



Striking a Balance:

Incorporating an Integrated Approach to Mining and Contaminated Sites

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OUTLINE

- What are contaminated sites?
- Legislation/regulations
- Historic mining activities
- Contaminated sites and mining
- Integrative approach







CONTAMINATED SITES

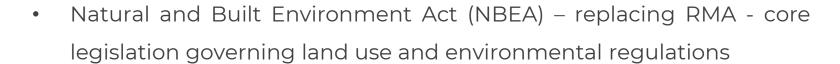
- To help with identifying potentially contaminated land, the Ministry of the Environment (MfE) has compiled a list of activities and industries commonly associated with contaminated land. This list is called the Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL).
- HAIL = is a compilation of activities and industries that are considered likely to cause land contamination resulting from hazardous substance use, storage, or disposal. For instance:
 - D4 Metalliferous ore processing, including the chemical or physical extraction of metals, including smelting, refining, fusing, or refining metals
 - E7 Mining industries (excluding gravel extraction), including exposure of faces or release of groundwater containing hazardous contaminants, or the storage of hazardous wastes, including waste dumps or dam tailings





CONTAMINATED SITES LEGISLATION / REGULATIONS

Legislation / Regulations



- NESCS (Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations, 2011)
- Regional plans with specific contaminated site requirements (e.g., ORC)

To be aware of: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act



Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011

Natural and Built Environment Bill

Government Bill





NBEA

Natural and Built Environment Bill, part 1:

- 5 System outcomes
 - ...The national planning framework and all plans must provide for...
 - (b) (iii) the reduction of risks arising from and better resilience of the environment to, natural hazards...
- 7 Interpretation
 - natural hazard—
 - (b) includes soil that contains concentrations of naturally occurring contaminants that pose an ongoing risk to human health
- Still a lot of refinement and development of how this will be put into practice





CONTAMINATED SITES & HISTORIC MINES

- Numerous historic mine sites and associated activities throughout NZ.
- A lot have been left "as is".
- Multiple HAIL activities on mine sites mining, processing, stockpiles, landfilling, chemical storage, fuel storage, and workshops.
- Toxicity is specific to the metal, metalloid, or chemical form that the element is in.
- Persistence and mobility are dependent on environmental conditions and soil and rock properties. When acid-generating rock is exposed to air and water, the acid generated releases metal and metalloids from the rock and increases the mobility of some metals.





CONTAMINATED SITES & HISTORIC MINES

- Some have ongoing discharges that may be treated (passive and active) or may not be treated at all.
- Check if resource consents are required.
- Discharges to land, water, and air.
- Check all HAIL has been covered.
- Acid sulfate soils.







INTEGRATED APPROACH

- Baseline sampling required for new operations and historic mining sites
- Proactive approach gather information on historic sites at the same time as baseline information
- Delineation of the site (soil and water)
 - Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) desktop and prelim sampling
 - Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) water and soil sampling (laterally & vertically)
- Source contaminant load contributions
- Tier 2 assessments to allow for site-specific guideline values







MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

- Monitoring long term to understand contributions from historic sites before, during, and after new project/operations
- Historic sites have valuable geochemical information that can inform new projects
- Site specific consideration
- Check archaeological and heritage requirements







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