



Mining in Society

Merit Badge Workbook



This workbook can help you but you still need to read the merit badge pamphlet.

This Workbook can help you organize your thoughts as you prepare to meet with your merit badge counselor.

You still must satisfy your counselor that you can demonstrate each skill and have learned the information.

You should use the work space provided for each requirement to keep track of which requirements have been completed, and to make notes for discussing the item with your counselor, not for providing full and complete answers.

If a requirement says that you must take an action using words such as "discuss", "show", "tell", "explain", "demonstrate", "identify", etc, that is what you must do.

Merit Badge Counselors may not require the use of this or any similar workbooks.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in Boy Scout Requirements (Pub. 33216 – SKU 621535).

The requirements were last issued or revised in 2016 • This workbook was updated in January 2016.

Scout's Name: _____ Unit: _____

Counselor's Name: _____ Counselor's Phone No.: _____

<http://www.USScouts.Org> • <http://www.MeritBadge.Org>

Please submit errors, omissions, comments or suggestions about this **workbook** to: Workbooks@USScouts.Org
 Comments or suggestions for changes to the **requirements** for the **merit badge** should be sent to: Merit.Badge@Scouting.Org

1. Do the following:

a. Select 10 different minerals. For each one, name a product for which the mineral is used.

	Mineral	Product for which the mineral is used
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

b. Explain the role mining has in production and processing things that are grown.

In your discussion, explain how:

- a. The miner's personal protective equipment is worn and used, including a hard hat, safety glasses, earplugs, dust mask or respirator, self-rescue device, and high-visibility vest.

Hard hat	
Safety glasses	
Earplugs	
Dust mask or respirator	
Self-rescue device	
High-visibility vest	

- b. Miners protect their hands and feet from impact, pinch, vibration, slipping, and tripping/falling hazards.

Impact hazards	
Pinch hazards	
Vibration hazards	
Slipping hazards	

Tripping/falling hazards

c. Monitoring equipment warns miners of imminent danger, and how robots are used in mine rescues.

and how robots are used in mine rescues.

Discuss with your counselor the dangers someone might encounter at an abandoned mine.

Include information about the "Stay out—Stay Alive" program.

5. Do one of the following:

- a. With your parent's approval and your counselor's assistance, use the Internet to find and take a virtual tour of two types of mines.

	Type of Mine	Location	Date of Virtual Tour
1.			
2.			

Determine the similarities and differences between them regarding resource exploration, mine planning and permitting, types of equipment used, and the minerals produced.

	Similarities	Differences
Resource exploration		
Mine planning planning and permitting		
Types of equipment used		
Minerals produced		

Discuss with your counselor what you learned from your Internet-based mine tours.

- b. With your parent's permission and counselor's approval, visit a mining or minerals exhibit at a museum.

Museum Exhibit Date

Find out about the history of the museum's exhibit and the type of mining it represents.

Type of mining it represents

Give three examples of how mineral resources have influenced history.

1.	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text"/>

- c. With your parent's permission and counselor's approval, visit an active mine.*

Mine Visited: Date:

Find out about the tasks required to explore, plan, permit, mine, and process the resource mined at that site.

Explore	<input type="text"/>
Plan	<input type="text"/>
Permit	<input type="text"/>
Mine	<input type="text"/>
Process the resource	<input type="text"/>

- Take photographs if allowed, and request brochures from your visit.

Share photos, brochures, and what you have learned with your counselor.

***Visiting a mine site, a mining equipment manufacturer, or an equipment supplier requires advance planning. These sites can be potentially dangerous. You will need permission from your parents and counselor, and the manager of the mine site, or equipment manufacturer or supplier. While there, you will be required to follow closely the site manager's instructions and comply with all safety rules and procedures, including wearing appropriate clothing, footwear, and personal safety equipment.**

- d. With your parent's permission and counselor's approval, visit a mining equipment manufacturer or supplier.*

Place Visited: Date:

Discuss the types of equipment produced or supplied there, and in what part of the mining process this equipment is used.

Types of equipment produced or supplied:

In what part of the mining process is this equipment used.:

- Take photographs if allowed, and request brochures from your visit.

Share photos, brochures, and what you have learned with your counselor.

- e. Discuss with your counselor two methods used to reduce rock in size, one of which uses a chemical process to extract a mineral.

1.	
2.	

Explain the difference between smelting and refining.

- f Learn about the history of a local mine, including what is or was mined there, how the deposit was found, the mining techniques and processes used, and how the mined resource is or was used.

What is or was mined there

How was the deposit found

Techniques and processes used

How the mined resource is or was used

Find out from a historian, community leader, or business person how mining has affected your community.

Note any social, cultural, or economic consequences of mining in your area.

Share what you have learned with your counselor.

6. Do the following:

a. Choose a modern mining site. _____

Find out what is being done to help control environmental impacts.

Share what you have learned about mining and sustainability.

b. Explain reclamation as it is used in mining and how mine reclamation pertains to Scouting's no-trace principles.

- c. Discuss with your counselor what values society has about returning the land to the benefit of wildlife and people after mining has ended.

Discuss the transformation of the BSA Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve from a mine site to its current role.

7. Do one of the following:

- a. Explore the anticipated benefits of interplanetary mining. Learn how NASA and private investors may search for, extract, and process minerals in outer space, and the primary reasons for mining the moon, other planets, or near-Earth asteroids. Find out how exploration and mineral processing in space differ from exploration on Earth. Share what you have learned with your counselor, and discuss the difficulties encountered in exploring, collecting, and analyzing surface or near-surface samples in outer space.

- b. Identify three minerals found dissolved in seawater or found on the ocean floor, and list three places where the ocean is mined today.

Minerals found dissolved in seawater
or found on the ocean floor

Places where the ocean is mined today

1.		
2.		
3.		

Share this information with your counselor, and discuss the chief incentives for mining the oceans for minerals, the reclamation necessary after mining is over, and any special concerns when mining minerals from the ocean. Find out what sustainability problems arise from mining the oceans. Discuss what you learn with your counselor.

- c. Learn what metals and minerals are recycled after their original use has ended.

List four metals and two nonmetals, and find out how each can be recycled.

	Metals:	How can it be recycled?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

	Nonmetals	How can it be recycled?
1.		
2.		

Find out how recycling affects the sustainability of natural resources and how this idea is related to mining.

Discuss what you learn with your counselor.

- d. With your parent's permission, use the Internet and other resources to determine the current price of gold, copper, aluminum, or other commodities like cement or coal, and find out the five-year price trend for two of these.

	Commodity	Current Price	Five-year price trend
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gold		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Copper		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aluminum		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cement		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coal		
<input type="checkbox"/>			

Report your findings to your counselor.

8. Do one of the following:

- a. With your parent's and counselor's approval, meet with a worker in the mining industry.

Worker: Date:

Discuss the work, equipment, and technology used in this individual's position, and learn about a current project. Ask to see reports, drawings, and/or maps made for the project. Find out about the educational and professional requirements for this individual's position. Ask how the individual's mining career began. Discuss with your counselor what you have learned.

- b. Find out about three career opportunities in the mining industry.

1.	
2.	
3.	

Pick one and find out the education, training, and experience required for this profession.

Career	
Education	
Training	
Experience	

Discuss this with your counselor, and explain why this profession might interest you.

- c. With your parent's permission and counselor's approval, visit a career academy or community college to learn about educational and training requirements for a position in the mining industry that interests you.

Location visited:	
Position that interests you:	

Find out why this position is critical to the mining industry, and discuss what you learned with your counselor.

Requirement resources can be found here:
http://www.meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Mining_in_Society#Requirement_resources

Important excerpts from the Guide To Advancement - 2015, No. 33088 (SKU-620573)

[1.0.0.0] — Introduction

The current edition of the *Guide to Advancement* is the official source for administering advancement in all Boy Scouts of America programs: Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Varsity Scouting, Venturing, and Sea Scouts. It replaces any previous BSA advancement manuals and previous editions of the *Guide to Advancement*.

[Page 2, and 5.0.1.4] — Policy on Unauthorized Changes to Advancement Program

No council, committee, district, unit, or individual has the authority to add to, or subtract from, advancement requirements. There are limited exceptions relating only to youth members with special needs. For details see section 10, "Advancement for Members With Special Needs".

[Page 2] — The "Guide to Safe Scouting" Applies

Policies and procedures outlined in the *Guide to Safe Scouting*, No. 34416, apply to all BSA activities, including those related to advancement and Eagle Scout service projects.

[7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion

A youth member must not meet one-on-one with an adult. Sessions with counselors must take place where others can view the interaction, or the Scout must have a buddy: a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative—or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge—along with him attending the session. If merit badge counseling or instruction includes any Web-based interaction, it must be conducted in accordance with the BSA Social Media Guidelines (<http://www.scouting.org/Marketing/Resources/SocialMedia>). For example, always copy one or more authorized adults on email messages between counselors and Scouts.

When the Scout meets with the counselor, he should bring any required projects. If these cannot be transported, he should present evidence, such as photographs or adult verification. His unit leader, for example, might state that a satisfactory bridge or tower has been built for the Pioneering merit badge, or that meals were prepared for Cooking. If there are questions that requirements were met, a counselor may confirm with adults involved. Once satisfied, the counselor signs the blue card using the date upon which the Scout completed the requirements, or in the case of partials, initials the individual requirements passed.

Note that from time to time, it may be appropriate for a requirement that has been met for one badge to also count for another. See "Fulfilling More Than One Requirement With a Single Activity," 4.2.3.6.

[7.0.3.2] — Group Instruction

It is acceptable—and sometimes desirable—for merit badges to be taught in group settings. This often occurs at camp and merit badge midways, fairs, clinics, or similar events. Interactive group discussions can support learning. The method can also be attractive to "guest experts" assisting registered and approved counselors. Slide shows, skits, demonstrations, panels, and various other techniques can also be employed, but as any teacher can attest, not everyone will learn all the material.

There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of *all* requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and *personally*—completed them. If, for example, a requirement uses words like "show," "demonstrate," or "discuss," then every Scout must do that. It is unacceptable to award badges on the basis of sitting in classrooms *watching* demonstrations, or remaining silent during discussions.

It is sometimes reported that Scouts who have received merit badges through group instructional settings have not fulfilled all the requirements. To offer a quality merit badge program, council and district advancement committees should ensure the following are in place for all group instructional events.

- A culture is established for merit badge group instructional events that partial completions are acceptable expected results.
- A guide or information sheet is distributed in advance of events that promotes the acceptability of partials, explains how merit badges can be finished after events, lists merit badge prerequisites, and provides other helpful information that will establish realistic expectations for the number of merit badges that can be earned at an event.
- Merit badge counselors are known to be registered and approved.
- Any guest experts or guest speakers, or others assisting who are not registered and approved as merit badge counselors, do not accept the responsibilities of, or behave as, merit badge counselors, either at a group instructional event or at any other time. Their service is temporary, not ongoing.
- Counselors agree to sign off only requirements that Scouts have actually and personally completed.
- Counselors agree not to assume prerequisites have been completed without some level of evidence that the work has been done. Pictures and letters from other merit badge counselors or unit leaders are the best form of prerequisite documentation when the actual work done cannot be brought to the camp or site of the merit badge event.
- There is a mechanism for unit leaders or others to report concerns to a council advancement committee on summer camp merit badge programs, group instructional events, and any other merit badge counseling issues—especially in instances where it is believed BSA procedures are not followed. See "Reporting Merit Badge Counseling Concerns," 11.1.0.0.
- There must be attention to each individual's projects and his fulfillment of all requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and personally—completed them.

It is permissible for guest speakers, guest experts, or others who are not merit badge counselors to assist in the counseling process. Those providing such assistance must be under the direction of a registered and approved counselor who is readily available onsite, and provides personal supervision to assure all applicable BSA policies and procedures—including those related to BSA Youth Protection—are in place and followed.

[7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions

A Scout need not pass all the requirements of one merit badge with the same counselor. It may be that due to timing or location issues, etc., he must meet with a different counselor to finish the badge. The Application for Merit Badge has a place to record what has been finished—a "partial." In the center section on the reverse of the blue card, the counselor initials for each requirement passed. In the case of a partial completion, the counselor does not retain his or her portion of the card. A subsequent counselor may choose not to accept partial work, but this should be rare. A Scout, if he believes he is being treated unfairly, may work with his unit leader to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partial completions have no expiration except the Scout's 18th birthday. Units, districts, or councils shall not establish other expiration dates for partial merit badges.

[7.0.4.8] — Unofficial Worksheets and Learning Aids

Worksheets and other materials that may be of assistance in earning merit badges are available from a variety of places including unofficial sources on the Internet and even troop libraries. Use of these aids is permissible as long as the materials can be correlated with the current requirements that Scouts must fulfill. Completing "worksheets" may suffice where a requirement calls for something in writing, but this would not work for a requirement where the Scout must discuss, tell, show, or demonstrate, etc. Note that Scouts shall not be required to use these learning aids in order to complete a merit badge.