

Smart Soils: Smart Specialisation meets EU Soil Mission 24 January 2024

Remediation of uranium legacy sites in Centro Region in Portugal



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Uranium mining in Portugal

high geological, geotectonic and geodynamic diversity, which generate specific conditions for the formation of mineral resources





Mainland Geology Map of Portugal 1:1000.000 LNEG Edition

Metallogenic Portuguese Belts Abandoned Mine Legacy, DGEG & EDM Edition



Portugal. NELLAS. Minas de Uranio da Urgeiriça.



Uranium mining in Portugal



286 uranium occurrences

- 62 radium/uranium mining sites
- Operation from 1907-1991
- 50 g Ra until 1944
 3720 tU in U₃O₈ to 1991

Exploration methods:

- Underground mines, open pits, both
- In situ leaching with acidic solutions





Starting point

- -Uranium exploitation since 1907
- -Villages grew around mines
- -Existing exposure situations
- -Environmental liabilities
- -Degraded mining infrastructures
- Complex social situation after mine
 "closure"
- -Social Pressure on "old workers" vindications
- -Mistrust about "remediation" process









Considering:

- Environmental Framework Law (DL 11/87 of 7 April)
- National Plan of Environment Policy (1995)
- Mining Framework Law (DL 90/90)
- The National Environment Legislation
- European Directives

That aims to:

- □ Eliminate the risk factors for public health and safety, resulting from water pollution, soil contamination, heaps and any unprotected areas;
- Rehabilitate the surrounding landscape and natural conditions of development in accordance with the previous habitat;
- Ensure the preservation of significant heritage of old mines, both economic and archaeological and the valorization of archaeological remains related to mining activity;
- Provide conditions for future use of reclaimed areas such as agricultural or forestry use, tourist and cultural promotion, or another that promotes the community development.















Perspectives for sustainable post-remediation management

Promoting "Industrial Tourism":

- Identified end-use for relevant historical sites
- Guide to the Portuguese Geological and Mining Points of interest (<u>www.roteirodeminas.pt</u>)
- Contribute to preservation of mining heritage infrastructures
- Contributes to preservation of history of uranium mining and milling in Portugal
- Promote socio-economic development of mining region
- Fosters sense of ownership and community
- Honors the memory of uranium mining community

Creation of the Uranium Mining Museum (Urgeiriça)





Perspectives for sustainable post-remediation management

- Generation of renewable energy (e.g. solar)
 - Auto-consumption
 - Renewable energy communities
 - Injection in the national grid

• Promotion of a "Research Centre" in Urgeiriça

- Collaboration with universities
- R&D Projects
- Training Activities
- Laboratories
- Start-up companies
- Industrial/institutional beneficial reuse





Final Considerations

- Remediation in Portugal contributed to effective reduction of risks to public and the environment, promoting mining heritage preservation and **safe beneficial reuse** of former degraded areas.
- Important to promote and maintain effective stakeholder participation throughout the remediation process.
- Post-remediation management is essential to ensure the sustainability of remediation in the long-term.
- Collaborative, pro-active and holistic approach, considering technical, social, economic aspects to address challenges and seize opportunities in remediated sites, contributing to the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals.







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