as the data acquired during Goldeneye project and presents the **results as visual maps**
- Output helps mines and authorities to visualize the mining environment and track the effect of the mine to the surrounding environment
- The Goldeneye-project will provide **an open public demonstrator**, which illustrates the benefits of the Golden AI platform for mining industry
- A basis for a robust, scalable and cost efficient solution
 - **Flexible and open for new imaging and sensing technologies in the future**
- The project will arrange discussions with mines in- and outside the project consortium to seek new ways for providing a desirable digital tool

Thank you for your attention



GOLDENEYE 

The logo for GoldenEye, featuring the word "GOLDENEYE" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "E" is highlighted in yellow. To the right of the text is a stylized icon of an eye, with a black outline and a yellow pupil.

KU LEUVEN



SUMEX clustering workshop
H2020 project: NEMO

Andrea Di Maria
Lieven Machiels

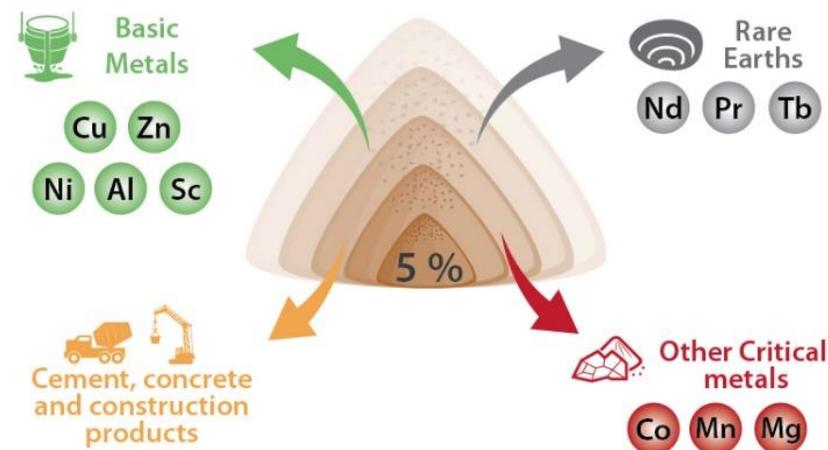
“Near-zero-waste recycling of low-grade sulphidic mining waste for critical-metal, mineral and construction raw-material production in a circular economy”

Expected benefits:

➤ Recovery of:

- 1) critical raw materials (Co, REE, Sc and Mg),
- 2) base metals (Cu, Ni, Zn, Ag),
- 3) minerals (CaO and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$),
- 4) construction raw materials for cement and concrete production.

➤ Reducing Europe’s dependence on imports.



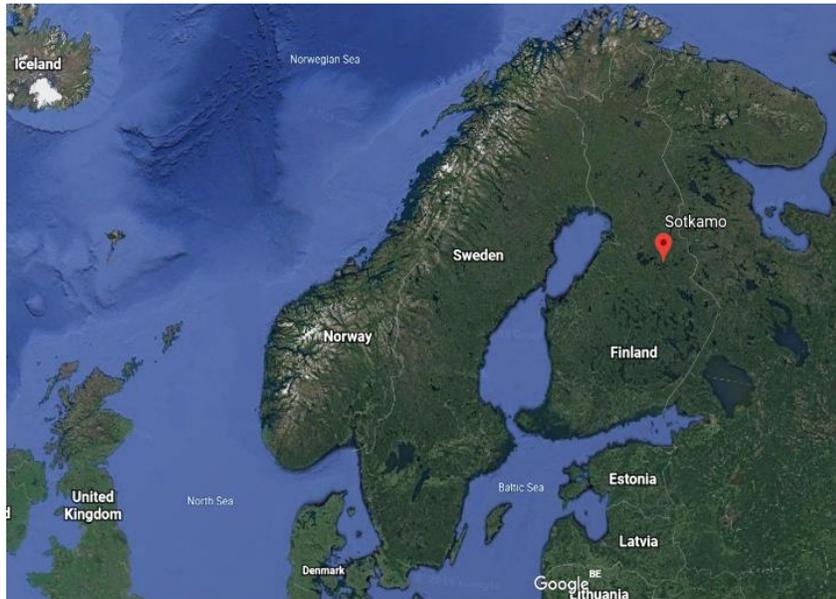
* Output products might be different depending on the case study

The NEMO project



19

Case study: Sotkamo mine (Finland)

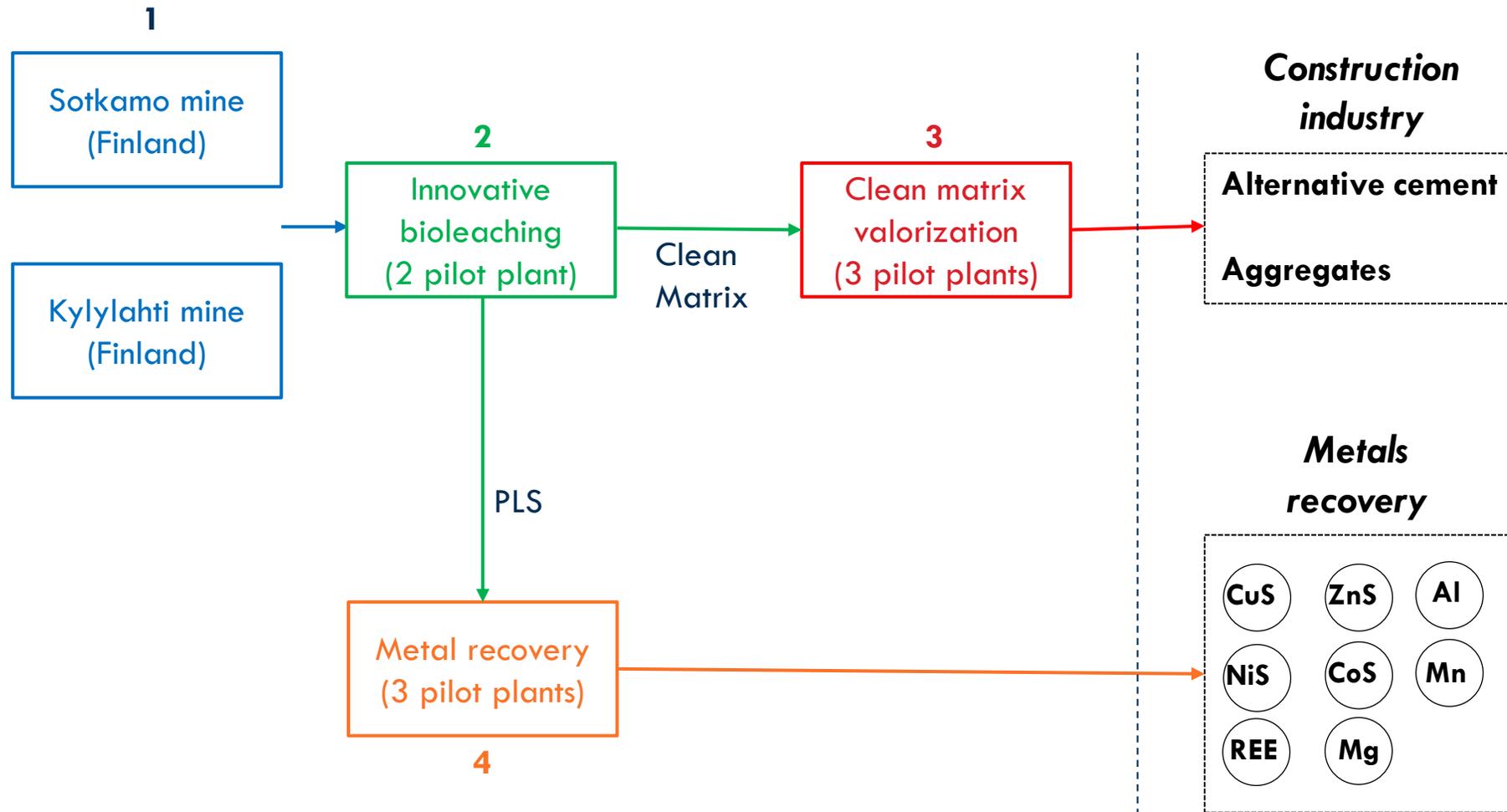


Ni-Cu-Zn-Co mine

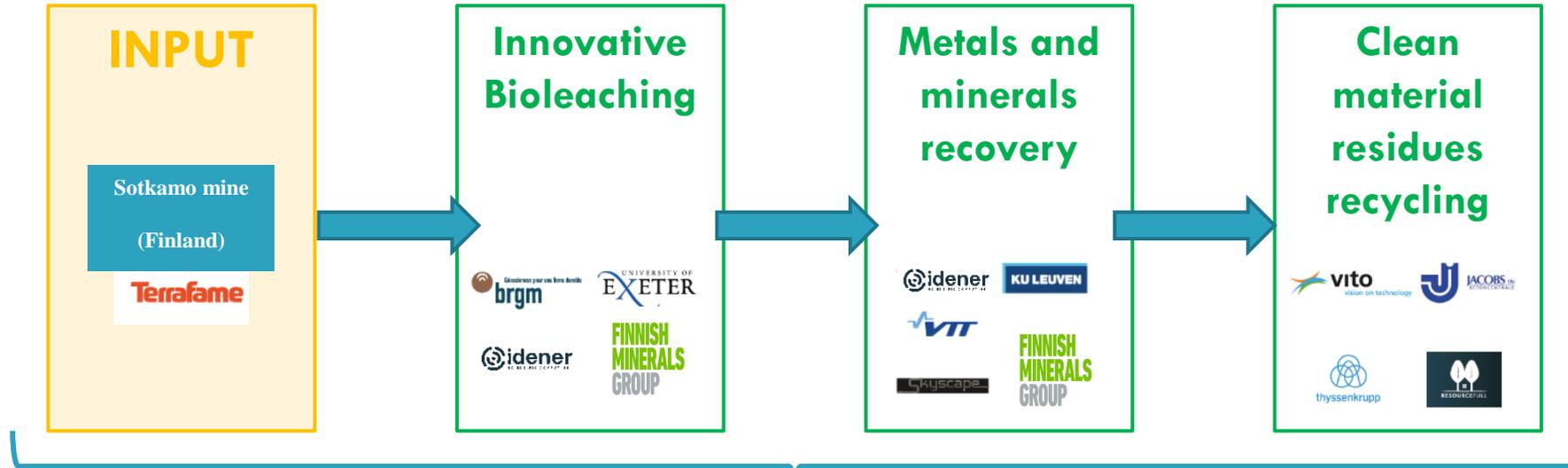
The NEMO Framework



20



The NEMO Partners



Sustainability analysis



Environment

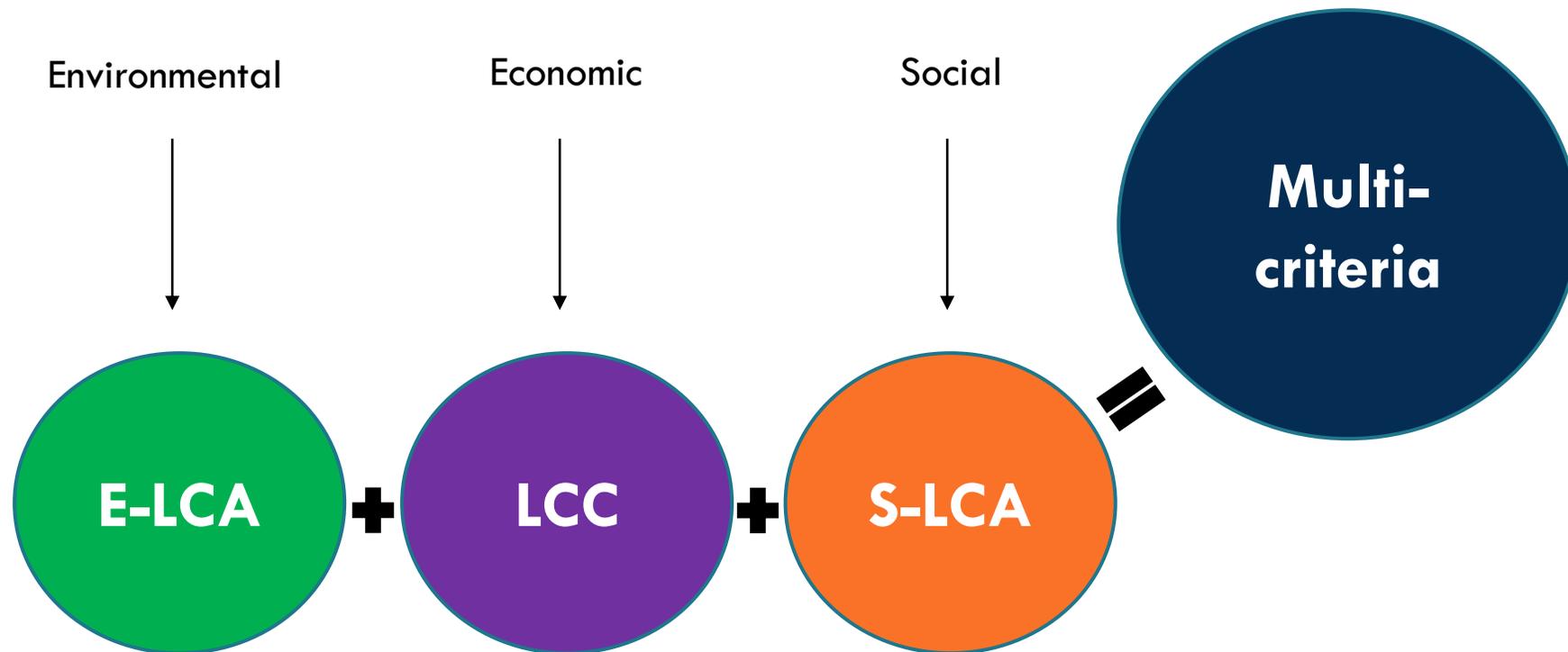


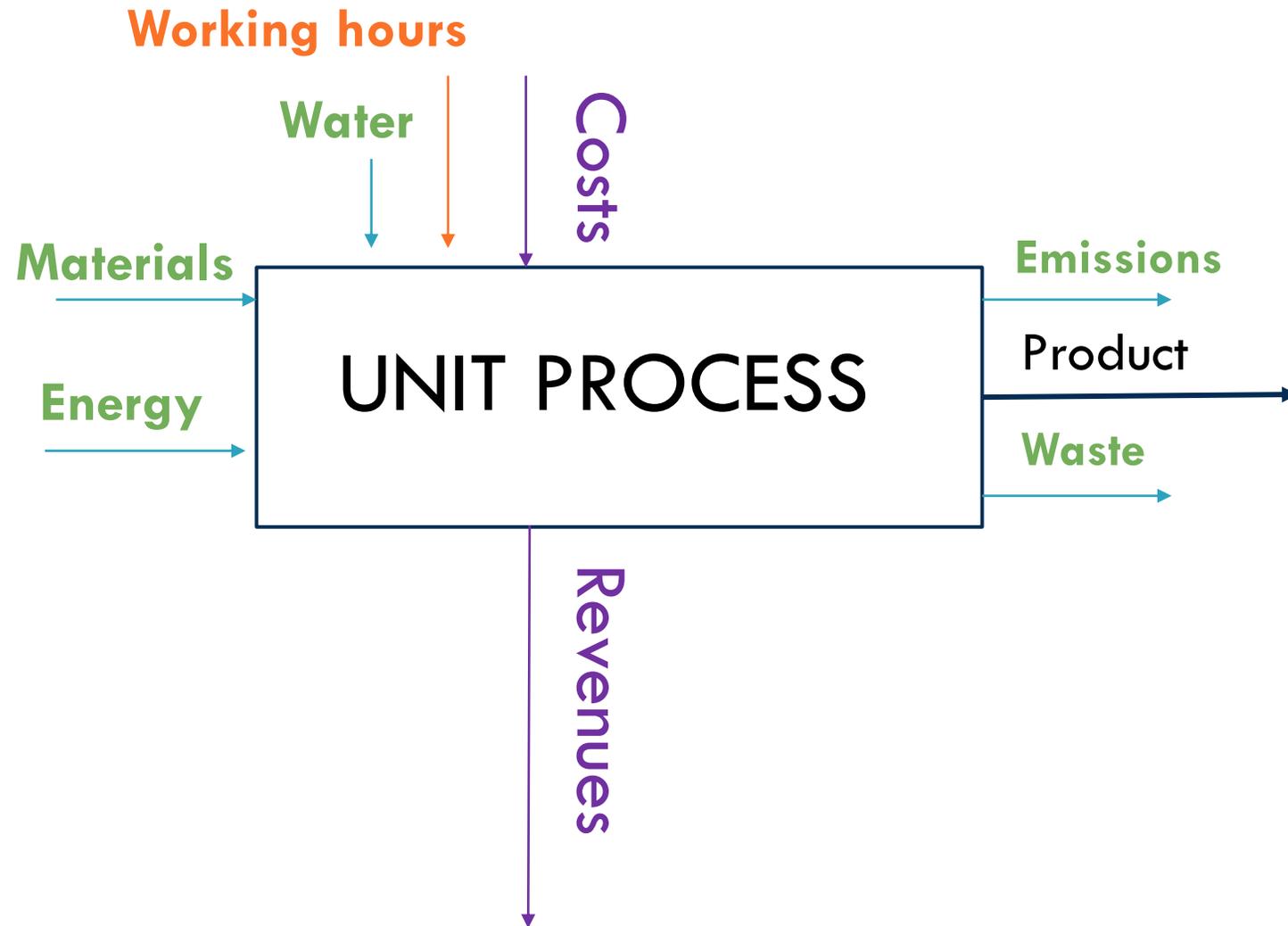
Society



Economy

Parallel analysis





The social impact assessment



PSILCA database

	Stakeholder categories	Impact categories	Subcategories	Inventory indicators	Inventory data
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Workers	Human rights	◆	▸	▬
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local community	Working conditions	◆	▸	▬
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Society	Health and safety	◆	▸	▬
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Consumers	Cultural heritage	◆	▸	▬
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Value chain actors	Governance	◆	▸	▬
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Children	Socio-economic repercussions	◆	▸	▬

Source: UNEP, 2020 Guidelines for Social Life Cycle Assessment of Products and Organisations 2020.



Some of the previously identified topics

Environment	Economy	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Air and water pollution•Use of water resources•Ecosystem alteration•Land footprint•Emissions (e.g. GHG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Capital expenditure•Operating expenditure•Reagent loss•Energy cost•Closure cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Health issues•Safety issues for public (after closure)•Stakeholder perception•Cultural impacts



How can NEMO contribute to the development of environmental-social assessment for the mining sector ?

- Focus on technology
- Integration with local data needed
- Needs for a clear metric to define social impacts
- Integration between environmental and social analysis
- Transparent communication

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

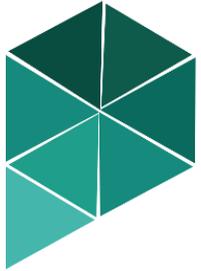


<https://h2020-nemo.eu/>



This project has received funding from the European Union's EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 under Grant Agreement No 776846





NEXT

New Exploration Technologies

New Exploration Technologies and Social Acceptance

Local understandings and perceptions

Karin Beland Lindahl , Associate professor, Political Science, Luleå University of
Technology

Leena Suopjärvi, Adjunct Professor, Sociology, University of Lapland



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European Union's Horizon 2020 research and
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Agreement No. 776804 — H2020-SC5-2017

The NEXT Project



New Exploration Technologies for a More Efficient, Economic and Environmentally Friendly Ore Exploration

NEXT WP5: Social License to Explore (SLE) and Operate (SLO)

Understanding the importance of sensitive exploration technologies (and other factors) to SLE (and SLO) in three selected localities in Finland and Sweden

- Interviews to explore local actors' understandings and attitudes
- Quantitative surveys of local citizens' attitudes

A teal starburst graphic with a white outline, containing the text "NEXT is ending in September 2021".

NEXT is ending
in September
2021



Factors influencing local actors' and citizens' attitudes to exploration?

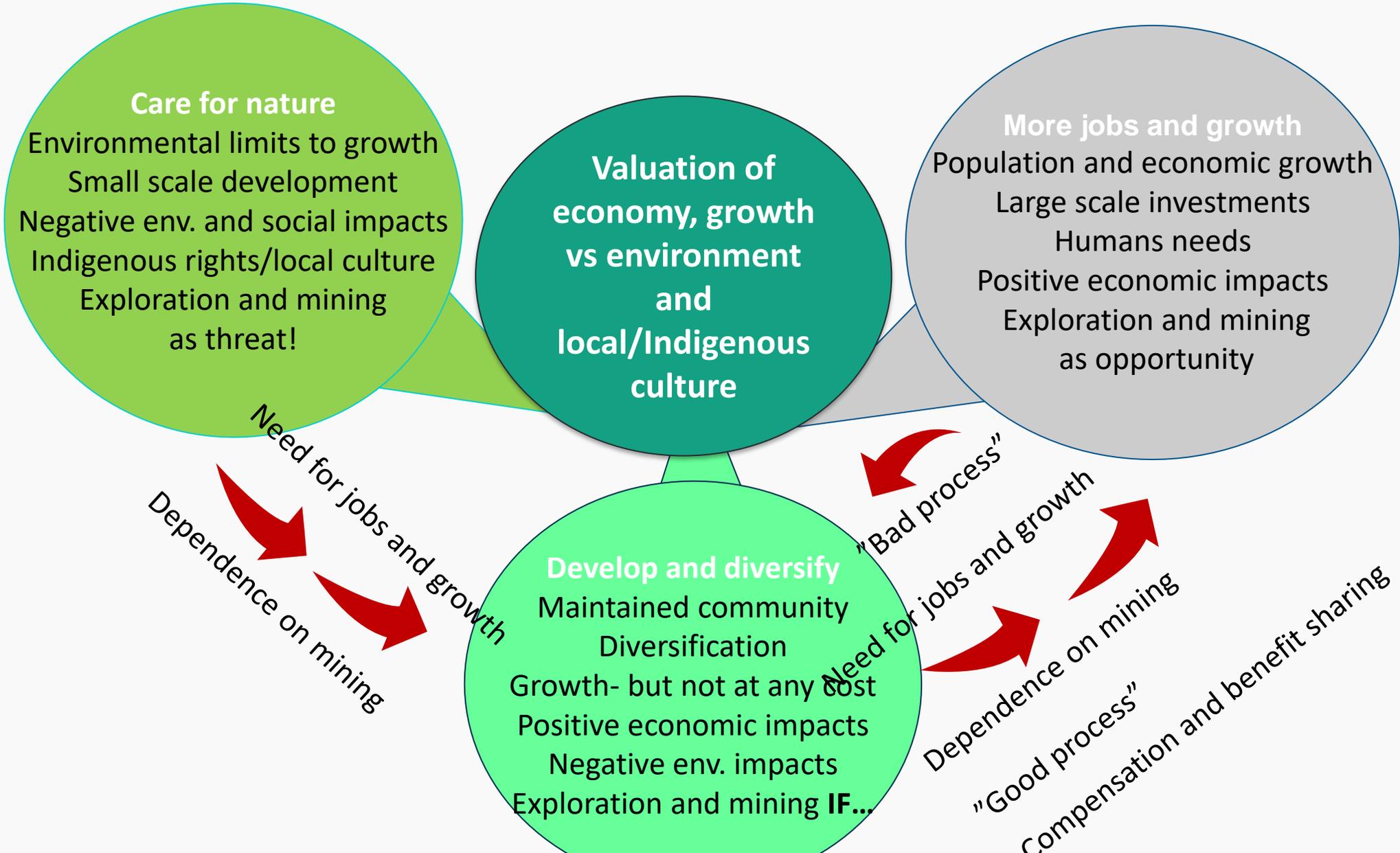
- Local actors' knowledge vary – exploration and mining understood as interlinked and attitudes follow each other
- Values about nature, economy and sustainable development shape attitudes – differ!
- Perceived balance between positive and negative impacts of exploration – and mining – seems to be most important!
- Experiences of the regulatory system affects trust and legitimacy
- Information and company-community engagement important and can affect attitudes
- Less intrusive technologies are welcome – but other factors are more important

Expectations
about future
economic
benefits



Anxiety about
environmental
impacts and risks

Everybody wants sustainable development – but it means different things



Are new technologies affecting local perceptions of impacts?

- People's perceptions of impacts differ!
- How impacts are perceived depends on context and lifeworld
- What the technology can “accomplish” hang on needs, livelihoods, understandings of SD - and how/where it is used...

“Mining is what it is, a damage that already exists – exploration is something that is associated with uncertainty about what is going to happen... It is an anxiety...first about the direct damage and then the psychological damage [associated with anxiety for a possible mine] which one has to live with...” (Sami Reindeer herder, Gällivare)

“I have been hunting there sometimes and haven't seen [traces of] anything. Impacts are non-existent at this moment if you compare to clear-cutting – you can see it much more.” (Village resident, Rovaniemi)



Health and safety?

- Exploration is not in itself associated with major health and safety risks
- But give rise to uncertainty about the future development of the community; anxiety for environmental risks or expectations about economic benefits associated with a possible mine development.



Lessons learned

- Understanding local context and factors shaping attitudes to exploration – and mining – is key
- Timely information and high-quality company community engagement is important and can affect attitudes
- Environmentally sensitive technologies reduce environmental footprint of exploration but is not very important to local attitudes!







Passive seismic techniques for environmentally friendly and cost-efficient mineral exploration

PACIFIC Project

Dr Aoife Braiden



PACIFIC has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776622.





PACIFIC innovative approach

PACIFIC is developing two radically new and complementary seismic techniques to discover new deposits and expand known deposits. Both are based on passive seismic imagery. These techniques must have:

- Sufficient **accuracy** and **resolution** for the minerals industry
- A **relatively low cost** and
- **Have a minor impact on the environment**

- ▶ 9 Partners - 8 countries
- ▶ Start: June 2018
- ▶ Duration: 3.5 years
- ▶ EU contribution: 3.2M€

PACIFIC also conducts research on social acceptance and public perception of risk for mining activities.

<https://www.pacific-h2020.eu/>





Expected impacts

Develop a cost-effective, environmentally friendly exploration tool

Deliver another method to explore for buried ore deposits

Decrease the environmental footprint of mineral exploration

Inform geoscientists about passive seismic methods

Bridge the gap between geophysical and geological models of ore deposits

Improve public awareness and acceptance of mineral exploration

Help ensure a sustainable supply of raw materials for the EU

Reduce the EU's dependence on imported mineral products





Some recent publications

- High-frequency ambient noise surface wave tomography at the Marathon PGE-Cu deposit (Ontario, Canada) *Teodor et al*
- Retrieving reflection arrivals from passive seismic data using Radon correlation. *Hariri et al*
- Humming Trains in Seismology: An Opportune Source for Probing the Shallow Crust. *Pinzon-Rincon et al*
- Understanding Seismic Waves Generated by Train Traffic via Modeling: Implications for Seismic Imaging and Monitoring. *Lavoué et al*
- Virtual Sources of Body Waves from Noise Correlations in a Mineral Exploration Context. *Dales et al*
- Noise-based ballistic wave passive seismic monitoring. Part 1: body waves & Part 2: surface waves. *Brenguier et al/ Mordret et al*
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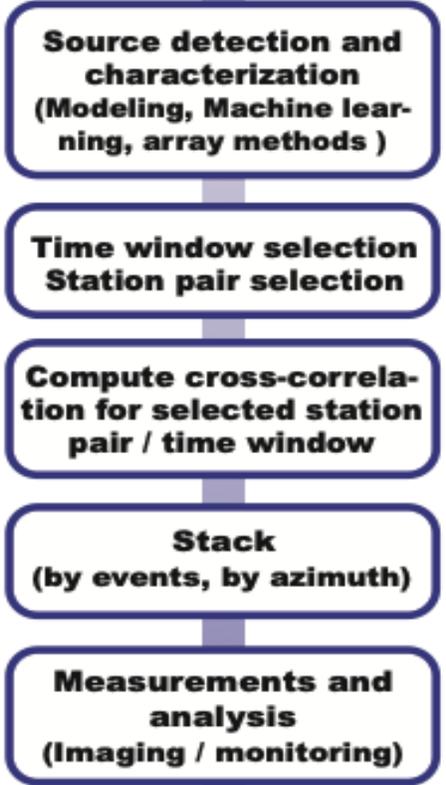
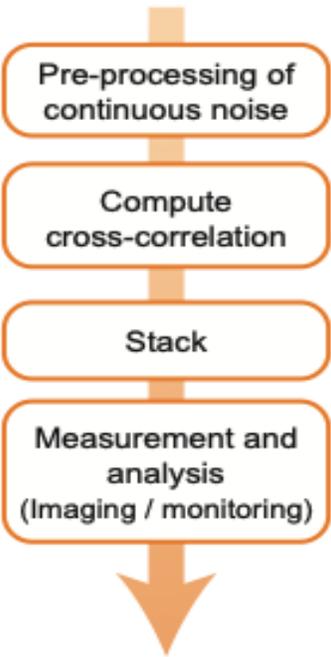
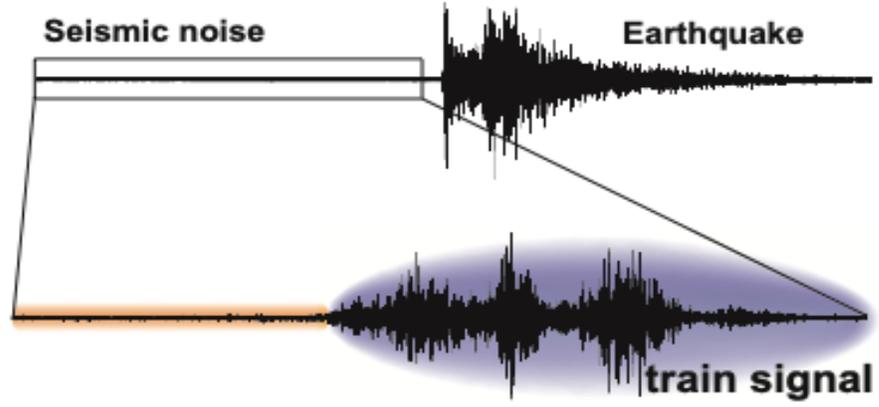
<https://www.pacific-h2020.eu/publications/>





A new workflow for passive seismic imaging using *opportunistic* signals (e.g. trains)

Standard ambient noise correlation workflow

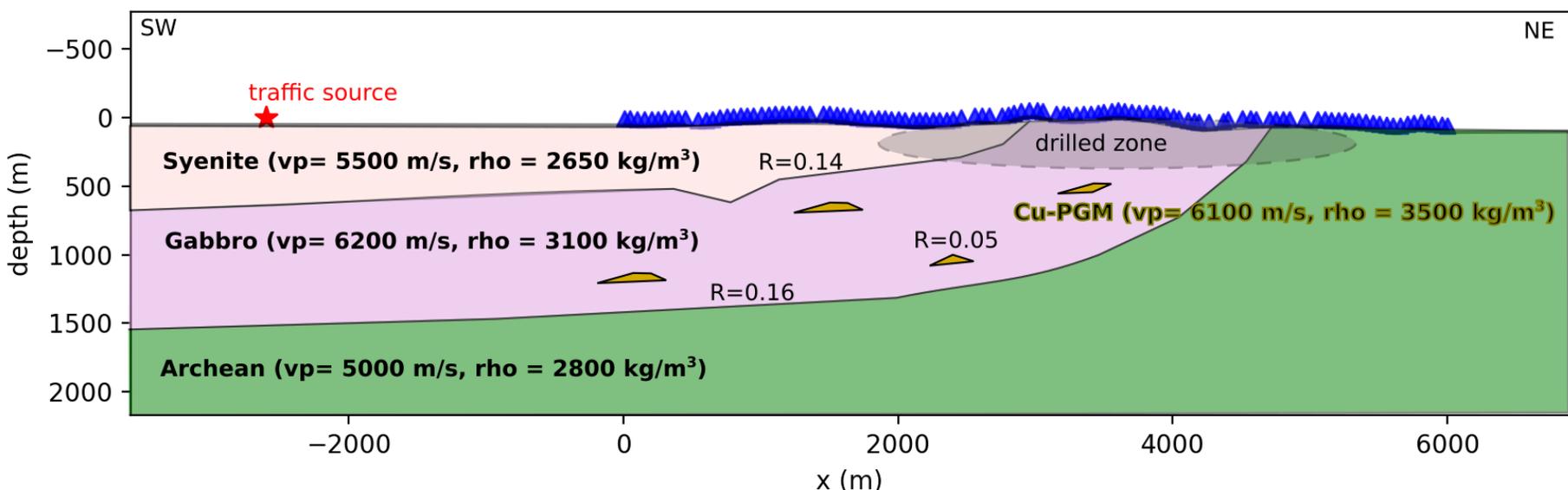
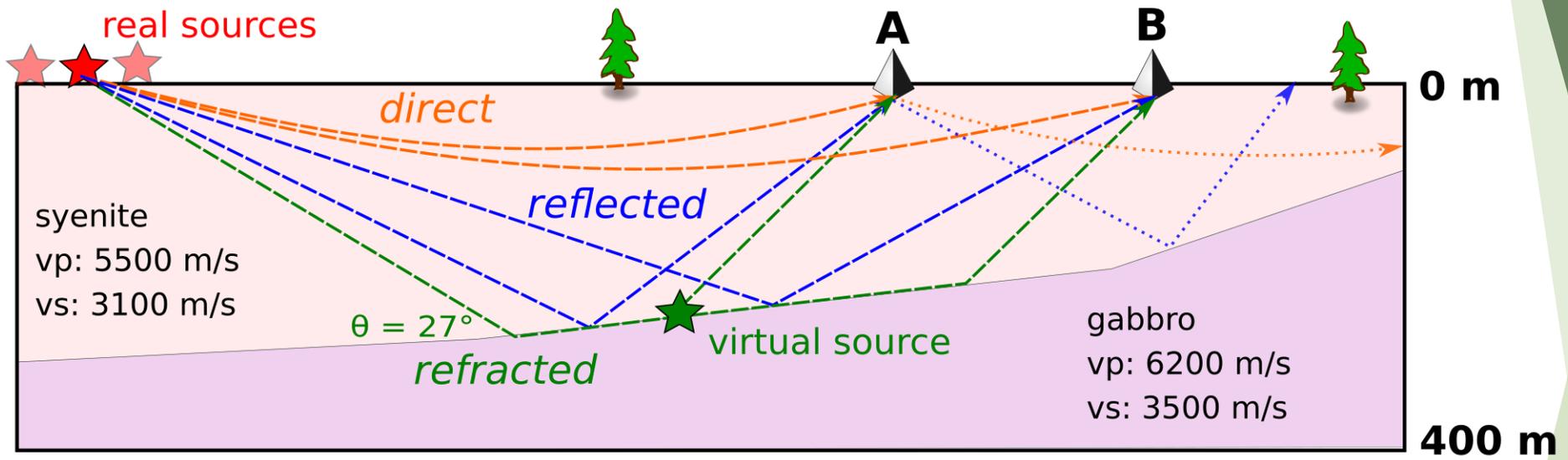


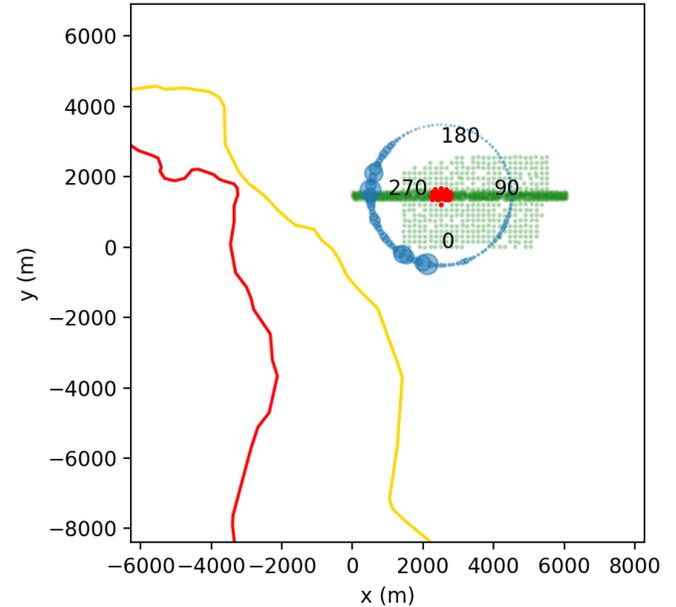
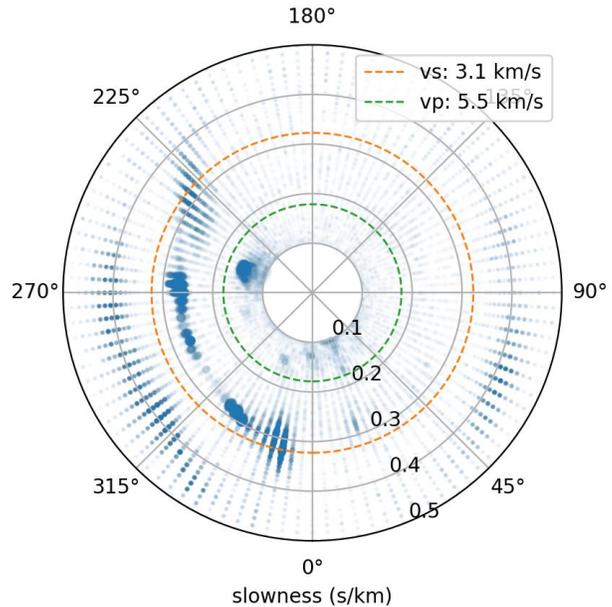
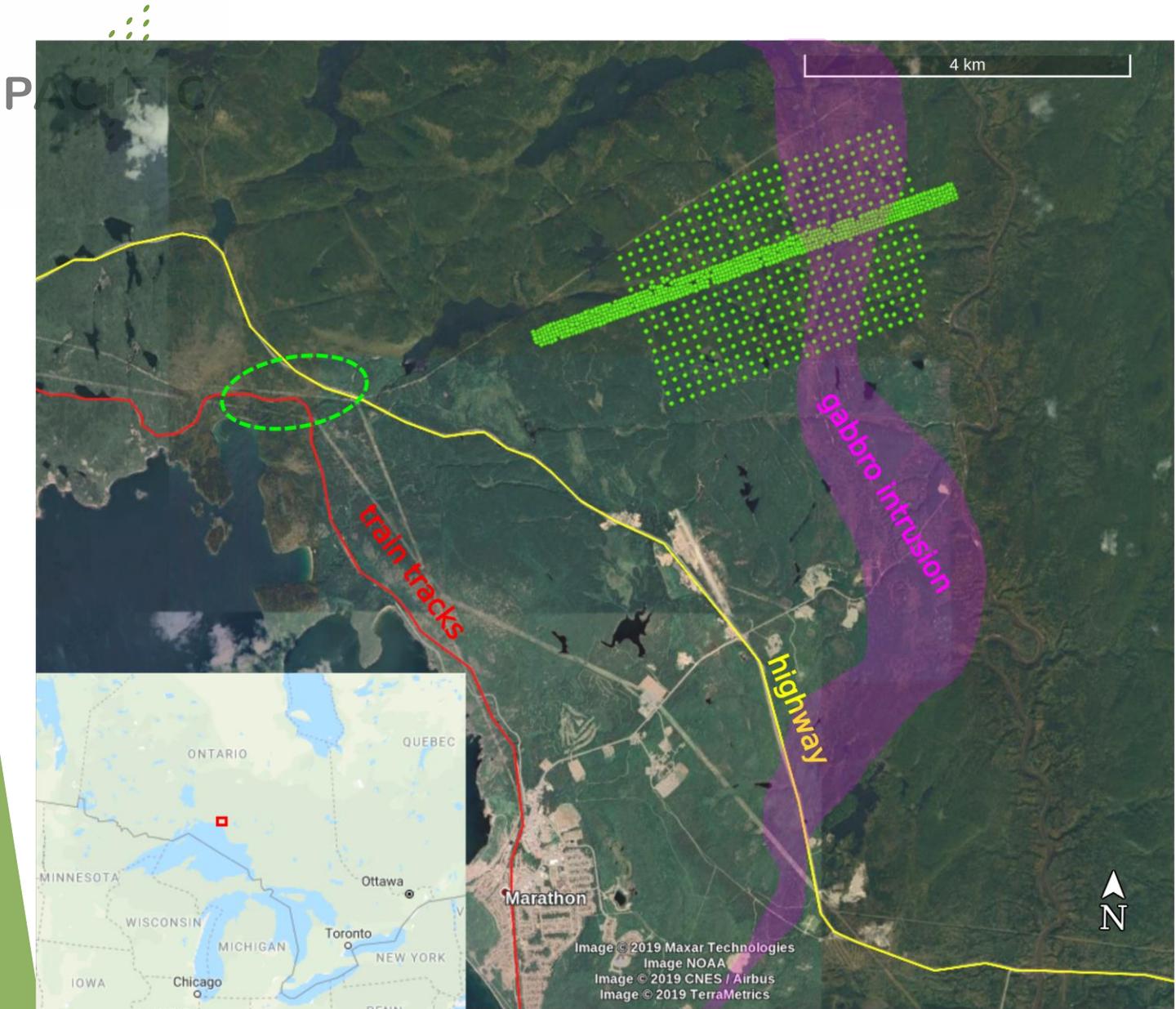
Opportunistic sources workflow





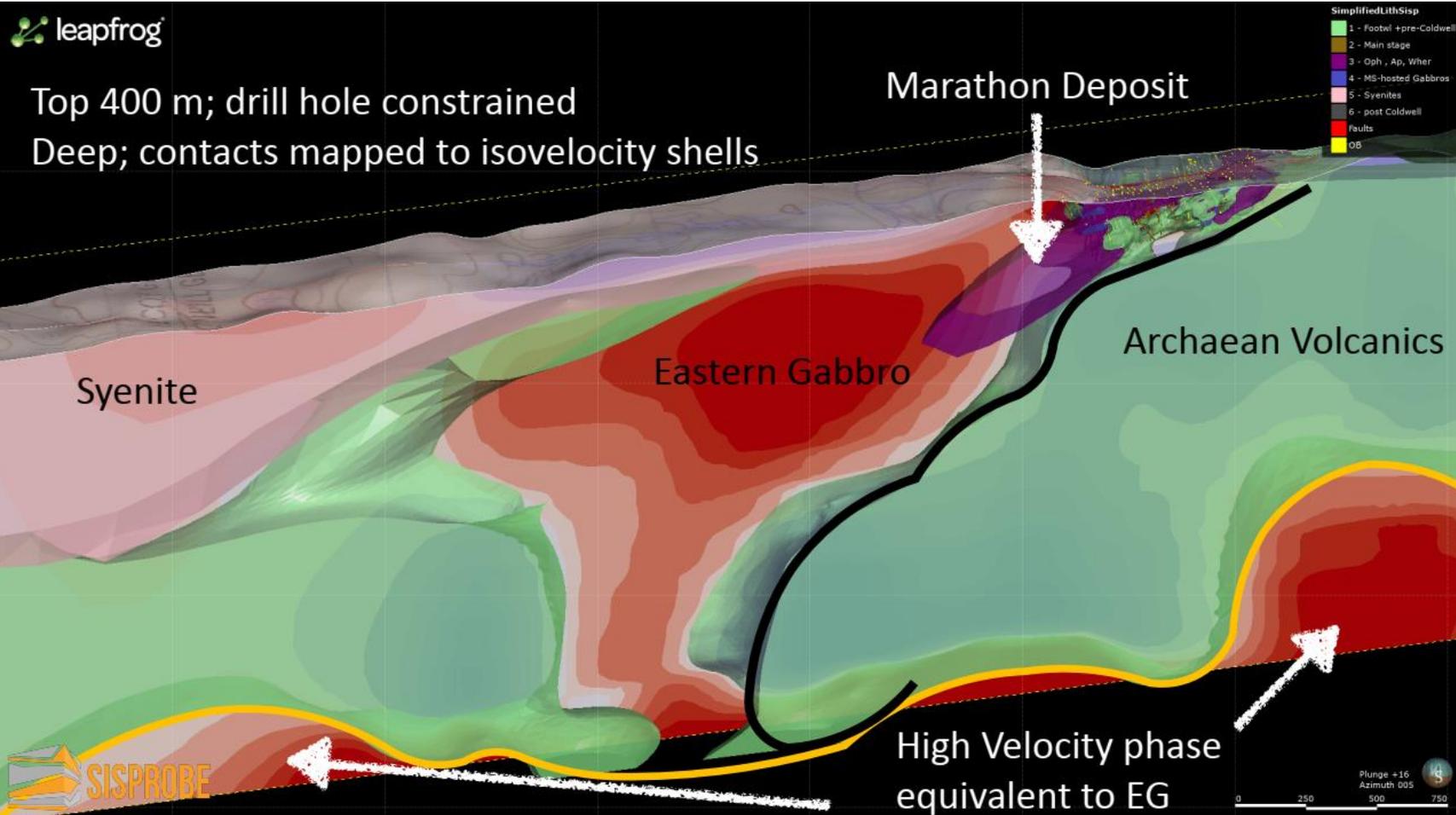
Virtual Sources of Body Waves from Noise Correlations in a Mineral Exploration Context
Dales et al







Ambient-noise seismic tomography





Social Acceptance & Public Perception of Risk

Two key aspects:

- **GSI:** Generalised survey to assess opinion on mining & exploration in Ireland
- **ESRI:** Computerised experiments to assess how people comprehend information, assess risk & make decisions (i.e. psychological mechanisms)



Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

An Roinn Comhshaoil, Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications



Online questionnaire

Online questionnaire (GSI):

- ▶ 1000 responses
- ▶ 36 questions;
 - Section 1: Opinions on mining in general
 - Section 2: Knowledge of mining in Ireland
 - Section 3: Perceived benefits/risks of mining
 - Section 4: Experience of exploration for minerals
 - Section 5: Regulation of mining activities (i.e. trust)
 - Section 6: Demographics
 - Optional feedback

- ▶ Questions designed to be applicable to other countries/regions



Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

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Computerised experiments

Experiment 1 - Research questions:

- ▶ RQ1: Does the method of online information provision affect people's **comprehension** of mining-related activities and their implications for their local area?
- ▶ RQ2: Does the method of online information provision affect people's **evaluation** of that information?
- ▶ RQ3: Do the **effects**, if any, of the method of online information provision **depend on the source** of that information?





Experiment 1A: Experiments to investigate the effect of the format of information provision on the public's comprehension and perception of mining-related activities

A: Format of information provision

"search"

Gabbro minerals Ltd
Gabbro Minerals Ltd is a Canadian exploration and mining company founded in 1972, with operations in Peru, Chile and Finland. Currently exploring new opportunities in Ireland.

Information about mining-related activities in Ireland

Please select any of the options below to view information on that topic:

- The minerals found in Ireland and their usages
- The process of opening a mine and regulations
- Environmental impacts of exploration and mining
- Health & safety impacts of exploration and mining
- Mineral exploration - how the seismic survey works
- Socioeconomic impacts of exploration and mining

Quit & continue to the next part of the study



"see-all"

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Information about mining-related activities in Ireland

<< Previous Next >>

The minerals found in Ireland and their usages

Despite its small size, Ireland has deposits of a number of useful and valuable minerals. The main minerals currently mined on the island are zinc, lead, gold and gypsum. There is also ongoing exploration for copper and lithium.

The minerals found in Ireland and their usages

Zinc is a metal that is found naturally in the soil and in much of the food we consume. Zinc is frequently used to coat other metals to protect them from rusting in a process called galvanisation. It is also used in dietary supplements, batteries, sun cream, paints, lights, TVs and smart phone screens. It can be mixed with other metals to make alloys (brass, for example, is a mixture of zinc and copper).

Lead is a very soft and dense metal. Its properties make it useful for construction, plumbing and soldering (including in smaller appliances such as phones). It is also used in car batteries, weights and apron shields for patients getting X-rays. Zinc and lead are often found and mined together. Boliden Tara mines in Navan, Co. Meath is one of the largest zinc/lead deposits in the world.

Gold is a rare precious metal that has long been used in jewellery and as a form of currency. However, it also has more practical uses in scientific and electronic instruments, as well as in dentistry, due to its high conductivity and durability. Most

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Information about mining-related activities in Ireland

<< Back to menu

The minerals found in Ireland and their usages

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Quit & continue to the next part of the study

Tested theory that self-led learning leads to improved comprehension





Experiment 1B: Experiments to investigate the effect of the format of information provision on the public's comprehension and perception of mining-related activities

B: Source of the information

GSI



or

Fictitious Canadian mining company



Tested theory that information is more trusted by a neutral agent





Experiment 2: What are the “primacy effects” (influence of first arguments seen) in opinion formation related to mining, and how to mitigate these?

How does the first information affect opinion and can the effect be changed?

Order of argument sets

- Condition 1:
“Pro” arguments seen first
- Condition 2:
“Con” arguments seen first



Statement of position

- Condition 1:
Control (no statement)
- Condition 2:
Statement of position



Balance in second set of arguments

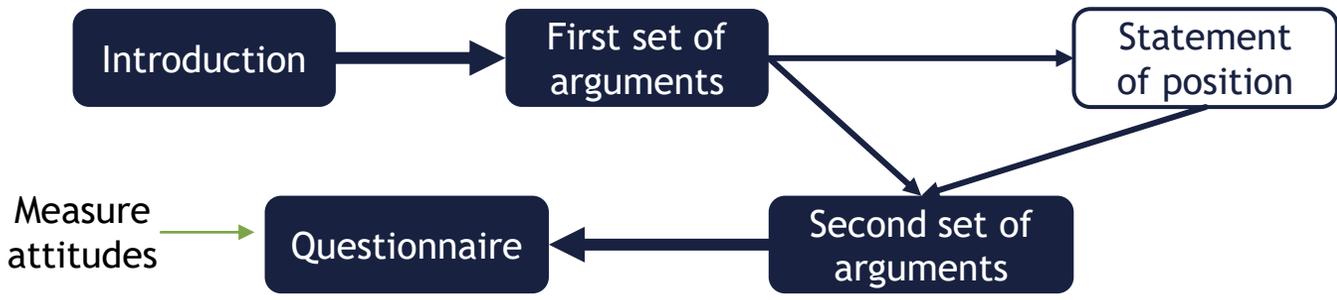
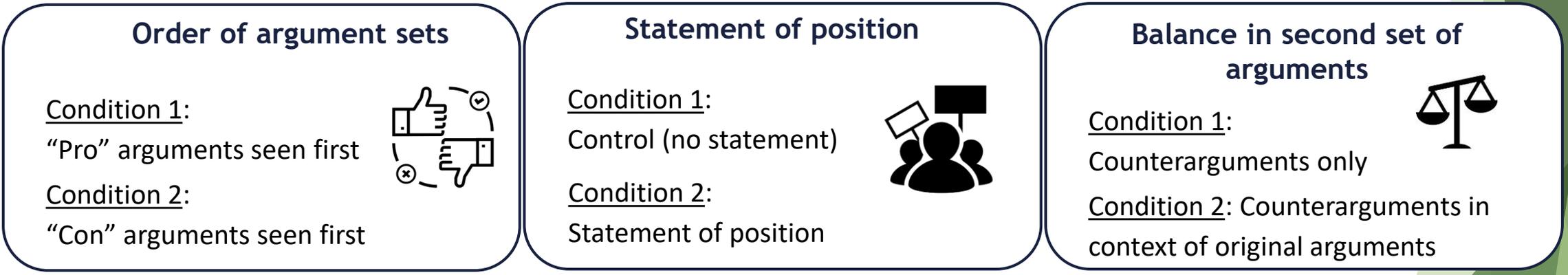
- Condition 1:
Counterarguments only
- Condition 2: Counterarguments in context of original arguments





Experiment 2: What are the “primacy effects” (influence of first arguments seen) in opinion formation related to mining, and how to mitigate these?

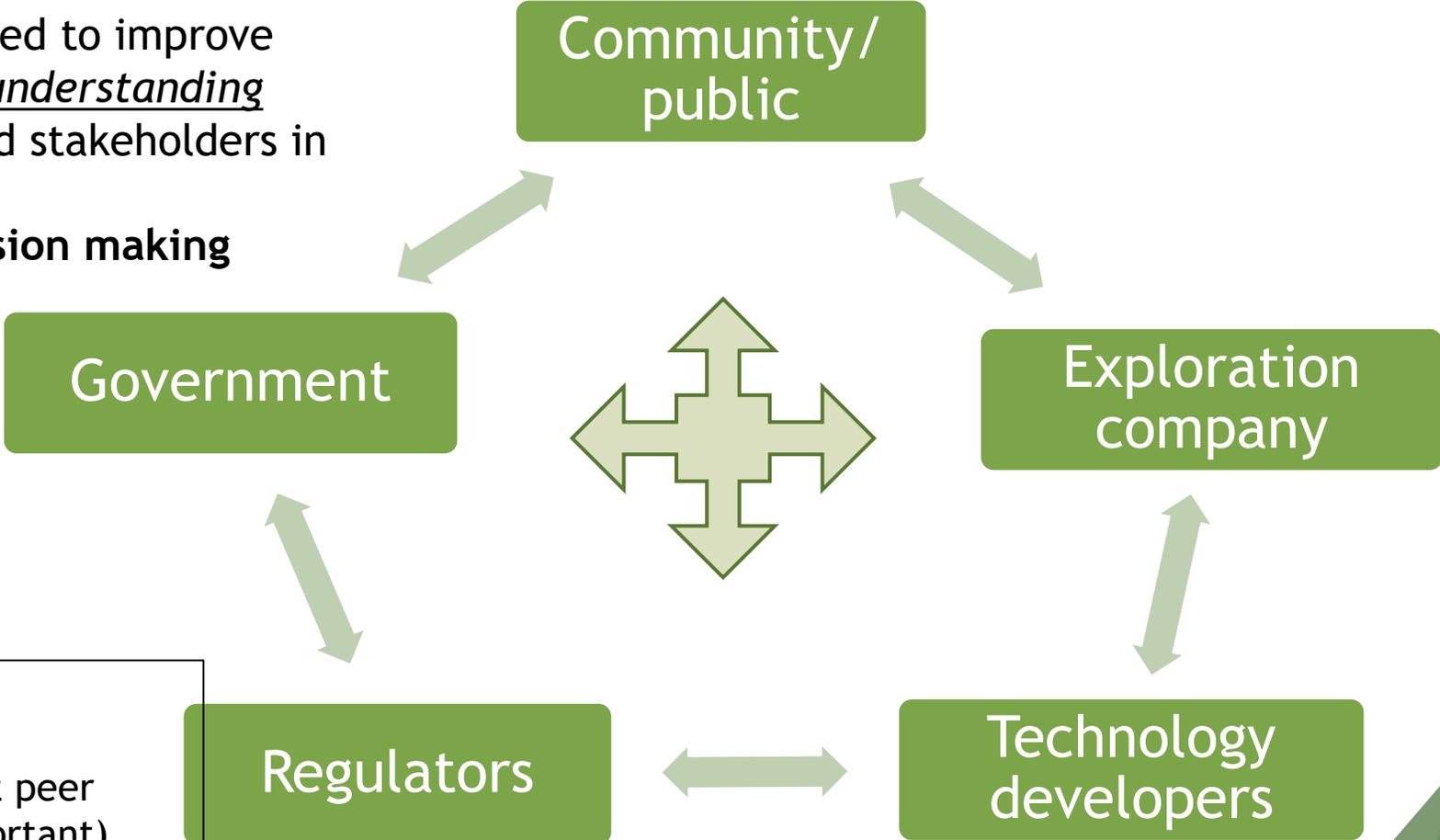
How does the first information affect opinion and can the effect be changed?





Application of the results

The results are intended to improve communications and understanding between all stages and stakeholders in minerals exploration.
Aim is informed decision making



- Outputs:**
- Academic paper re experiments (robust peer review process important)
 - Online information and advice on communications





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