

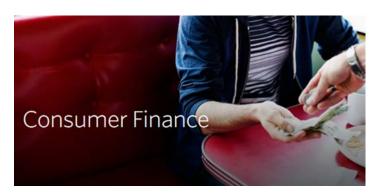
Seabed Mining: "The Dawn of an Industry" and the need for a Precautionary Approach



Who we are and what we do









Collection

Supermoms Against Superbugs

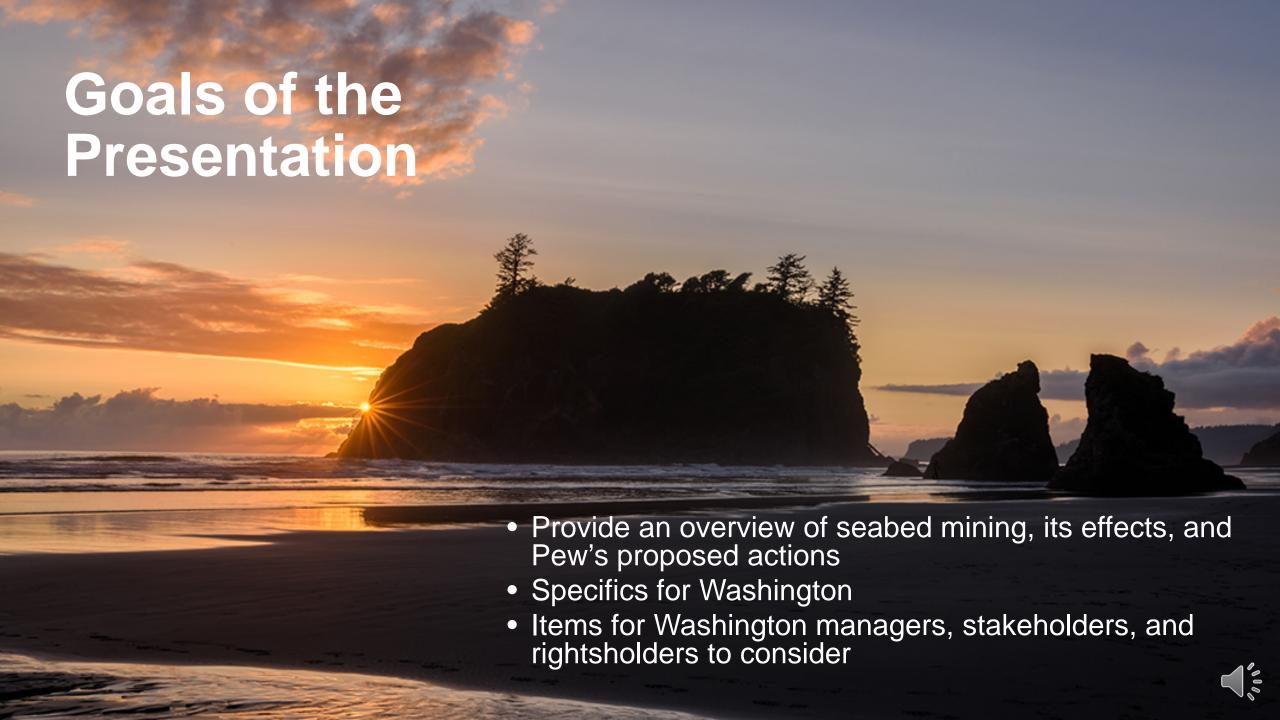
A group of advocates from across the country who are concerned about the problem of antibiotic resistance











- Some useful distinctions:
 - Hard minerals vs. Sand, Gravel and Shell
 - Nearshore vs. Deep Sea
 - Traditional/Artisanal vs. Industrial
 - Existing vs. New

These are somewhat porous and overlapping





- Four factors in the global emergence of seabed mining for hard minerals
 - Industry/government interest
 - Improving exploratory and extractive technology
 - Increasing demand
 - Depleted terrestrial sources





- Impacts
 - Seafloor biota and habitat: Removal/destruction/mortality
 - Associated loss of biodiversity
 - Temperature-related impacts from dewatering returns
 - Spatial conflict with existing ocean stakeholders and rightsholders (e.g. fisheries)
 - Increased noise
 - Sediment-related impacts (benthic and pelagic):
 - Smothering
 - toxicity
 - Turbidity
 - interference with feeding



- Pew's U.S. Campaign
 - Focused on protection of the most vulnerable areas especially nearshore (e.g. state-managed waters)
 - Focused on the most invasive potential activity (hard mineral exploration and extraction)





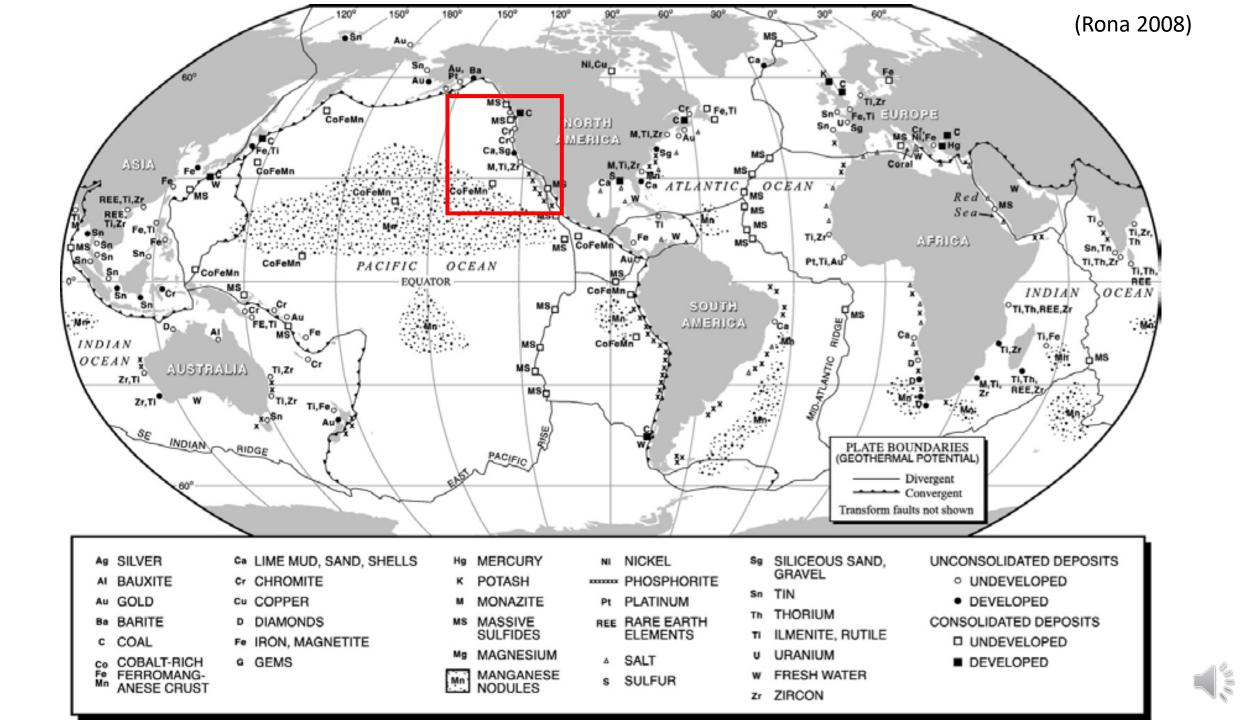


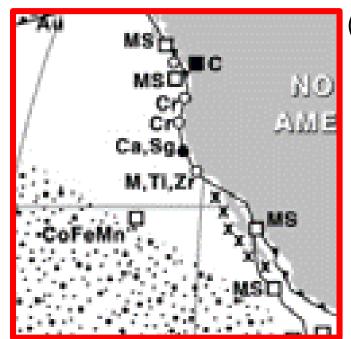
What are they prospecting or mining for? (globally)

Deep-sea minerals: Manganese nodules, polymetallic sulphides, and ferro-manganese crusts. Rich in scarce metals like copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, gold, silver and rare earth elements.

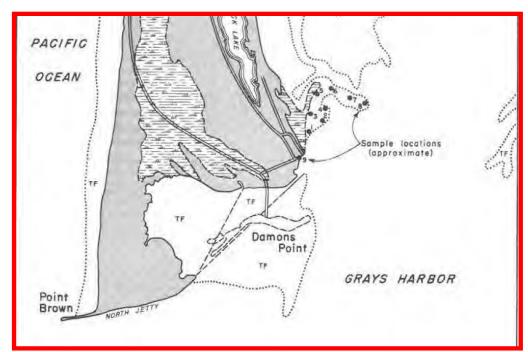
Nearshore areas: metal ores and metal-rich sands (precious and semi-precious metals like gold, iron, titanium, chromite, etc.), marine phosphorites (sedimentary rocks or crusts rich in phosphorus, used mainly as fertilizer), tin, diamonds, etc.

Photo Credit: Charles D. Winters/Photo Researchers

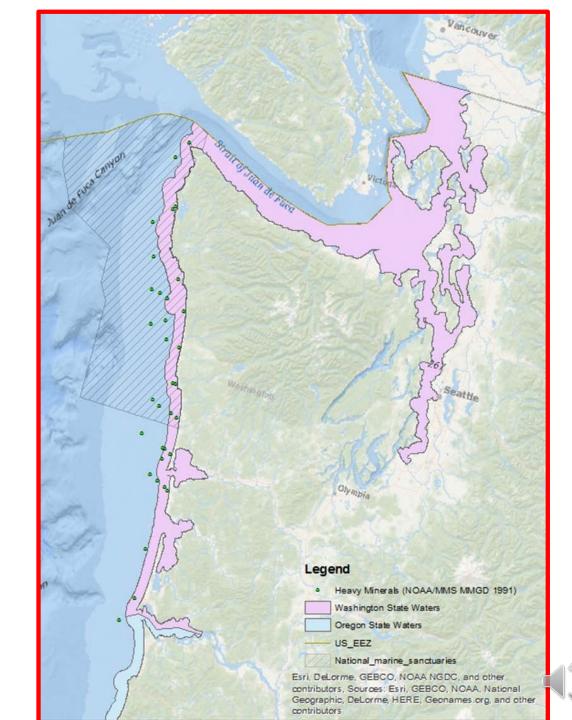




(Rona 2008)



(WA DMG 1964)



Hydraulic dredges

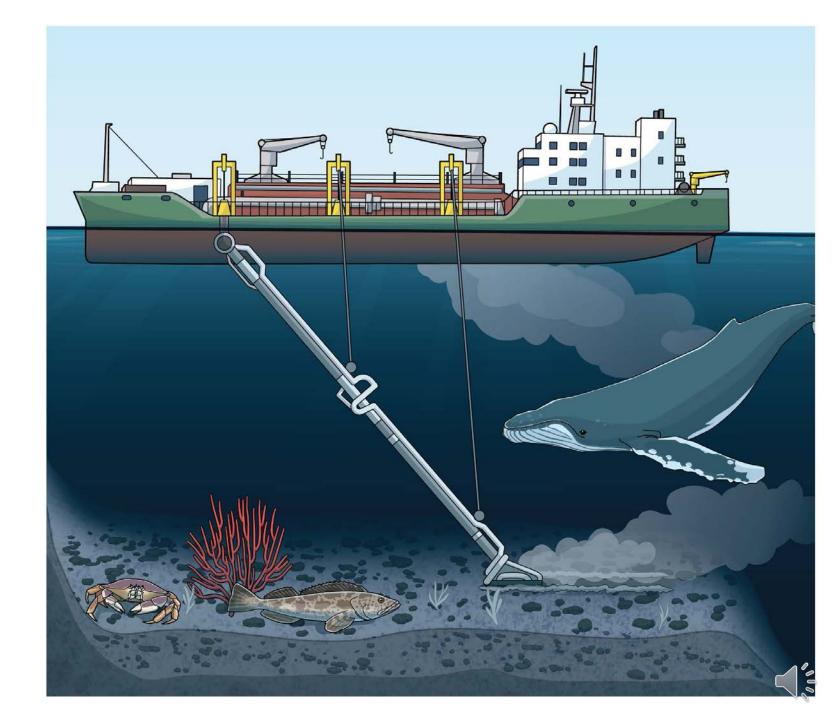
Hydraulic dredges threaten nearshore areas by destroying plants and animals, harming the seafloor, and polluting the water with waste.





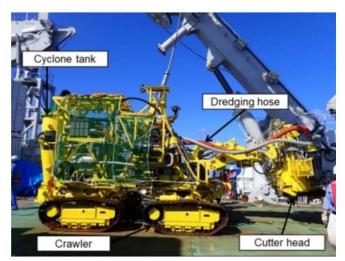
Trailing suction hopper dredges

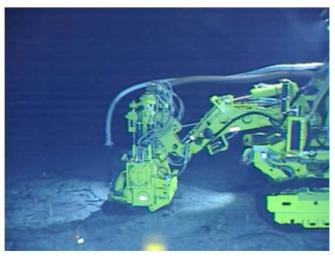
In addition to noise pollution and physical damage to the ocean floor, the sediment plumes from trailing suction hopper dredges can smother marine plants and wildlife.



Processing ships and bottom crawlers

In deeper waters, mining the seafloor could involve processing ships and bottom crawlers. Onboard processing can create a discharge plume with harmful concentrations of toxic metals or very fine sediment.

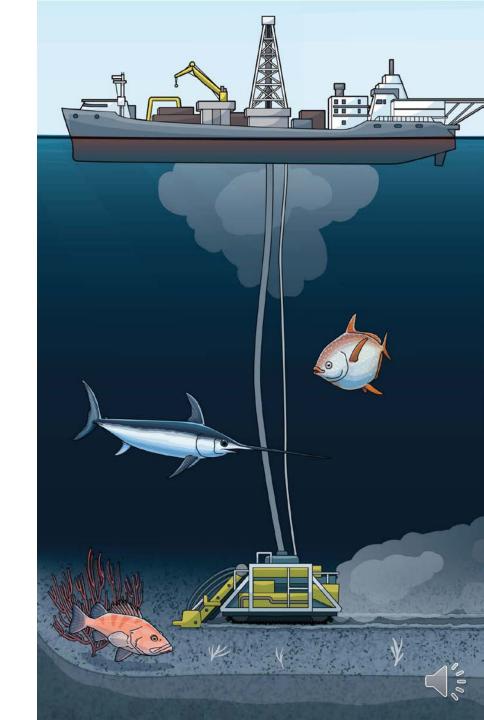


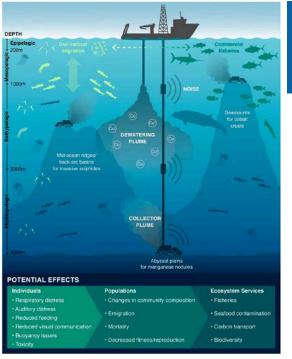


Crust-excavation testing machine

The machine on the seabed

Photo Credit: JOGMEC







Emerging Science on Impacts

Opinion: Midwater ecosystems must be considered when evaluating environmental risks of deep-sea mining

O Jeffrey C. Drazen, O Craig R. Smith, Kristina M. Gjerde, O Steven H. D Glenn S. Carter, C. Anela Chov, Malcolm R. Clark, Pierre Dutrieux, @ Erica Chris Hauton, Mariko Hatta, J. Anthony Koslow, Astrid B. Leitner, Aude Pacin Jessica N. Perelman, Thomas Peacock, Tracey T. Sutton, Les Watling, and H

PNAS July 28, 2020 117 (30) 17455-17460; first published July 8, 2020 https://doi.org/10.1073/p









Log in

Abyssal food-web model indicates faunal carbon flow recovery and impaired microbial loop 26 years after a sediment disturbance experiment

Daniëlle S.W. de Jonge ^{a,b,1,2}, Tanja Stratmann ^{b,c,d,*,1}, Lidia Lins ^e, Ann Vanreusel ^e,



Washington Policy/Regulatory Status

- Minerals on or under the seabed (state owned aquatic lands) are under jurisdiction of Washington Department of Natural Resources
- WDNR accepts and considers lease applications for marine mineral prospecting or extraction on a case by case basis
- Some areas off Washington coast already afforded some protections from potential marine mining (e.g. ONMS)
- Other agencies involved via permitting, planning, etc.
 - Department of Ecology (CZM Progam, Marine Spatial Plan, etc.)
 - Department of Fish and Wildlife



Threat may be closer than we think

