



THE GEO COMMUNITY ACTIVITY "EARTH OBSERVATIONS FOR MANAGING MINERAL AND NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES": HISTORY, PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

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Presented by Michael Abrams





Economic and societal importance of minerals



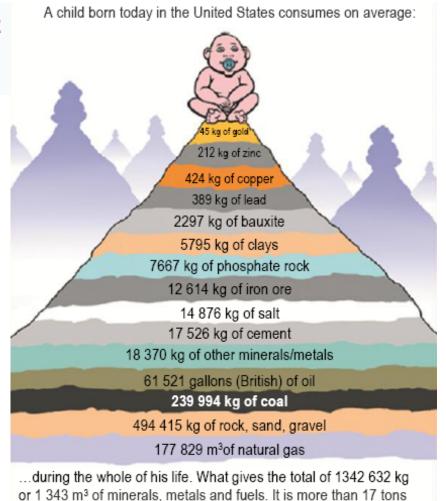
Mining is not everything, but without mining, everything is nothing!

The mining and extractive industry plays a significant role in the development of many countries all over the world

Most sectors, such as construction, chemicals, automotive, aerospace, machinery and equipment sectors

that provide e.g. in the EU a total value added of € 1'324 billion, and employment for some 30 million people,

depend on unimpaired access to raw materials.



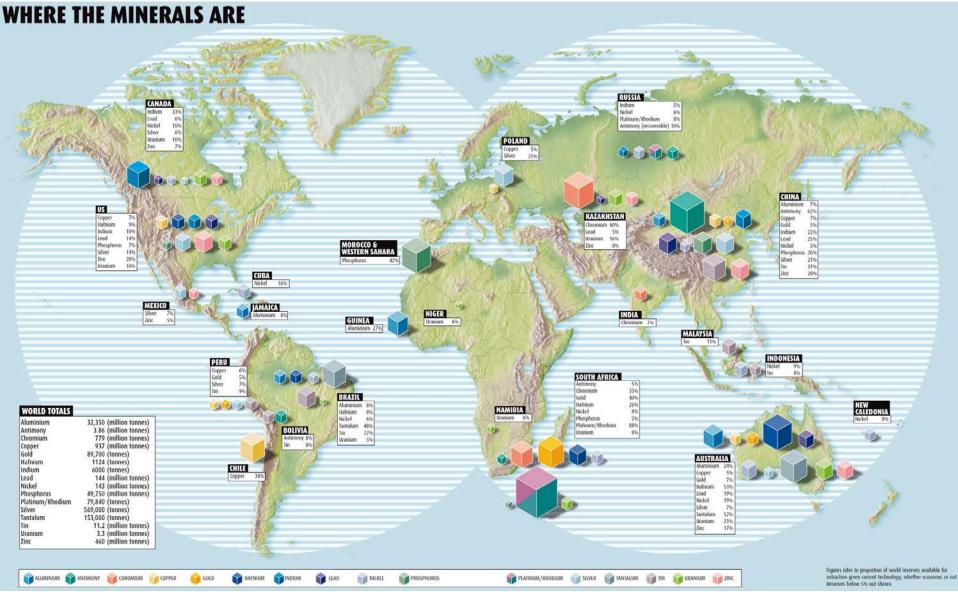
Source: Mineral Information Institute - www.mil.org

per 1 person/year



GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS Minerals: a global issue...

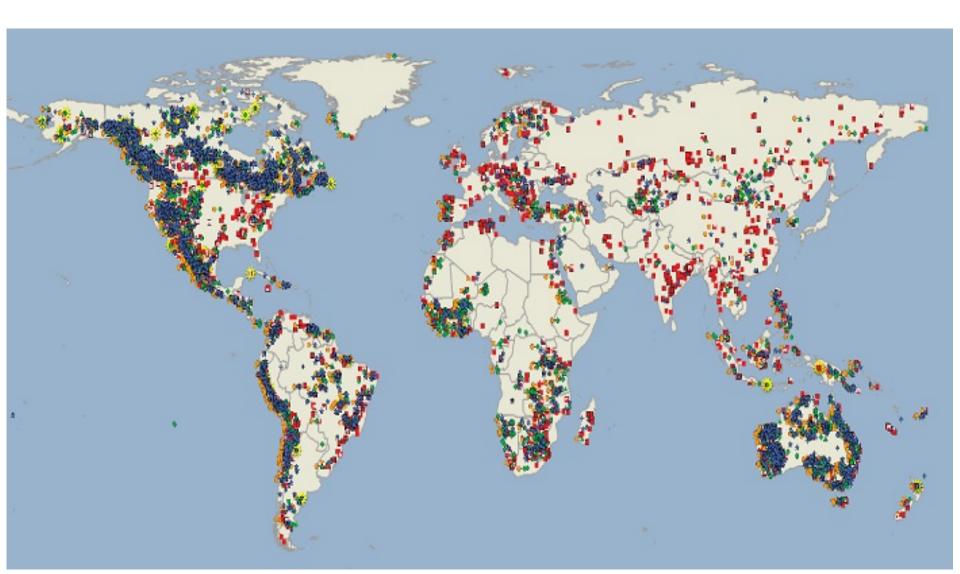






Mining: a global issue...

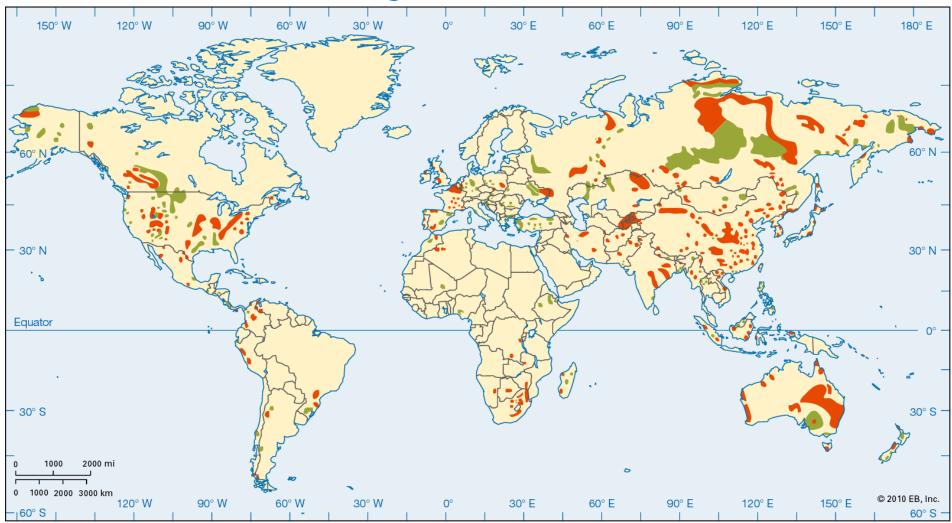






Coal and Lignite a global issue too...





http://media.web.britannica.com/e b-media/14/105414-050-

2AB4F88F.gif

Major Coal Deposits of the World

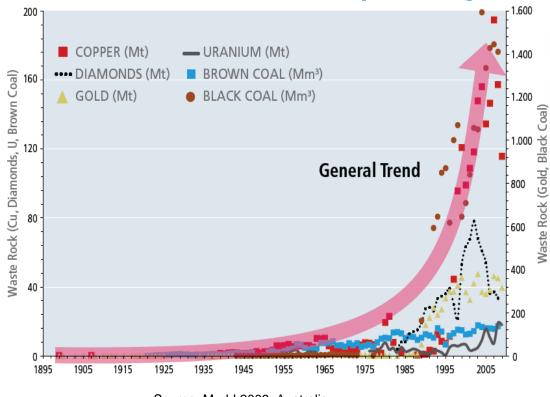


Lignite



Growing environmental impacts by mineral extraction







Source: Mudd 2009, Australia

"Unused extraction" grows

- ➤ more waste, water distraction, landscape change...
- Land use conflicts
- Resource extraction prefers sparsely populated areas as conflicts grow with population density





GEO in a slide



The intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, has been established by the Resolution of the Third Earth Observation Summit in February of 2005, in response to calls for action from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, to develop & implement GEOSS

104 countries plus the EC are members and there are also 109 participating organisations (e.g. IUGS, EuroGeoSurveys, EARSeL, WB...)

A 10-year implementation plan with bi-annual Work Plans, addressing 8 Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs) + cross-cutting issues

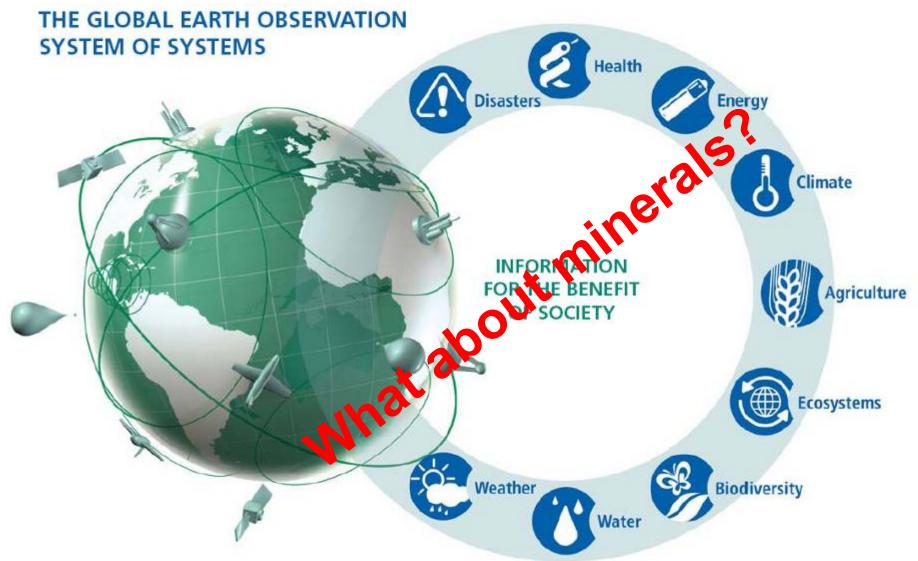
GEO, the group on Earth Observations, envisions "a future wherein decisions and actions for the benefit of humankind are informed by coordinated, comprehensive and sustained Earth Observations and information."



Minerals in GEO



2005 – 2015 10-year WP : Nine Societal Benefit Areas (SBAs)





2012-2015 revised Work Plan



- 2012-2015 WP task SB-05-C2 (GEO VIII, Istanbul, 2011): Impact monitoring System for Geo-Resource exploration and Exploitation
 - Integration of spaceborne, airborne and ground-based EO datasets into mature stakeholder-oriented EO products to monitor the societal and environmental impacts of the extractive industry over all phases of a project, from exploration to closure







GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS New 2016 - 2025 SBAs



Adopted at GEO XII Plenary, Mexico city, November 2015





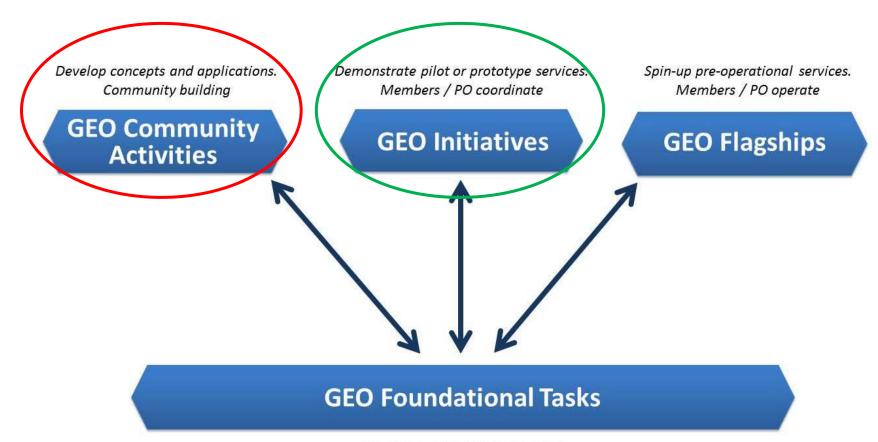
The Energy and MR SBA



CA-06: EO data for managing mineral and non-renewable energy resources.

PoC: S. Chevrel (MinPol)

GI-10: EO data and renewable energies. PoC: T. Ranchin (MinesParisTech)



Coordinated by GEO Secretariat



CA-06 overarching proposed activities



- Develop tool sets and information products for the Resource Assessment, Monitoring and Forecasting of Geological Resources (including mineral and fossil resources, raw material and groundwater)
- Develop tool sets for environmental impacts monitoring of mining and processing operations
- Identify and foster implementation of strategic measures for the competitive, reliable and sustainable management of geo-resources exploitation and treatment of re-usable materials



GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS CA-06 Group of activities...



GEO Community Activity "Earth Observations for Managing Mineral and Non-renewable Energy Resources" (CA-06)

Global mineral map of the Earth's surface

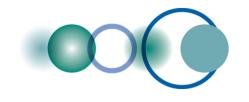
- Australia Geoscience mineral map
- Global spectral libraries of soils in view of future IS spaceborne missions Global GEO community portals

EO-based integrated products for monitoring environmental and societal impacts:

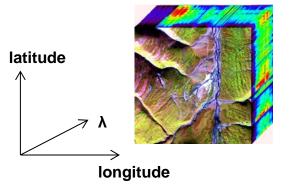
- National to regional (e.g. illegal mining, GFOI, GMOS)
- Local: mine site, SLO...



...Face a technical (and societal) gap



- Minerals lack dedicated EO systems and rely on systems from other SBAs
- The "mineral community" strongly advocates for operational hyperspectral spaceborne missions ensuring a global systematic coverage at no (or marginal) costs and at "decent" spatial resolution
 - Operational, freely available, global coverage
 - Multispectral: Sentinel 2 and Landsat TM
 - Superspectral : ASTER (failure of SWIR sensors in 2009)
 - Operational, commercial, local coverage on request, high acquisition costs
 - Superspectral: WV-3
 - hyperspectral : airborne VNIR-SWIR, few operational TIR sensors
- EO in mineral industry lacks institutionnal support
 - Mostly deals with private companies
 - => EO-based monitoring of illegal mining





Activities for 2017-2019 WP



Overall plans

- Generation of a publicly available Global ASTER Geoscience map to be delivered to GEO (2018)
- Definition of possible product standards for global, public hyperspectral satellite land surface composition
- Global land surface composition spectral libraries
- Identification of user community and their requirement, including mineral regulation enforcement

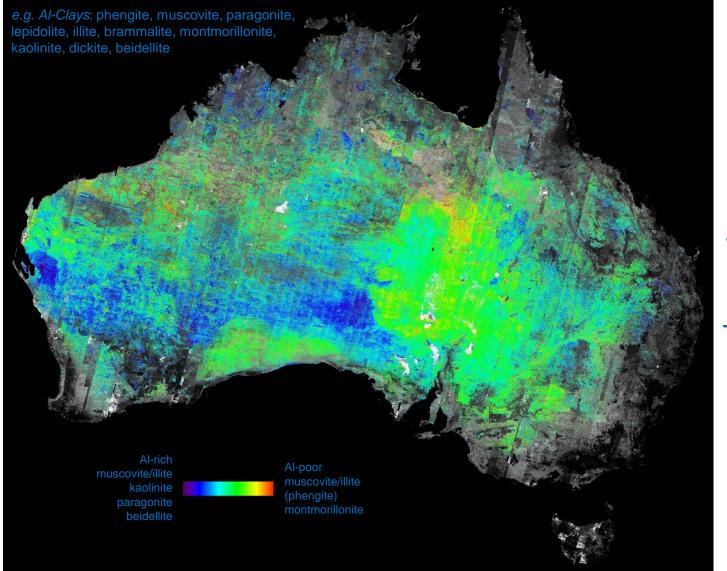
Activities

- Global ASTER Geoscience map: challenges, collaborations, network, path for moving forward
- Global Soil Spectral Library (GSSL)
- Definition of relevant essential variables...
- Cross-cutting GEO activities
 - Links with GEO initiatives GI-10 (renewable energies) and GI-18 (SDGs)
 - Illegal mining : links with GFOI, GMOS (GEOBON?)
- Support global user community portals
 - EO Broker Energy
 - MAP-X



ASTER Geoscience Map of Australia





Geoscience maps were created

AIOH group composition White mica chemical gradients (exploration) Transported versus in situ regolith materials. **Productive** agricultural soils. Surface permeability (water catchments). pH indicator.



ASTER GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS Global Geoscience Map



From ASTER Geoscience Maps of Australia to ASTER Global Geoscience Maps

> Please attend following talk for details

Estimated completion date: 2019



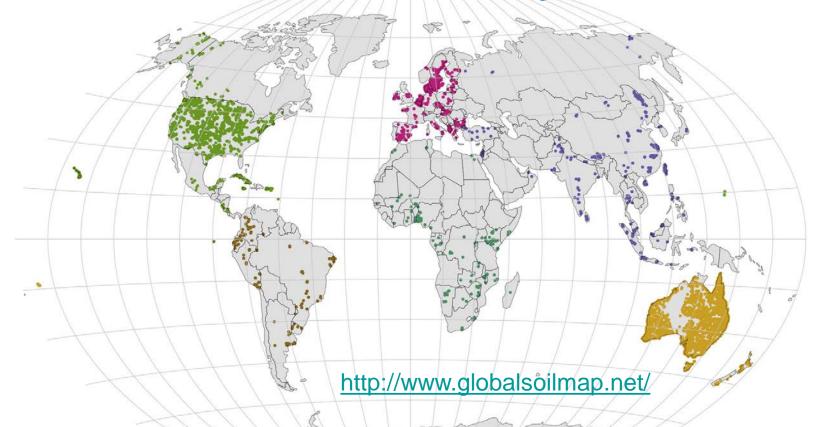
GSSL Global Soil Spectral Library



Global Soil VNIR-SWIR Spectra

Some 20,000 VNIR-SWIR reflectance spectra from 12,509 sites in 92 countries over the 7 continents

45 collaborators from 35 institutions collaborate to the global database



R.A. Viscarra Rossel et al. / Earth-Science Reviews 155 (2016) 198-230

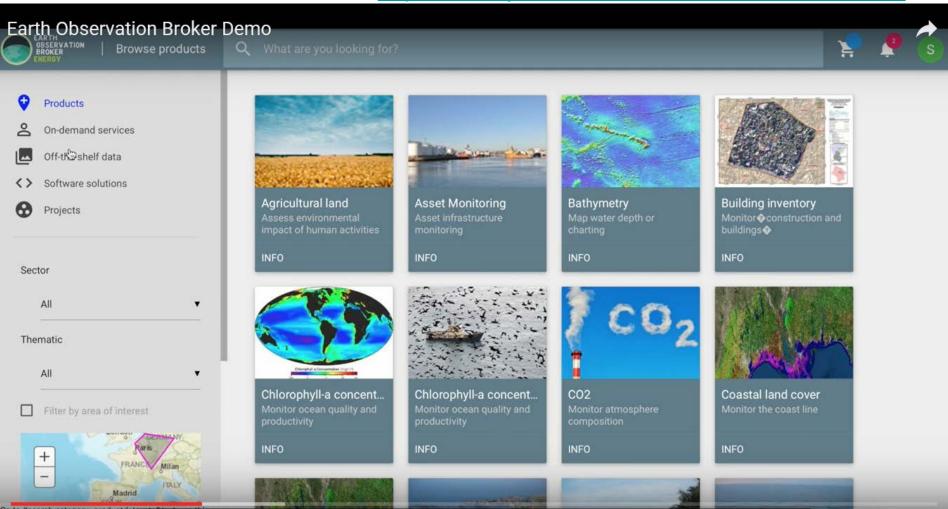


EO Broker Energy



An initiative supported by ESA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1OSNaDrPixE

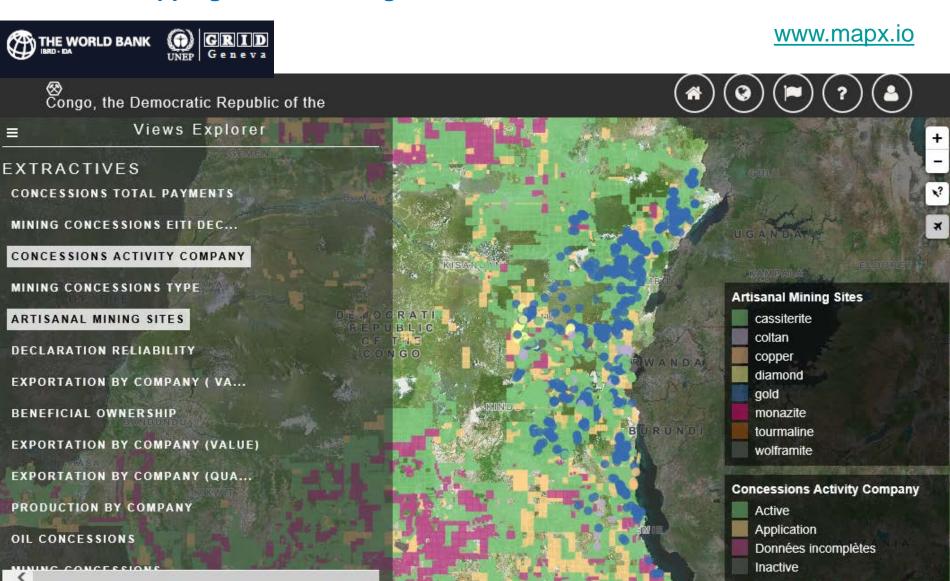




MAP-X



Mapping and Assessing the Performance of Extractive Industries





Mining and SDGs











With the support of:



Empowered lives. Resilient nations. COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

White Paper

Mapping Mining to the Sustainable Development Goals: An Atlas

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| Comprehensive inventory of the non-renewable resources natural capital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ensure equitable return for the resources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| future land use planning, conflicts and monitoring evolution over time | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assist in resettlement planning and follow up, spatial distribution of urban sprawl | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| around mining area and it's impacts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detection of illegal mining and other infrastructure development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring restoration efforts and progress towards final land use | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring non-mining use areas options such as agricultural crop monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Understanding the cumulative impacts of mining and related infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Understanding and monitoring the impacts on surface and groundwater resource and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| their impacts on crops and aquatic life | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental Impact Assessments and Monitoring of changes of crops productivity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructures design, location and implementation and implications on agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dust (and other pollution) monitoring and their impacts on crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal self-combustion monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Understanding and monitoring pollution related to mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impacts (including predictive) on surface and groundwater | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mapping and monitoring soil contamination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring marine pollution from inland mining activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Predictive implementation of inland mining facilities to avoid downstream | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| contamination transport to shoreline | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| predictive models for potential leakage and failure of waste disposal facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of EO data relevant to a country's mineral wealth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provision of EO-based documents/products for Social License to Operate (SLO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| process and responsible mining initiatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity building in EO | | | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assist national authorities in developing methodologies to combat illegal mining | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and in enforcing regulations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Renewable and non-renewable energy sources together with GI-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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The CA-06 contributors



- France: BRGM
- Australia : CSIRO, GSA
- USA: USGS, JPL
- EU: EuroGeoSurveys, ESA
- UK : BGS, Univ. of Nottingham
- Germany : DLR, GFZ
- Japan: AIST, Japan Space Systems
- China: China University of Mining and Technology, RADI
- Israel: Tel Aviv University
- NL: ITC
- More to join?
 - ✓ Oil and gas community





Thank you for your attention

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