An Innovative Solution to Enhancing the Mining Curriculum

S. Houlding, M. Reinoso, M. Scoble SDIMI Conference, UBC. July 2015



Contents

1. Introduction

2. University-Industry Collaboration

3. An e-learning Solution

4. Conclusion



Introduction



Introduction

Mining School Challenges

Shortage of qualified faculty

Limited availability of industry specialists



Mining School Challenges

Hiring Requirements Forecast in Canada:

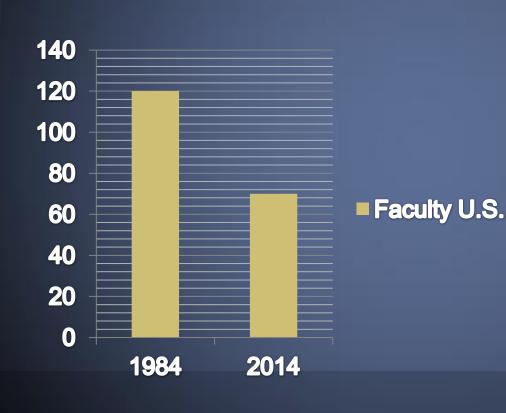
At least 100,000 professionals

Year 2024

(Source: MiHR 2014)



Mining School Challenges



Faculty in the U.S.

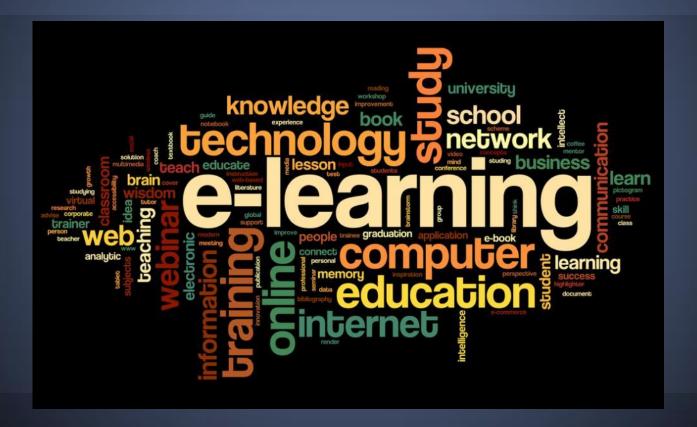
П

Down about 40% in the last 30 years

(Source: SME 2014)











Fill curriculum gaps





Accessible





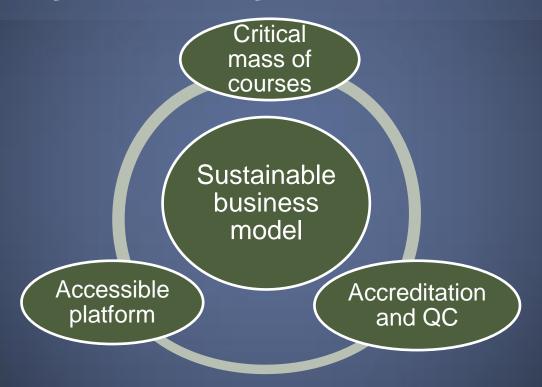
Accredited





Sustainable









Online Courses for Mining and Geoscience Online courses on mining, mining engineering and geoscience topics offered by EduMine. Displaying 164 Matching Results Sort by: Items per page: Course Title: A to Z 50 360° Mining Online Course | Self Paced Acid Rock Drainage Prediction REVISED Online Course | Self Paced **Advanced Coal Preparation** Online Course | Self Paced Air Photo Interpretation 1 - Fundamentals Online Course | Self Paced

EduMine

Over 160 courses

Fill gaps in the curriculum



Synchronous

Asynchronous









The Rock Cycle

There are many physical and chemical cycles that occur in the earth (e.g. hydrologic cycle, carbon cycle). The rock cycle is illustrated in Figure 1 (right).

In the rock cycle there are three types of rock: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

Igneous rocks are formed when rock melts at temperatures between 600 and 1200°C. The melt is called magma if it stays within the earth; if it exits the earth, as in a volcano, it is called lova. Melted rock is light and will flow toward the surface where, if it solidifies within the earth, it is called an intrusive igneous rock (or simply an intrusion) and, if it exits the earth (e.g. a volcano), it solidifies very quickly and is called an extrusive igneous rock.



The combination of uplift and erosion exposes the igneous rock to the elements where it weathers to become sediment particles transported in rivers and streams. (It could also become a soil.) Eventually it reaches a large water body such as a lake or ocean where it deposits in layers. The weight of successive layers and chemical binding of the particles combine to form a sedimentary rock.

An example of a sedimentary rock formation is shown in Figure 3 (right). The formation represents millions of years of

Online course (asynchronous)

Lightweight platform

Remote locations

Ideal for FIFO





Dictionary

Print This Session Show/Hide Q2. Which inter-related processes are involved in producing ARD? (select one or more)

- acid generation from the oxidation of iron sulphide minerals
- heavy metal solubilization (metal leaching) caused by ferric iron
- acid generation from contact with basic minerals (such as calcite)... Learn more
 - acceleration of these processes by bacterial activity?

Q3. Are ARD and metal leaching separate, unrelated processes?



■ No

Q4. Climatic factors have significant influence on ARD generation.



False?

Review questions

Certification





Accreditation and QC

Review Board

IACET



Sustainable business model

40% Revenue

Royalties

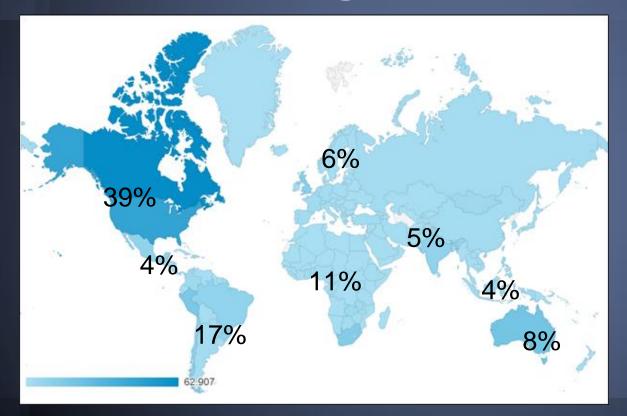




23 universities

12 countries

since 2006



EduMine Presence

Visitors:

60%

from the Americas

Source: Google Analytics. Feb 2013 - Jan 2014



Certificate in Mining Studies (CMS)

UBC since 2004

University of Arizona since 2006



CMS participants:

- career objectives
- CMS requirements
- accessibility and availability

CMS program:

- tailored
- several streams
- different providers



Exploration

Geotechnics – Rock Mechanics

Environment – Communities

Health – Safety – HR

Mining Methods

Management

Mineralogy



Conclusion



Conclusion

What's next?



Thank you.

Mariana Reinoso

Manager of Educational Media

mreinoso@infomine.com www.EduMine.com