



Le géologue, chef d'orchestre du projet minier

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A Mine project

- Exploration (find the ore deposit)
- Estimation (technical and financial feasibility)
- Exploitation (digging the mine)
- Beneficiation (separating ore from tailings)
- Remediation (restoring the mine)
- Survey (long term)

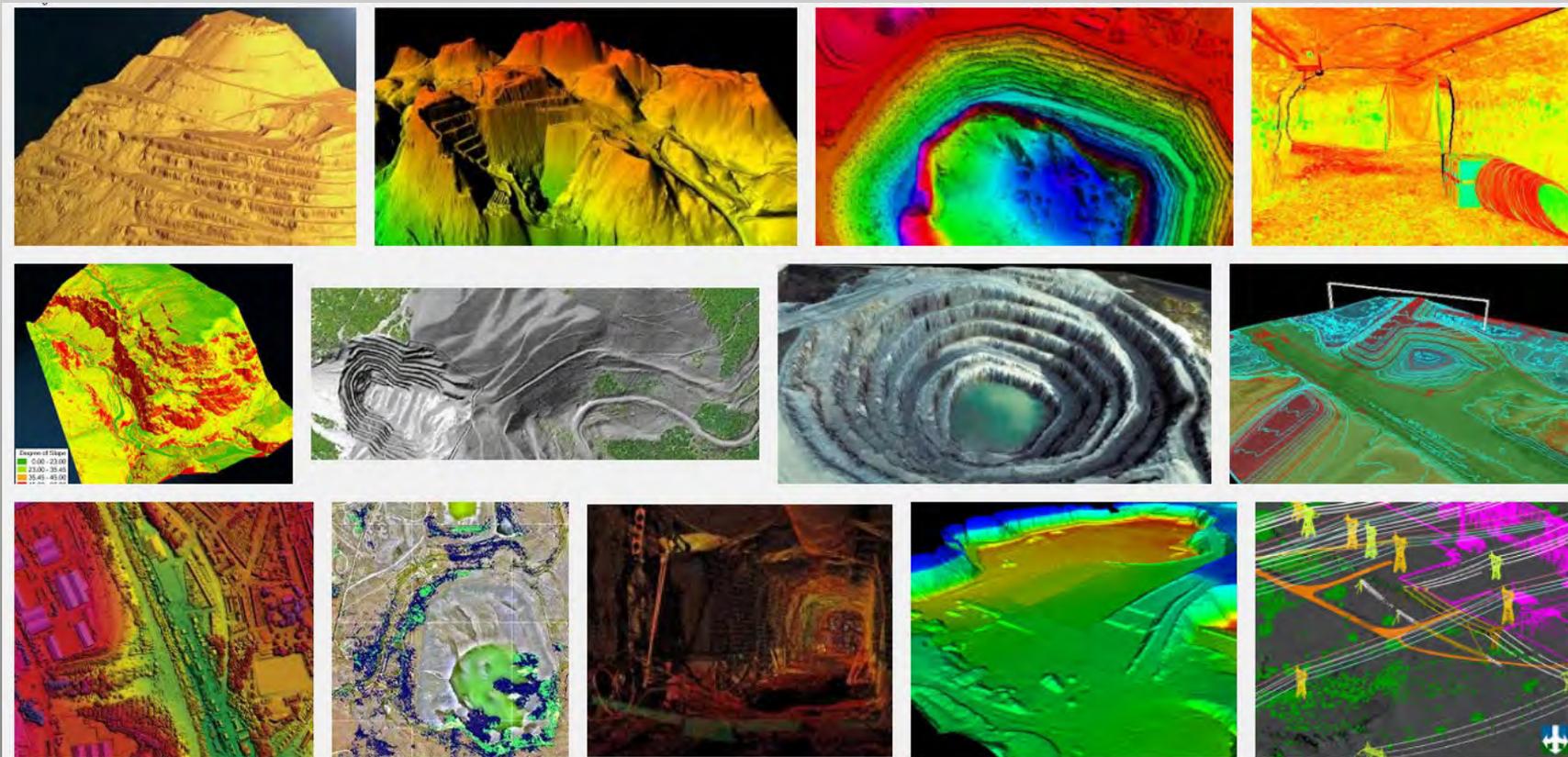
In a world with human activities !

Common to all steps : ore and tailings

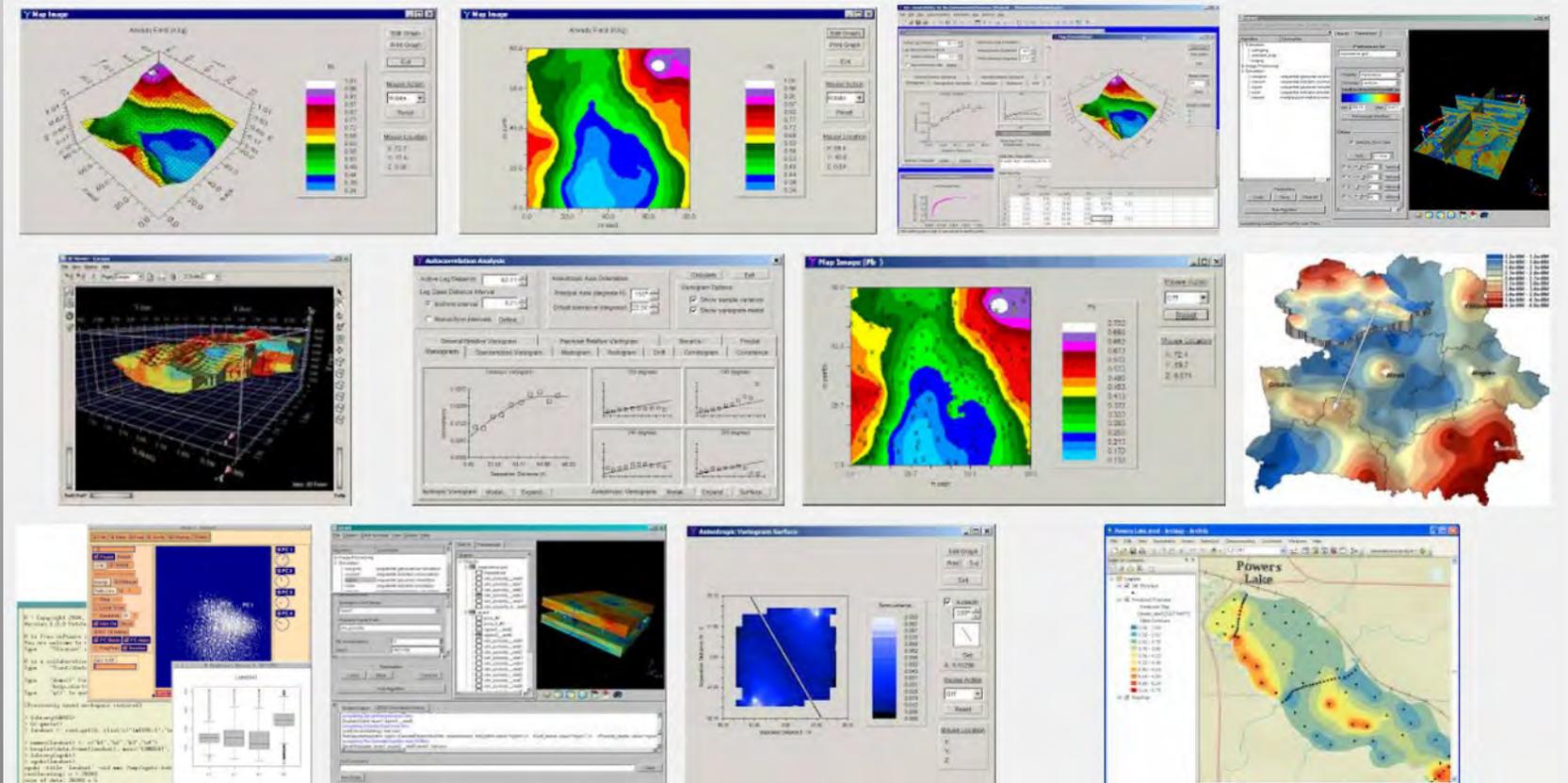
New tools

- **More and more data, usually shown as maps or 3D models**
- **No more problems with equations, no needs for simplification**
- **New focus on**
 - **Quality of data (sampling)**
 - **Assessment of results (statistics)**
 - **Data analysis, what is significant, what is new, what is uncommon**
 - **Coherence, reconciliation, optimisation**
- **Data collection and storage is a new job**
- **Norms, procedures, safety, etc...**

Lidar + mine



Geostatistics + software



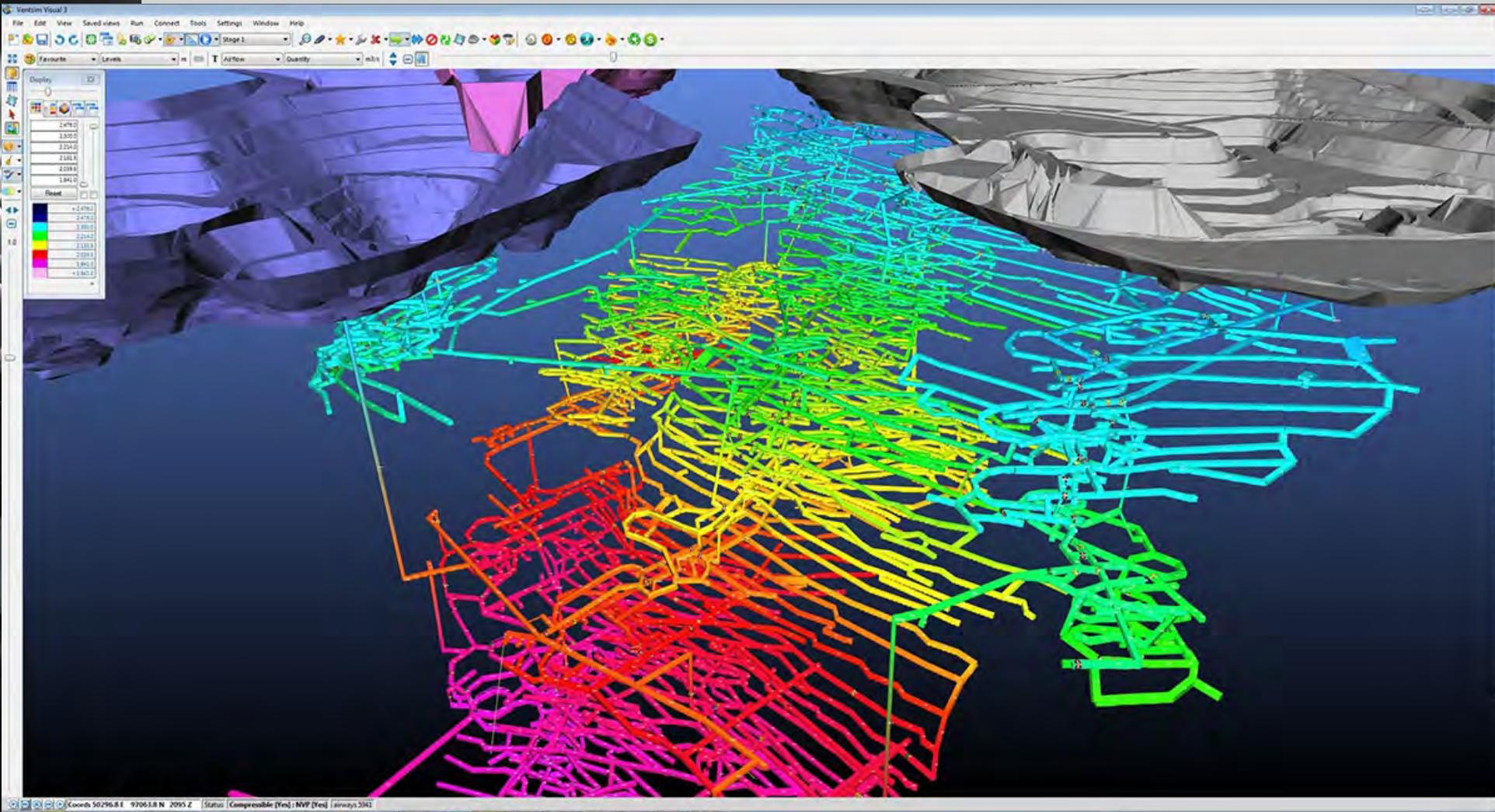
What is changing in education

- **Concepts**
 - Equations are less visible
- **Techniques**
 - Major changes ! Computers !
 - Field instruments
 - A new skill : learning fast a complex software
- **Knowledge**
 - Available everywhere (smartphone, USB)
 - Normes

How geologist are thinking

- The studied object is unknown (no plan, nobody has built it)
- You have rare, discontinuous data
- Time and space scales cover several orders of magnitude
- You must integrate various kind of data (maps, ages, isotopes, minerals)
- All objects have a history

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Preparing graduates for global mining project management

- Human aspects taken in account at the very beginning (law, economy, sociology, communication, etc..)
- What is important is the project, not the mine
- Technical aspects (as imagined by engineers) can be minor point

**MINE MUST BE ADAPTED TO ITS HUMAN AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
its not only obey to the laws and state of the art**