





Lessons from Yanacocha: assessing mining impacts on hydrological systems and water distribution in the Cajamarca region, Peru. *

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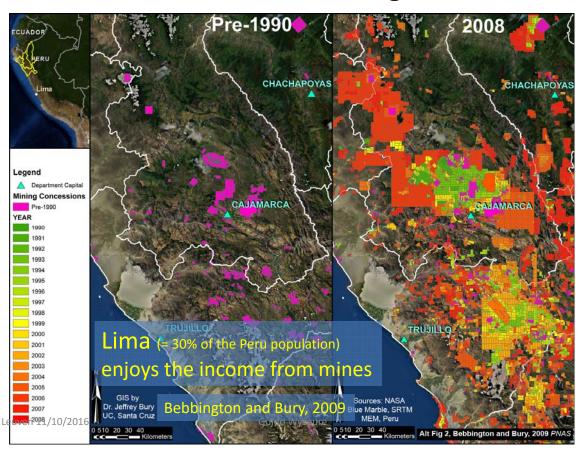
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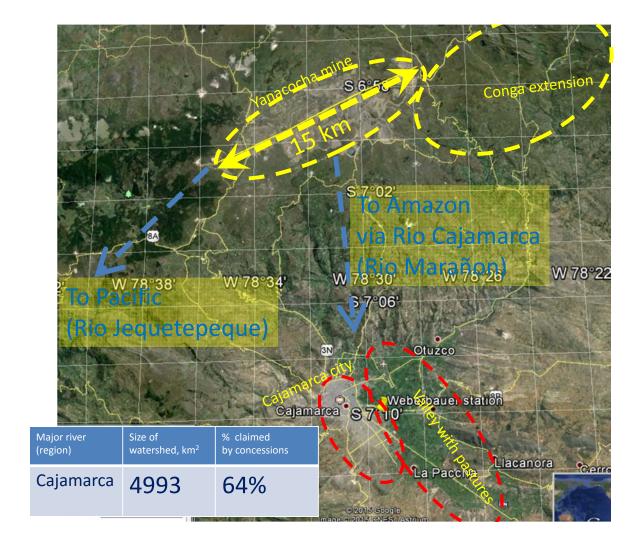
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Concessions for mining in Peru

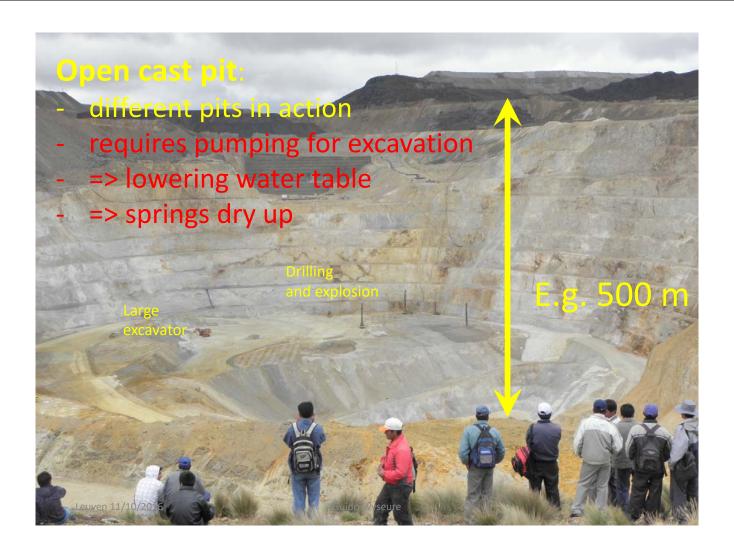




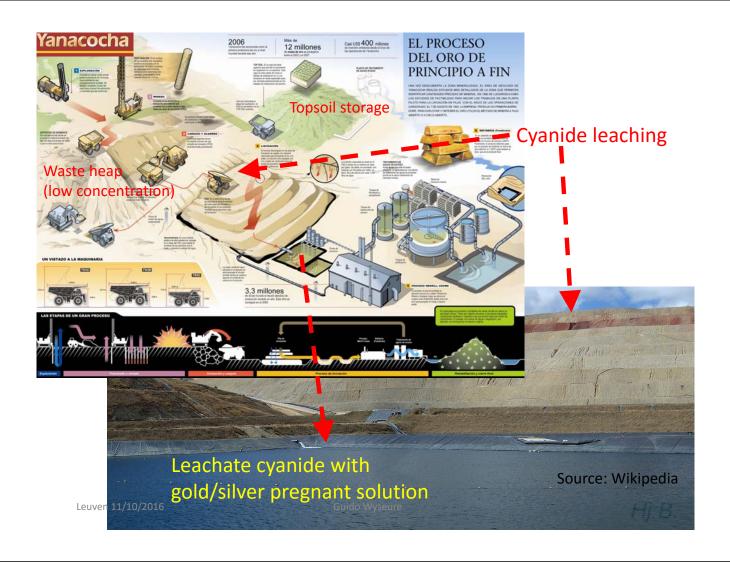
Open cast-gold mining

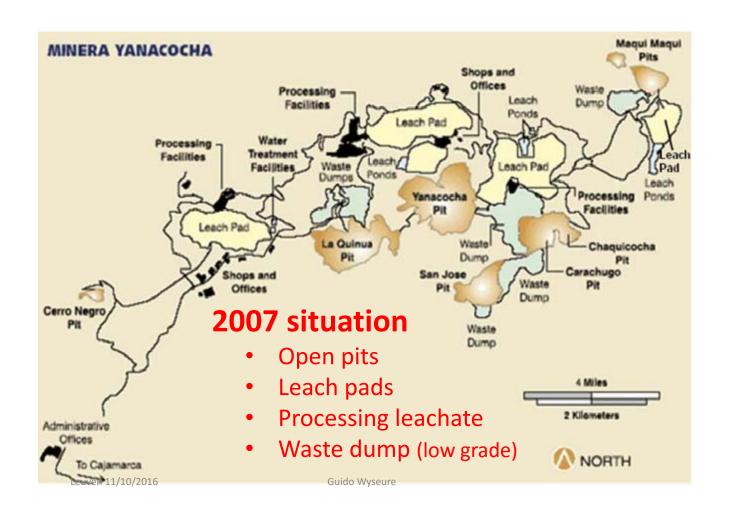
- Average concentration is 1 g gold per 1.8 ton of ore (=low)
 - First step: explosions, transport and grinding of rock
 - Second step: leach out the gold, silver, mercury and other precious metals out by HCN (cyanide acid, dangerous but controlled...)
 - Third step: process leachate to "Doré bar" (75% gold + 20% silver), to be exported form Peru
- Literally destroying mountains at > 3500 m, making a very deep pit and creating heaps of tailings close to the processing plant
- Problems during operation: heavy metals, acid water (from sulfide oxidation; often pyrite or FeS₂ present), open pit requires pumping, destruction of ecosystems...
- Problems **after** operation: Restoration possible? Take the money (gold) and run?











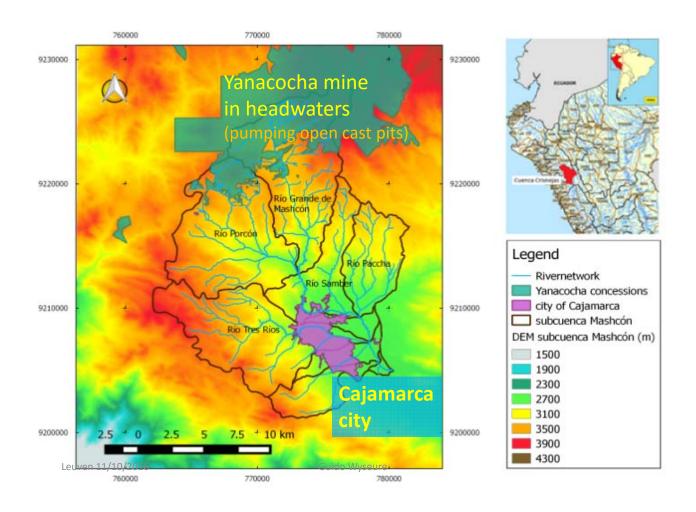
Lagunas de Alto Peru



Water: symbol of the conflict

 Cajamarca known for its pastures with dairy products: especially cheese.





New artificial "source" of the Rio Grande

by water pumped from the mine pit Natural springs dried up



Rio Grande (de Mashcón)



Multisectoral water rights

Use	# users	Area (ha)	Granted flow (m ³ /s)	Volume Mm³ /year	% of demand
Agriculture	7869	1669	0.766	24.3 [*]	41.2
Domestic use	89296	-	0.456	14.4*	24.6
Mining use	1	16000	0.634	20.0	34.2

Water reported by the mine

Year	Total water (m³)*	Surface drainage (m³)	Ground-water drainage (m³)	Rainfall (m³)	Water used (m³)	(m³)	Water discharged (m³) ***
2008	29.69M	7.90M	11M	10.79M	-	0.36M	29.34M
2009	33.79M	7. 95M	13.47M	12.36M	125.10M	5.60M	31.44M
2010	32.29M	4. 90M	18.29M	9.10M	126.97M	2.14M	34.48M
2011	40.77M	4. 14M	27.05M	9.58M	128.64M	-	46.37M
2012	49.07M	4. 22M	32.40M	12.45M	89.92M	4.12M	44.96M
2013	53.07M	15.50M**	37.58M	**In surface drainage	62.27M	3.30M	49.78M

*38.6 Mm³ /year should correspond to

Sustainable mining?

- "Concession" = underground <> "Topsoil" = privately owned
 - Conflict mining companies with local population over land properties (e.g. Familia Chaupe-Acuña, de facto expropriated against their will)
 - Peruvian and other governments enjoy the income from the mines (and give out concessions to mining industry)
- Propaganda machines at full swing (resistance are criminals, drug smugglers, "Shining path" members, against development...)
- Possible to execute open-cast mining without environmental impact?
- What after the closure ?????

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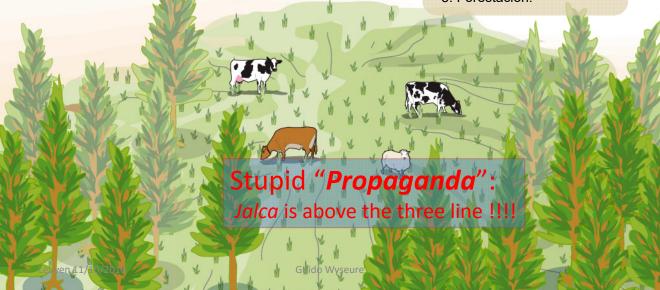
Revegetación

After closure

No problem according to

"Propaganda" by Yanacocha SRL

- 1. Aplicación de cal y abono para preparar el terreno.
- 2. Fertilización.
- 3. Siembra de pastos nativos y exóticos.
- 4. Transplante de especies nativas: "ichu".
- 5. Forestación.



Laguna Yanacocha=

lake with black water





LAGUNA YANACOCHA 1992 (ANTES)

LAGUNA YANACOCHA 2006 (DESPUES)

How to restore ????

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Concluding remarks

- Lack of information on water resources
- Lack of proactive policy about mining
- Lack of regulations + their enforcement
- Large concerns for the **after closure** situation impact on water sustainability in Cajamarca.

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