

Strategies for rehabilitating mercury-contaminated mining lands for renewable energy and other self-sustaining re-use strategies

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- The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of FCO











Contents

- Brief introduction to r3
- Project goal and purpose
- Project concept
- Project activities and outputs
- Outcome
- Technical team
- How to get involved



blog/turismo-de-naturaleza-en-bogota/



Who we are

- r3 in the UK, established 1997
 - Research and consultancy on land and waste management, sustainability assessment, brownfields and renewables, brokering new technologies
 - Projects: companies, local authorities, government agencies in the UK, EU, also USA, Australia, Colombia and China
 - Leading participant in several major European funded projects
- r3 in Colombia, established 2014
 - Environmental consulting, identification and assessment of contaminated sites, hazardous waste management and implementation of remediation techniques.
 - Projects: PCB's evaluation site (Bello, Antioquia), Consulting in designing management strategy of environmental liabilities in Colombia.
 - Environmental legal support.
 - Member of Sustainable Remediation Forum Colombia.



Goal and Purpose

- To deliver change with strategies to bring degraded mining land in Colombia back into productive use
 - Re-use for "soft" uses, such as renewables (PV, biomass)
 - Focus on land affected by soil mercury pollution in disadvantaged areas in Colombia
 - This supports the FCO goals of increasing regional stability, facilitating sustainable economic growth, harnessing innovation in particular for low carbon development, supporting OECD accession, and identifying possibilities for new community enterprise.



Segovia, Antioquia



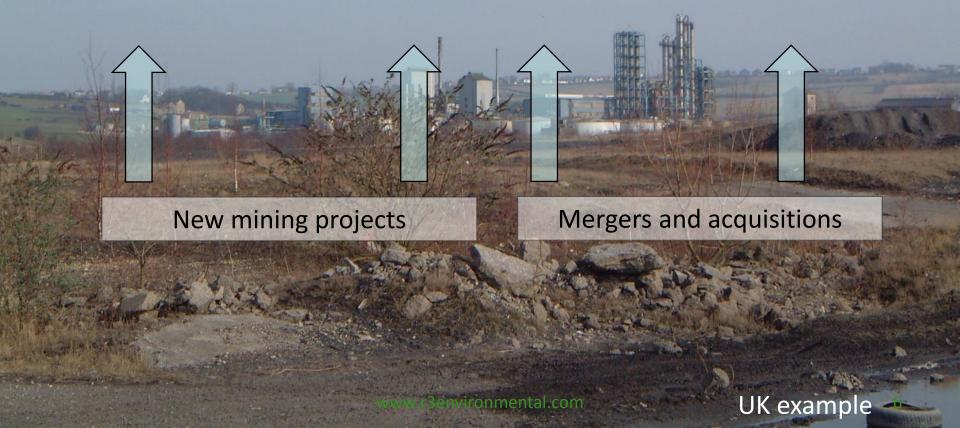
Tado, Choco

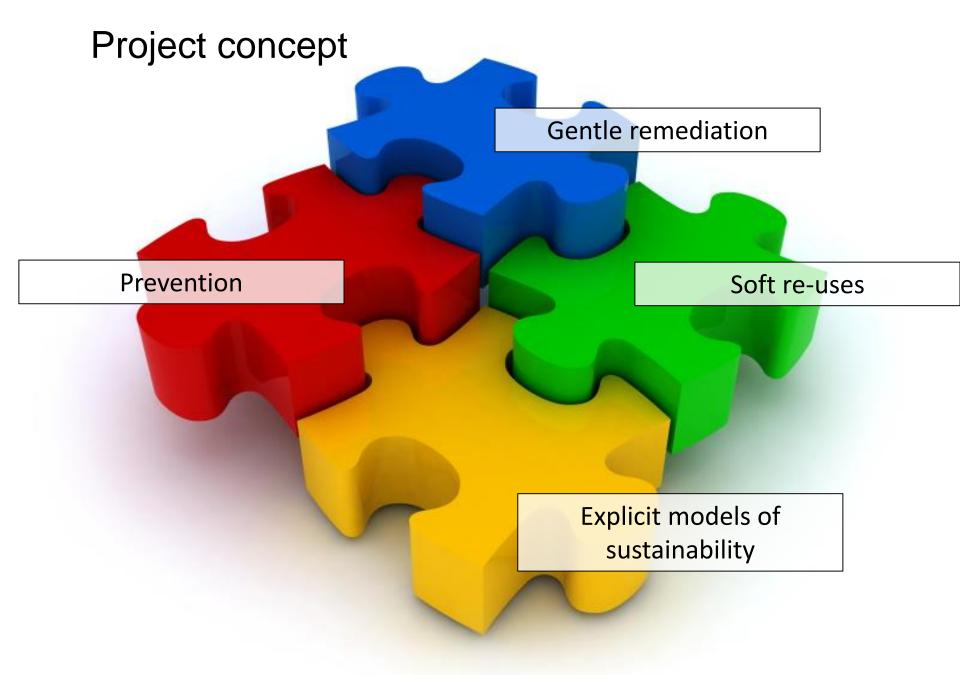
Mining and Land Degradation

Prevention of future degradation

Degradation from informal workings

Historic degradation





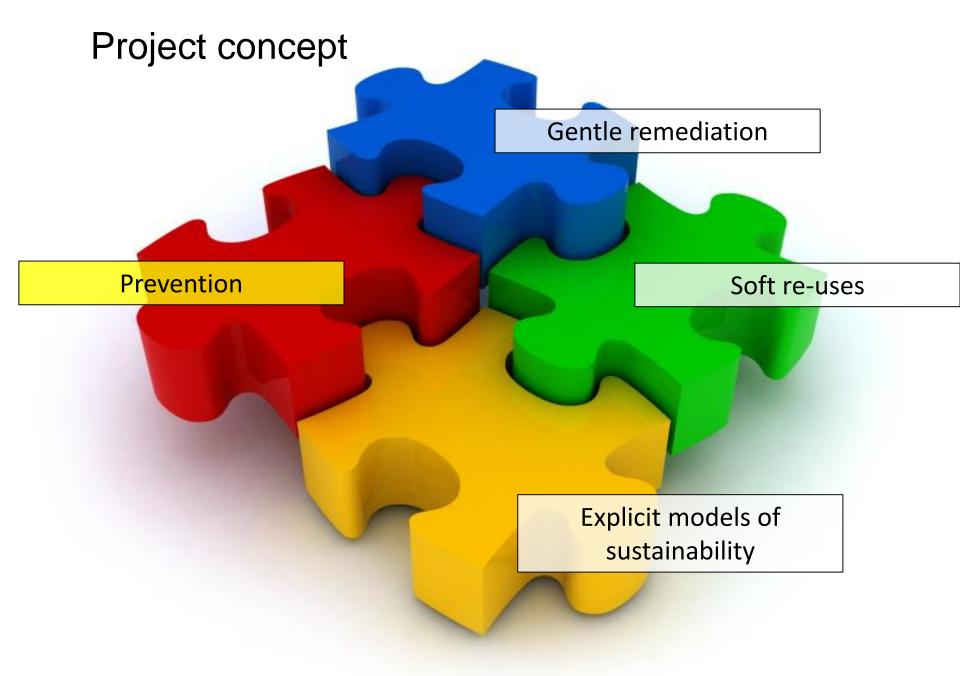


Prevention, "gentle" remediation, services from "soft" restoration and their value

- Prevention planning with impacts and after care in mind
 - Avoidance of new brownfield
- Gentle remediation: low input risk management processes, typically along contaminant pathways, such as in situ immobilisation and phyto techniques
 - Longer term but lower cost (mainly pathway mananagement)
- Services from soft re-use: renewables, water storage, habitat, amenity, leisure
 - Direct returns, wider economic values
- Providing a site conceptual model of sustainability
 - Providing a clear frame of reference for decisions and economic valuations

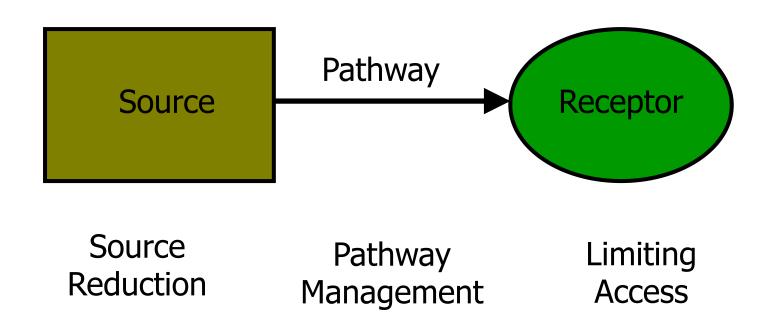








Managing risks: contaminant or pollutant linkages

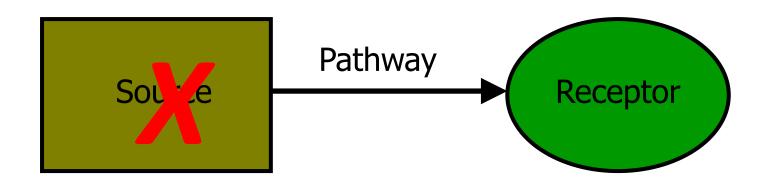


Historical contaminated land management is all about managing risks to appropriate levels.

www.readyreference.co.uk

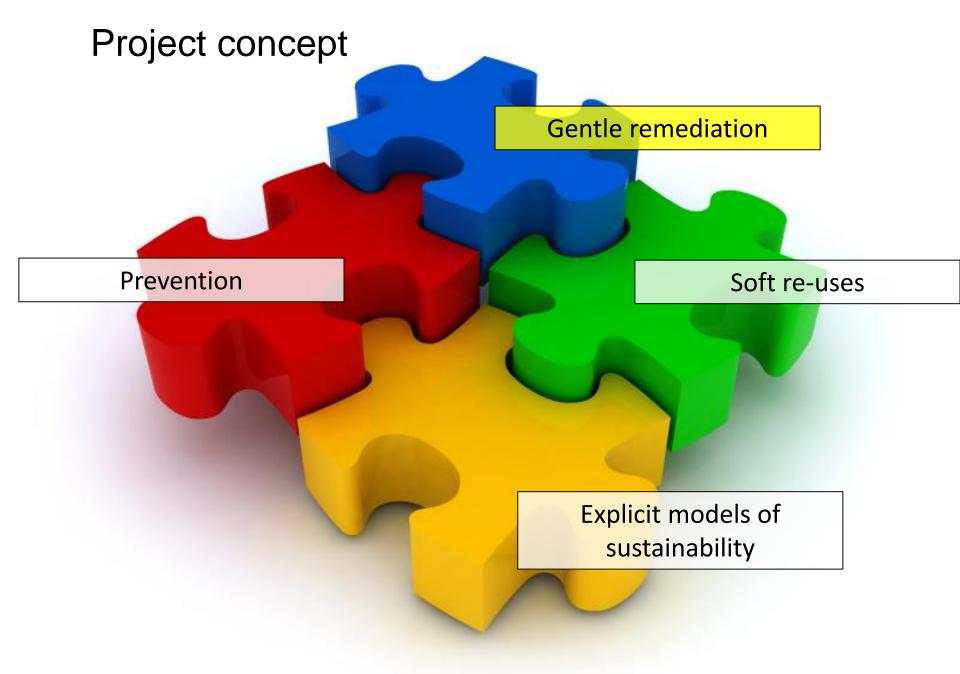


Prevention



Prevention is the avoidance of future risks. In the EU under the IED new pollution must be cleaned to background – very expensive!

Therefore a lot of effort is put into problem prevention by industry and regulators alike.





Gentle remediation of legacy problems

"Risk management strategies / techniques that result in no gross reduction (or a net gain) in soil function, as well as risk management"

• e.g. Biochar, Phytodegradation, Green cover (phytostabilisation / immobilisation), (Phytoextraction)

Source

Gradual removal or immobilisation of source term

Pathway

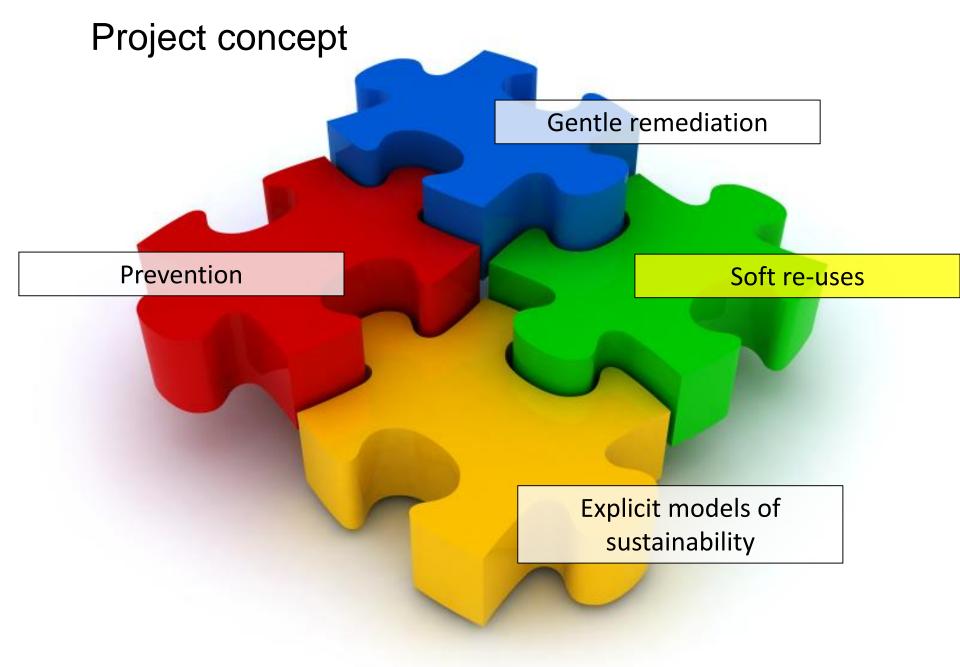


Reduction in labile pool, rapid reduction in flux of contaminants to receptors at significant risk

Receptor

Using vegetation to manage receptor access to the subsurface

www.greenland-project.eu

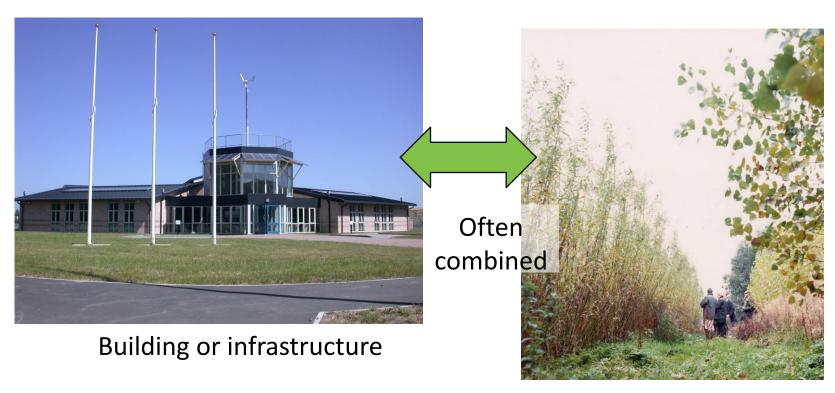




What is "soft" re-use

"Hard Re-Use"

"Soft-Re-Use"



www.zerobrownfields.eu

Unsealed soil



Services possible from soft re-use

Category	Types
Risk Mitigation of	Biosphere (including protection of human health)
contaminated land and groundwater	Hydrosphere (protection of water resources/environmental receptors)
Soil improvement	Soil fertility
	Soil structure
Water Resource improvement	Water resource efficiency and quality
	Flood and capacity management
	Rehabilitation of water

Category	Types
Provision of Green Infrastructure	Enhancing ecosystems services
	Enhancing local Environment
	Conservation
Mitigation of Human Induced Climate Change (Global Warming)	Renewable energy generation
	Renewable material generation
	Greenhouse gas mitigation
Socio- economic Benefits	Amenity
	Economic assets



Services for the community save public money and budgets



FOR EVERY £1 SPENT P.A. BY THE LAND TRUST, SOCIETY BENEFITS ON AVERAGE £30.30 IN HEALTH CARE PROVISION BECAUSE PEOPLE USING OUR SITES FEEL FITTER AND HEALTHIER.4

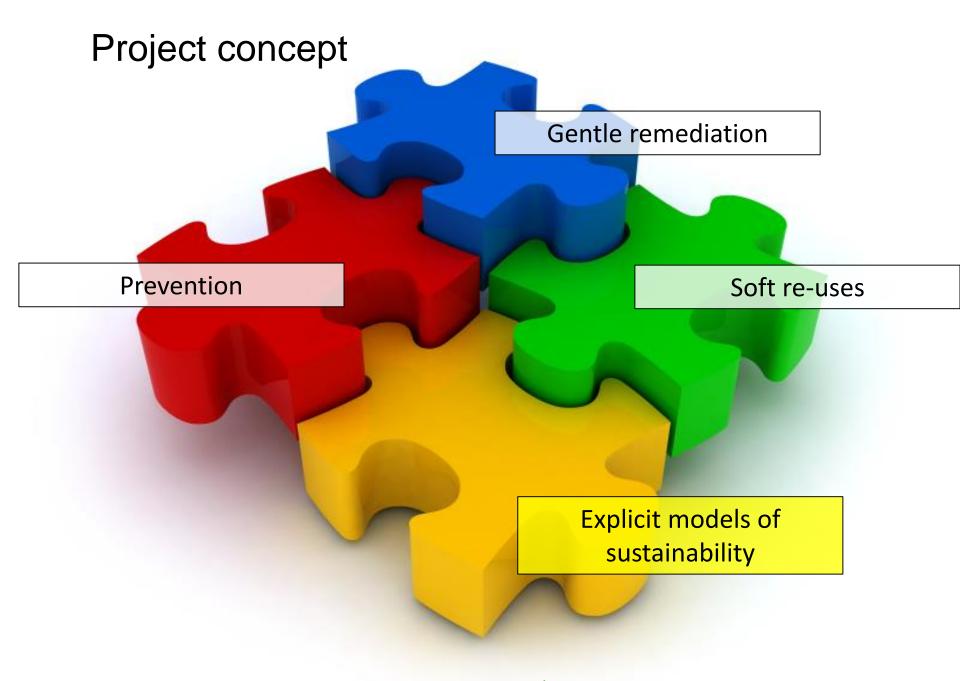
The Land Trust's green spaces contribute the equivalent of £53.2 million p.a. of benefits to the health and welfare sector.

FOR EVERY £1 SPENT P.A. BY THE LAND TRUST, SOCIETY BENEFITS £23.30 TOWARDS THE COST OF CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, AS OUR GREEN SPACES OFFER COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND BRING PEOPLE TOGETHER. 5

The perceived reduction in crime and feeling safer, due to the Land Trust's activities, is equivalent to a £40.9 million p.a. saving to society.



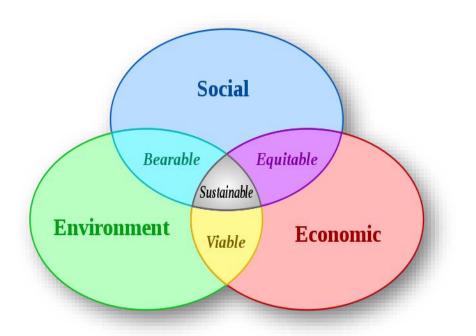
http://thelandtrust.org.uk

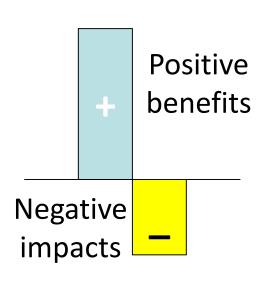




Sustainable development

'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (*Brundtland*, 1987)





....a net benefit



Surf-UK Indicator Categories

Environment	Social	Economic
Emissions to Air	Human health & safety	Direct economic costs & benefits
Soil and ground conditions	Ethics & equality	Indirect economic costs & benefits
Groundwater & surface water	Neighbourhoods & locality	Employment & employment capital
Ecology	Communities & community involvement	Induced economic costs & benefits
Natural resources & waste	Uncertainty & evidence	Project lifespan & flexibility

www.claire.co.uk/surfuk



A sustainability linkage

PRESSURE / CHANGE

MECHANISM

RECEPTOR

Access to amenity

Improved health

Local community



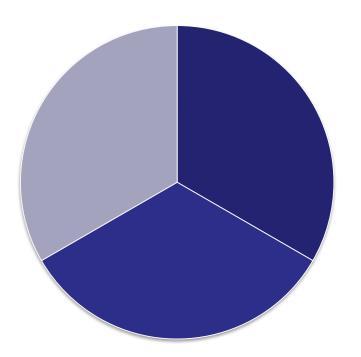


Former landfill near Liverpool, UK

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scito tenv.2015.12.002



Grouping sustainability linkages to assess value

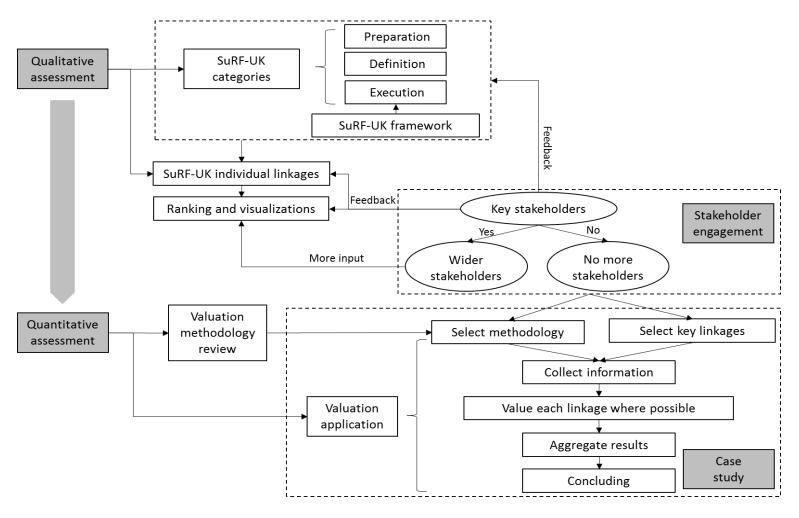


- Direct financial benefits related to services
- Wider effects agreed as monetisable (tangible)
- Wider effects that are not readily monetisable (intangibles)

Individual linkages can be assigned to these different classes in a transparent way



Robust economic valuations to support an investment case





Project activities



Output 1: low input techniques to mitigate contamination risks (Public)

- Lab trials of immobilisation to biochar using commercial products, desk study of other alternatives such as "phyto", goal pathway management
- An onsite field testing plan for techniques that promise to be replicable to other similarly contaminated sites, for a possible future phase of work on site









http://www.ccuresolutions.com/



Segovia, Antioquia

Tadó, Choco















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Output 2: Decision support – how to select interventions and services (Public)

 Transferring state of the art knowledge and successful implementation from the UK, EU and North America, and adapting it to the local situation as circumstances dictate.













www.greenland-project.eu



e.g. facilitated discussions





informes.

Formato de discusión

30 minutes: each group on a flipchart and elect a your group

Then in a World Café st groups rotate to the next a quic_{vironmental} group :echnology in a di other (

Rapp and w end al •

小组轮换到下 grupo). for the 组的草稿。可 A faci

30 minutos: cada grupo formule en las respuestas en un rotafolio y elegir a un relator de su grupo

Luego, en un estilo de World Café,? Grupos rotar a los siguientes cuadros y tener una rápida revisión del provecto 30分钟: 每个小desde el último grupo allí. Ellos pueden ^{个组内记:} agregar comentarios -? En un color 然后采取Worl diferente (15 minutos para cada otro

(每个小组有 Ponentes permanecen en las mismas 记录员停留在 | mesas y presentará un informe a cada 员汇报本过程 uno al final de las conclusiones del 一个引导员将□proceso para su mesa (5-10 min)

> Un facilitador permanecerá en cada mesa





Output 3: Policy Brief

 A policy brief for regional and national governments in Colombia. The brief will address Law 1658 of 2013, Colombia's commitment to the UN Minamata Convention (i.e. The Unique Plan of Mercury), the 2015 Paris Climate agreement, and Colombian accession to the OECD.



LEY No. 1658 5 1 2013

"POR MEDIO DE LA CUAL SE ESTABLECEN DISPOSICIONES PARA LA COMERCIALIZACIÓN Y EL USO DE MERCURIO EN LAS DIFERENTES ACTIVIDADES INDUSTRIALES DEL PAÍS, SE FIJAN REQUISITOS E INCENTIVOS PARA SU REDUCCIÓN Y ELIMINACIÓN Y SE DICTAN OTRAS DISPOSICIONES".

PLAN ÚNICO NACIONAL DE MERCURIO

Diciembre 10 de 2014



Output 4: Next steps planning

 A review of next steps and high level review of brownfield land re-use potential for renewable energy, identifying opportunities for community and/or Colombian commercial enterprise and international organisations and (2) outlining partner business development plans and more broadly prospects for "UK-PLC.







Outcome: Giving Colombia a leading edge in a global context



- Better stewardship
- Robust delivery of sustainable development
- Clearer valuations
- Reduced liabilities
- Less impact
- Community engagement
- Easier planning and establishment
- And so ultimately better economic returns for business, government and society



Technical Team













Technical Team







Thank You!



environmental technology

Contact us to get involved!

- Your first step is being here!
 Bogotá meeting Nov 30 2016
- E-Contact group
- Technical support
- Brokerage and advice

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