

# Excerpts from Sousa and Veiga 2007 Presentation

IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE  
GOLD RECOVERY AND REDUCE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS BY ARTISANAL  
GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL in 2007 Proceedings  
of TRCR Symposium

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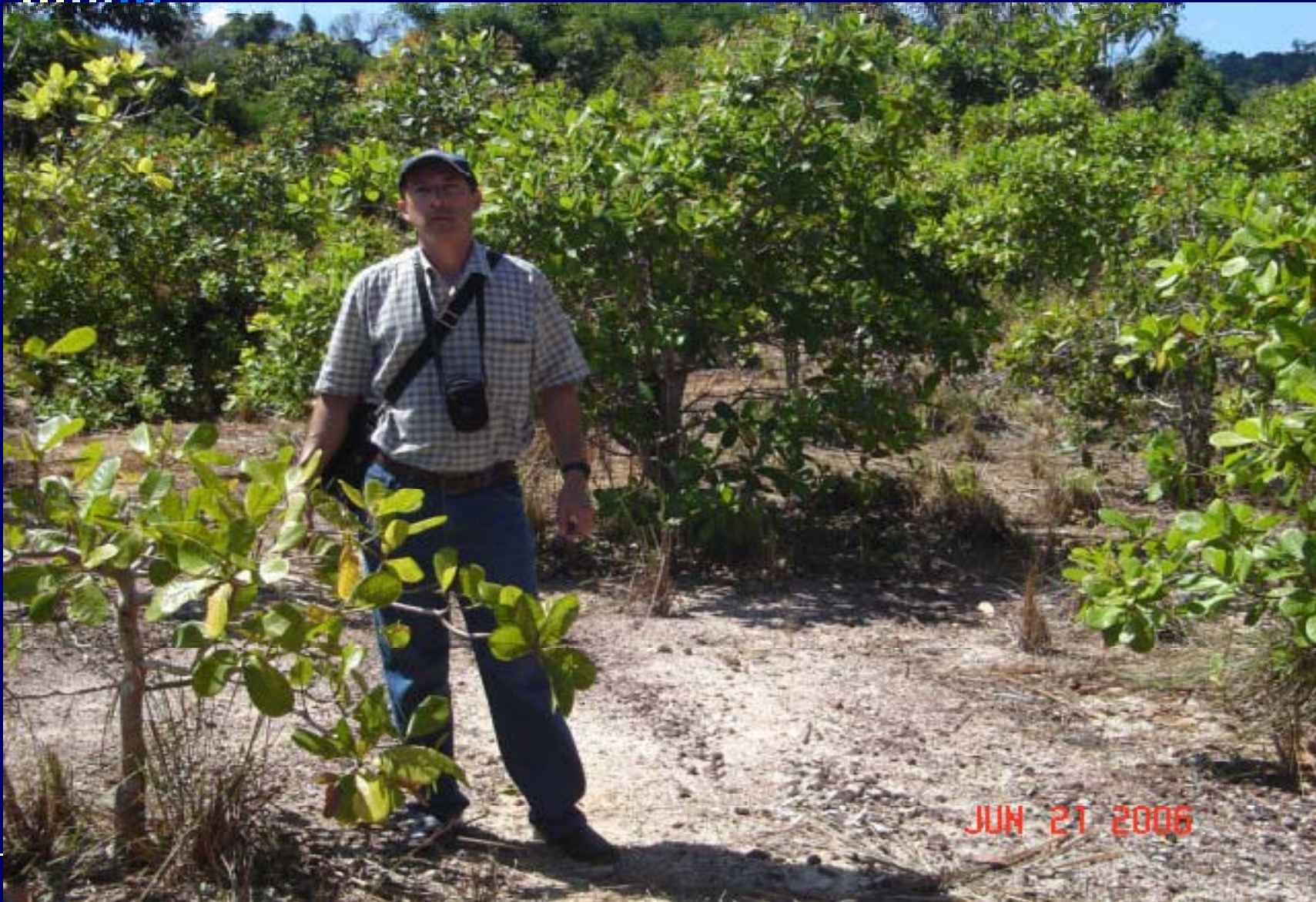
Example of area (open pit) before rehabilitation



Preparation of seedlings for rehabilitation of degraded areas



## Example of area after rehabilitation (Cashew nuts)





# Conclusion

- The Global Mercury Project is a United Nations initiative created in Aug. 2002, aimed at the reduction of mercury and other environmental impacts caused by artisanal gold mining activities in Brazil, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Laos.
  1. Four studies (socio-economic, environmental-health, legal, microcredit) conducted, 4,200 miners trained, 141 sites evaluated, 20 good practices promoted
  1. At least 9 environmental / health practices had substantial impact: reactivation and recycling of mercury, use of retorts (60), pool for amalgamation, old pits refilling, containment of sediments, garbage disposal, latrines, biosand water filters.
  2. Gold production: tests for increasing gold recovery and reprocessing of tailings have to be a permanent activity
  1. Legal aspects: it's not enough to train miners to comply with legal requirements. Necessary alternative solutions to simplify processes to make formalization viable
  1. The improvement of grades (31.3%) represents changes in behaviour and is the best evidence that miners respond to training and education