



Quarries and mining

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Norway

Important for economy, employment
and resource management

Ca. 1,000 registered quarries, around
50 active mines

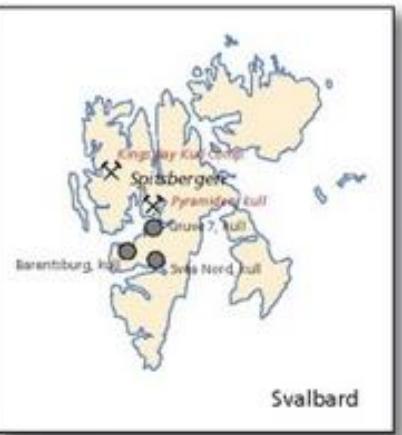
The Brønnøy limestone quarry

Pros and cons - sustainability

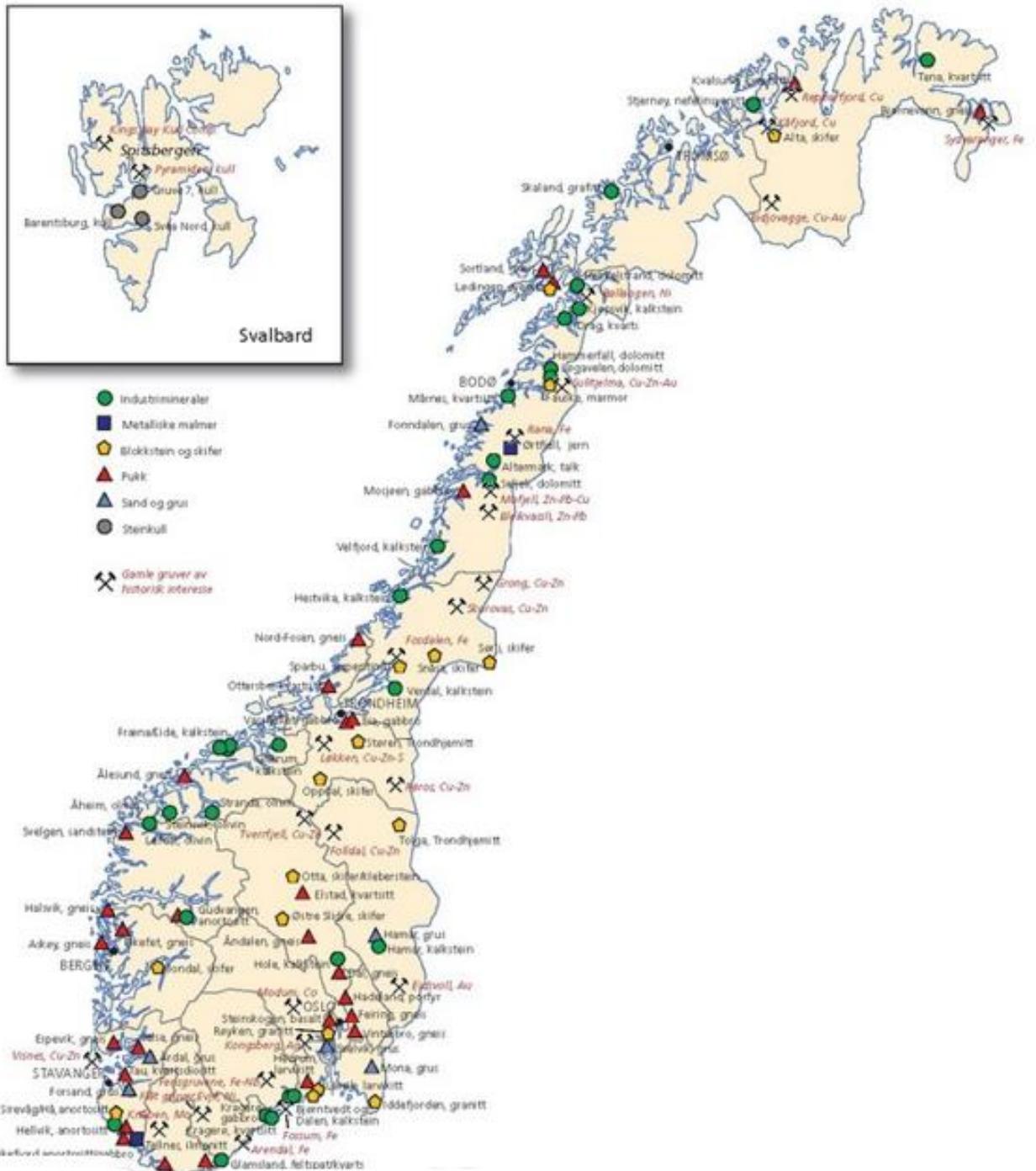


- The quarries and mining industry has been important for Norway's economy, employment and resource management
 - Ca. 1,000 registered quarries and around active 50 mines. Due to regulation updates and operational changes, the number is not exact. There are around 4,500 people employed in Norway's mining industry
 - The Brønnøy limestone quarry is the biggest limestone quarry in Norway, and provides a more sustainable way of producing of ex. Paper magazines. Earlier they used chemicals such as
-
- Pros
 - Important for economy, employment and resource management
 - Fertilizing
 - Useful elements that have many areas of use
 - Independent from importing elements from other mines in the world, which may not be as sustainable (transport, political conflict etc.)
 - Strict regulations, both in how it's carried out, and the labour laws
 - Cons
 - Take up a lot of land area
 - Might ruin wildlife
 - Ruins local nature
 - Dumping in the fjords

Mines and quarries in Norway



- Industrimineraler
- Metalliske malmer
- Blåstein og skifer
- ▲ Røkk
- △ Sand og grus
- Stenkull
- ✖ Gamle gruver av historisk interesse





Iceland



Mainly for gravel and sand



Vegagerðin oversees all quarries in Iceland



The produce is mostly used for foundations for roads



3.344 registered quarries

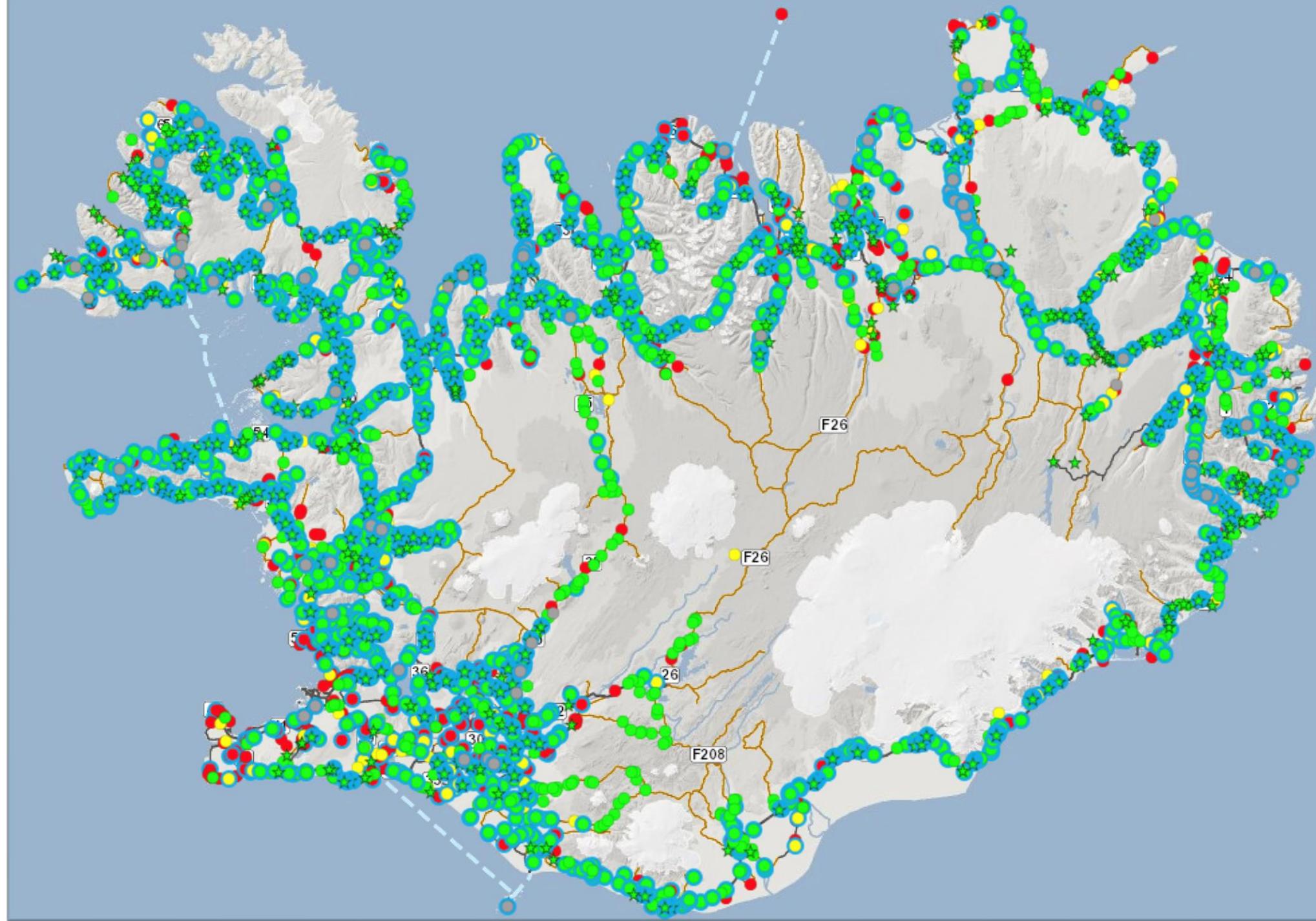


Silfurberg (Iceland spar) (sunstone)



Laws for sustainability in mining

EVERY QUARRIE IN ICELAND





What regulations are there about mining in Iceland?

Finland



Talvivaara



Pahtavaara Gold mine



Finland mines most of the gold and nickel in EU. Finland has the biggest nickle mine in Europe in Sotkamo Talvivaara.



Finland mostly mines chromium, nickel, copper, zinc, cobalt, silver and gold



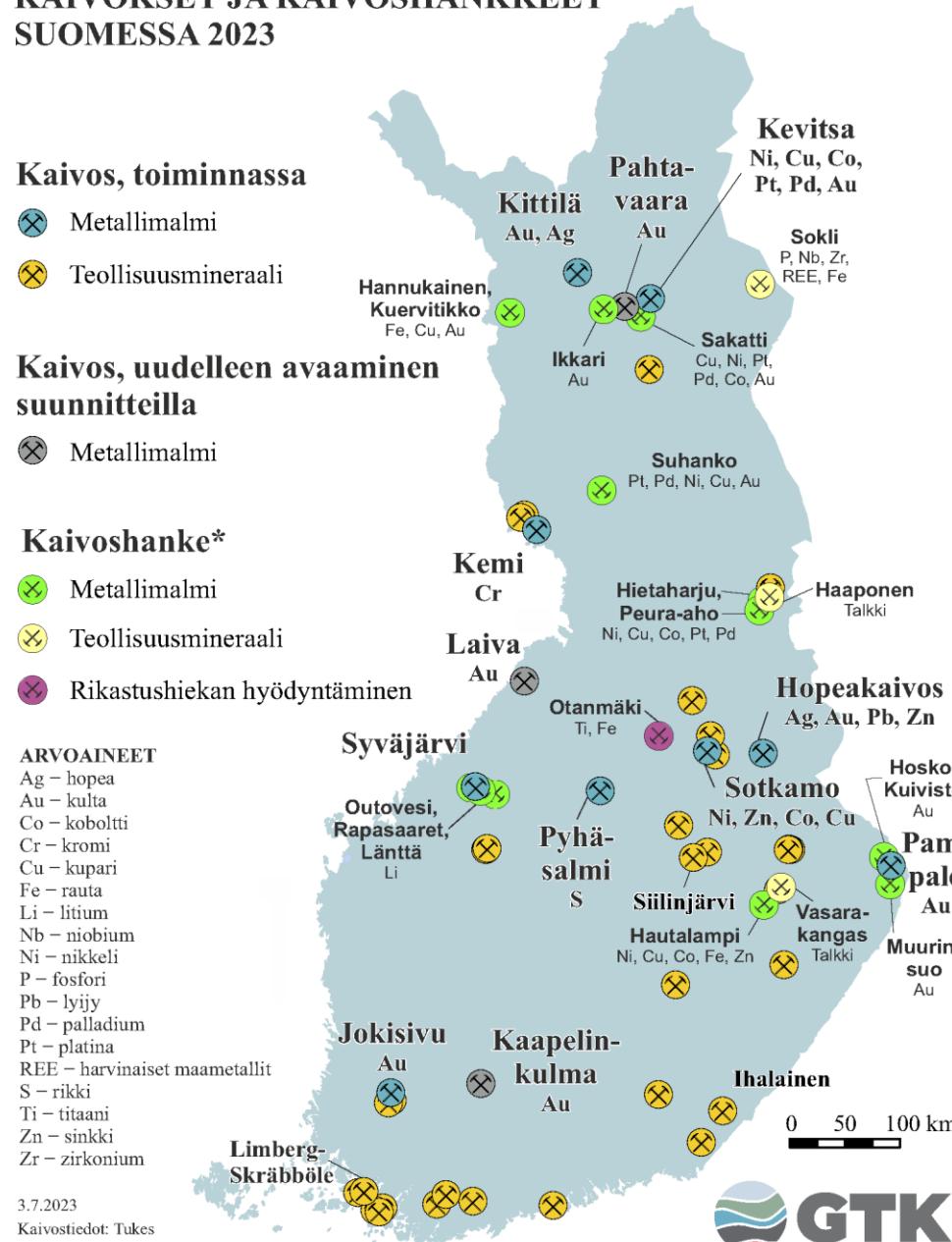
People and countries need these materials and we have them, so we are able to create jobs and get money from our nature.



Sustainability pros are for example materials, jobs, security of maintenance and cons are dust, air and water pollution, noise



**KAIVOKSET JA KAIVOSHANKKEET
SUOMESSA 2023**



Quarries in Finland

*Kaivoshankkeella tarkoitetaan tässä hanketta, jota yritys edistää aktiivisesti kohti kaivostuotannon aloittamista ja jonka suunnittelu on edennyt niin pitkälle, että yhteysviranomainen on kuullut hankkeen YVA-ohjelman.



Mines in general

Mining is bigger industry in Finland and Norway than in Iceland

Each country has different resources

How do we use the materials

Nickle = Coins, magnets, rechargeable batteries

Limestone = Paper, fertilization

Gravel = roads



How to make mining more sustainable

- Waste should not be transported long distances or to a place it doesn't belong
- We should try to return the nature to its original state after mining
- The animals' natural living conditions should not be disturbed

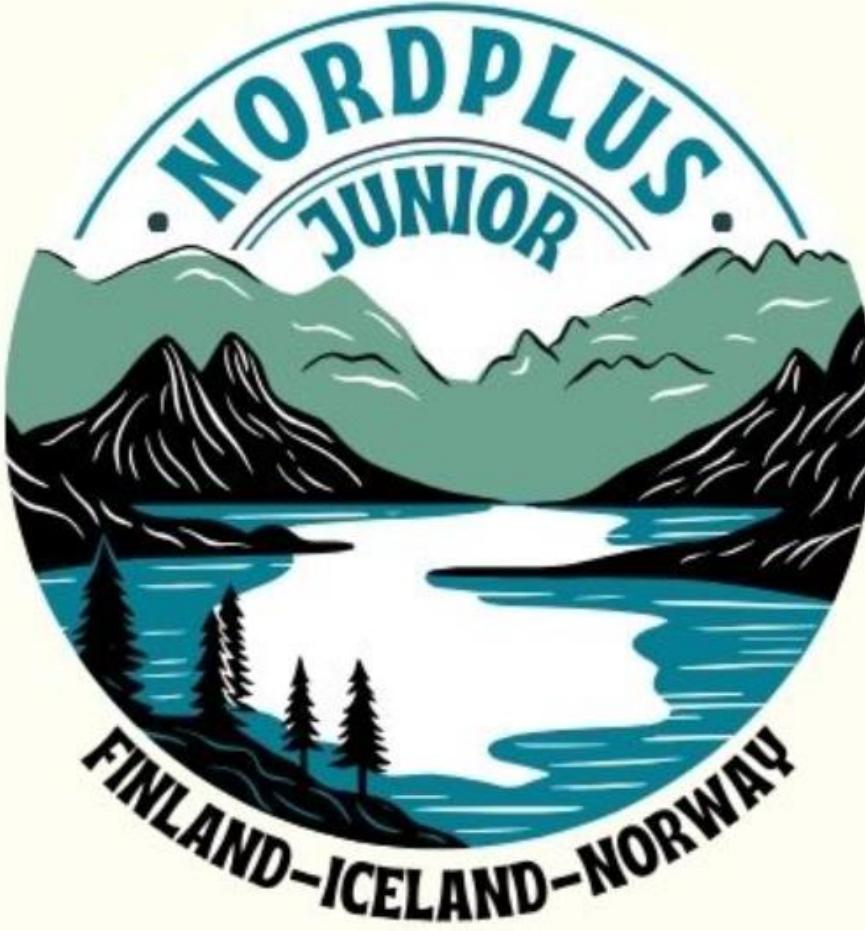


Thank you!



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Sources



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