


Ekologická katastrofa na západě Maďarska

Devecser, Kolontár,
Somlóvásárhely


MAL Magyar Aluminum



Magyar | Deutsch Search






MAL Magyar Alumínium
Termelő és Kereskedelmi Zrt.
8400 Ajka
Gyártelep hrsz. 598/15

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GALLERY

MAL Hungarian Aluminium offers its honest condolence to the relatives of all of the victims who lost their lives in the catastrophe. At the same time the Company testifies its deepest and commiserating sorry for those who suffered damages and injuries in any way.

News

Statement of MAL Co. Ltd.
1.) The owners of MAL Co. Ltd. feel responsibility for their workers, suppliers and customers. In the plant owned by Hungarian businessmen there were no cut-backs even during the worst recession, the company has been able to keep its customers during the global financial crisis and the management will do its best to maintain this situation.

MAL Co. Ltd. has opened a Damage Relief and Reconstruction Office 8. Dec. 2010
For the mitigation and quick relief of external and internal damages caused by the industrial catastrophe happened due to the rupture and faultage of the wall of the red mud reservoir No. X., MAL Co. Ltd. has opened a Damage Relief and Reconstruction Office.

Production restarted 21. 10. 2010.
Production restarted at MAL Co. Ltd. on 17th October 2010. All production units operate and the manufacturing of all product types has begun.











Communiqué 18. October 2010.
MAL Co. Ltd. intends to take immediate measures to aid the families of victims and injured ones of the "red mud catastrophe" happened on 4th October.

The vision of MAL Magyar Aluminium

The Group intends to be active in a vertically integrated bauxite-alumina business by utilizing the domestic and import bauxite resources by retaining its production capacities for alumina and aluminium casting alloys smelted from scraps and by aspiring to increase the level of processing and thereby the added value contained in alumina and aluminium. It wishes to become or regain market leader in the Central European region for the following products: chemical alumina hydrates, non-smelter grade alumina for different uses, ground hydrate and alumina, tabular alumina, zeolite, gallium, casting alloys.

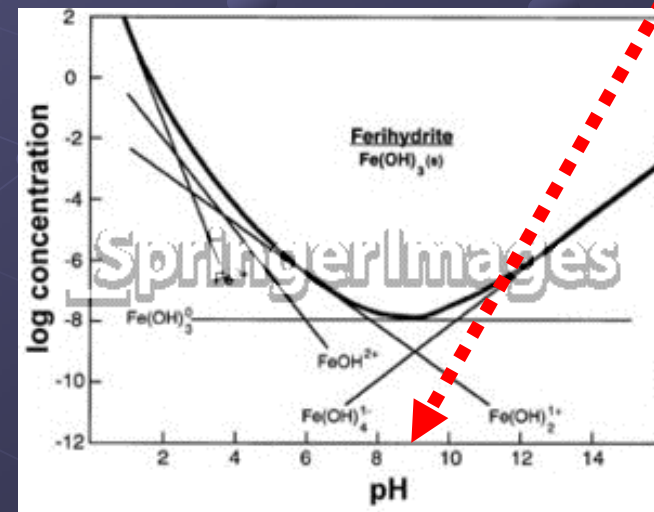
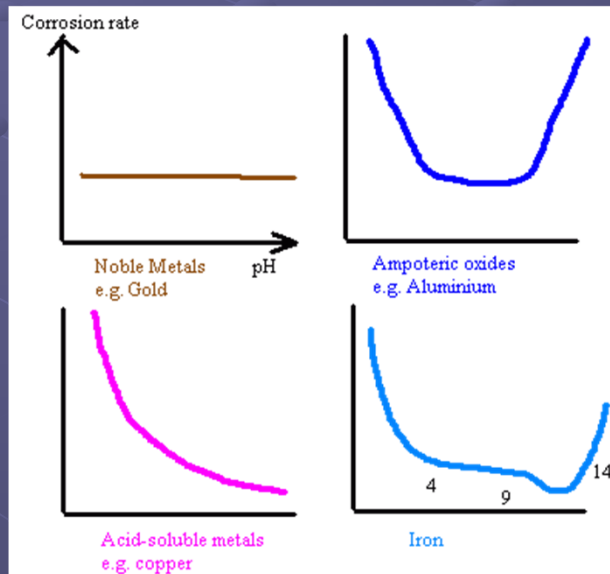
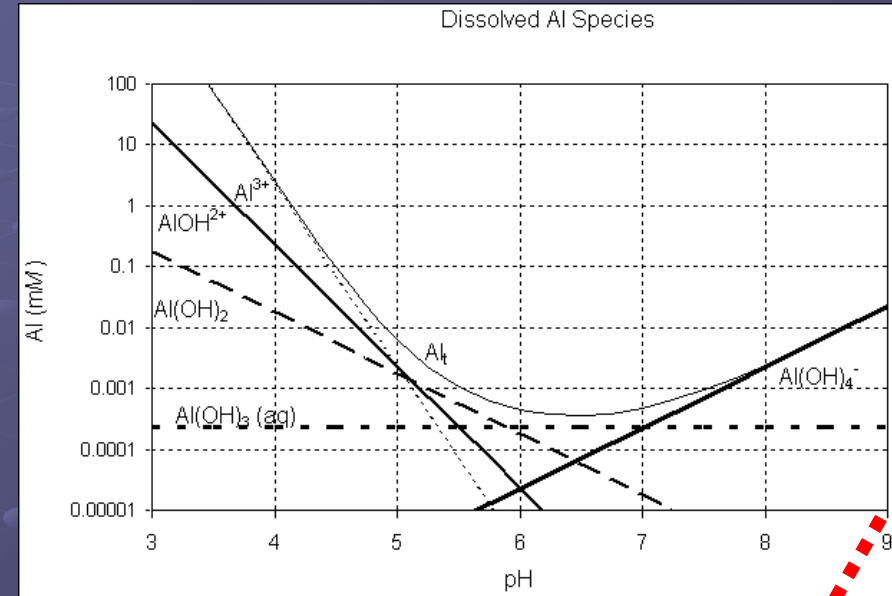
Did you know?

The raw materials produced by MAL appear in numerous products:

 semi-conductors	 dashboard panels
 ceramic tiles	 wall-to-wall carpets
 bumpers	 sanitary wares
 detergents	 high-voltage insulators
 artificial marbles	 refractory materials

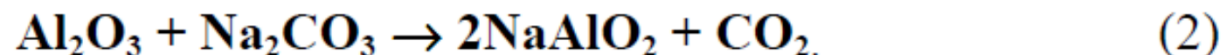
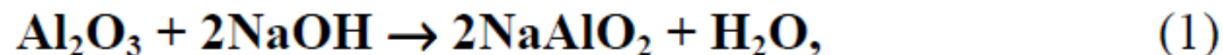
Gallery »

Těžba bauxitu a princip zpracování



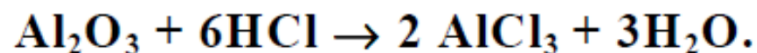
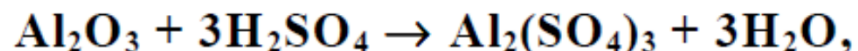
Reakce

- alkalický způsob výroby:



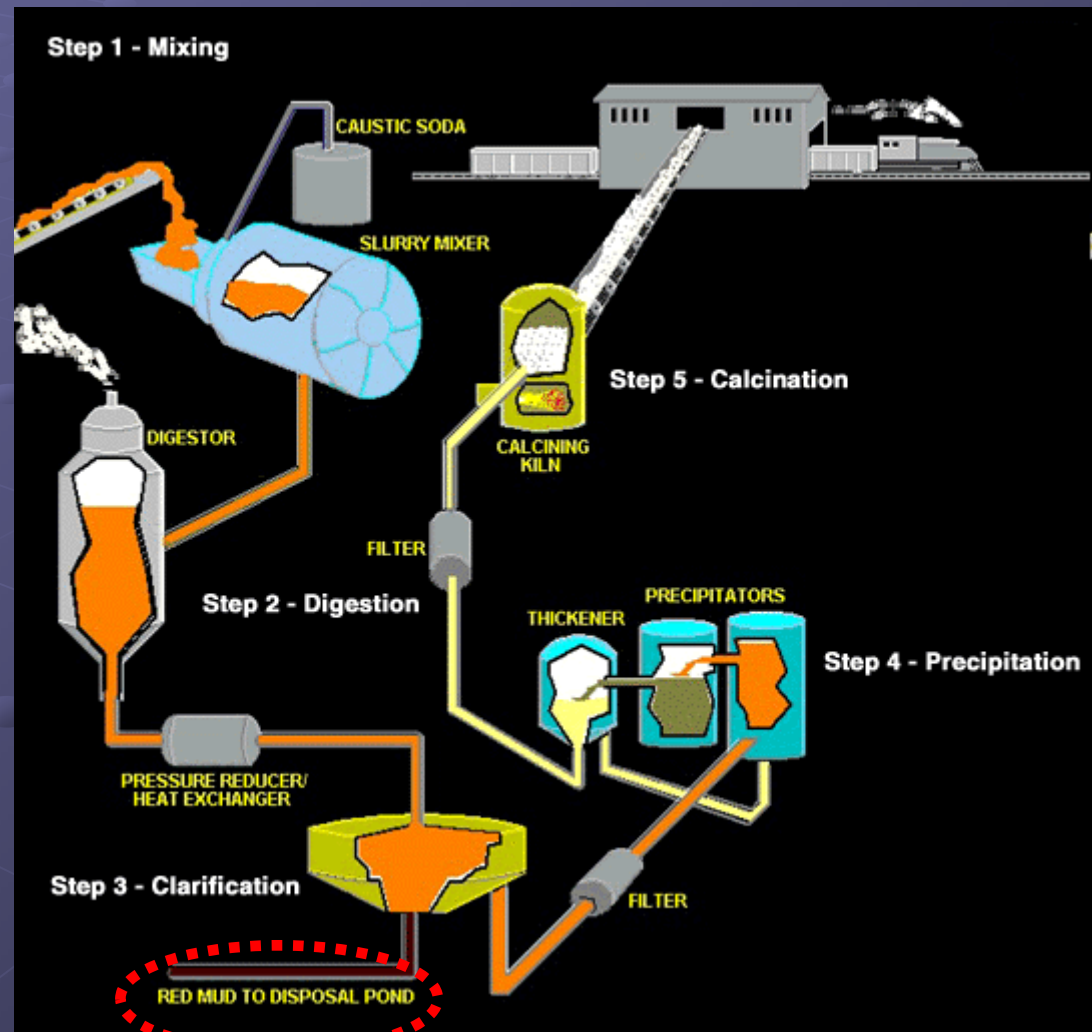
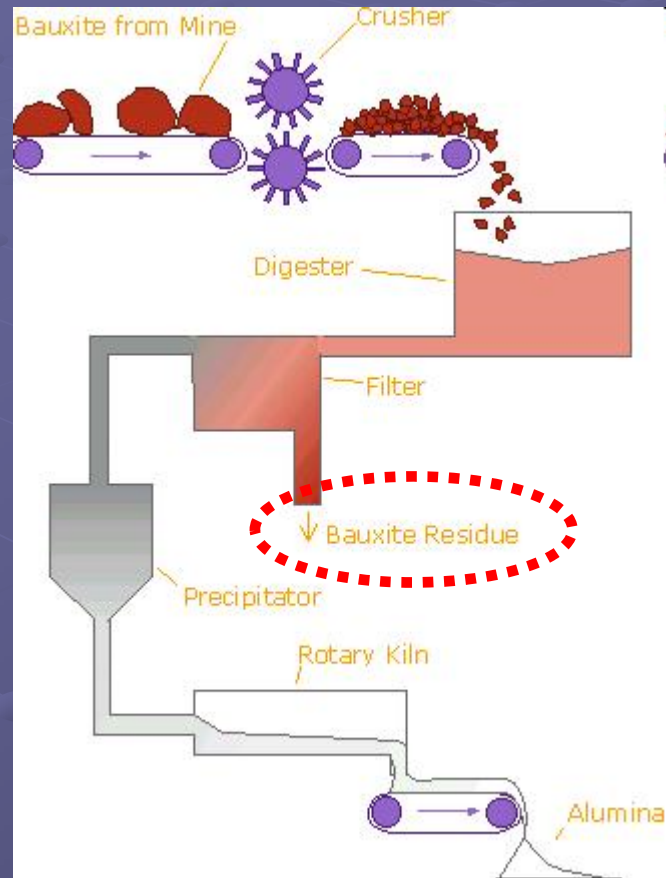
Roztok hlinitanu sodného se odděluje od sraženiny, tzv. červeného kalu, složeného hlavně z oxidů a hydroxidů křemíku, železa a titanu. Roztok hlinitanu sodného se potom rozkládá a vylučuje se čistý hydroxid hlinitý. Ten se odfiltruje a alkalický roztok se po úpravách vrací zpět do procesu. Hydroxid hlinitý se pak při vysokých teplotách kalcinuje za účelem odstranění vody a proměny na suchý, čistý a nehygroskopický $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ vhodný k výrobě kovového hliníku.

- kyselý způsob výroby:



Rozkladem získané soli se uvolňuje hydroxid hlinitý a jeho vyžháním bezvodý oxid hlinitý.

Zpracování - Baeyerův proces



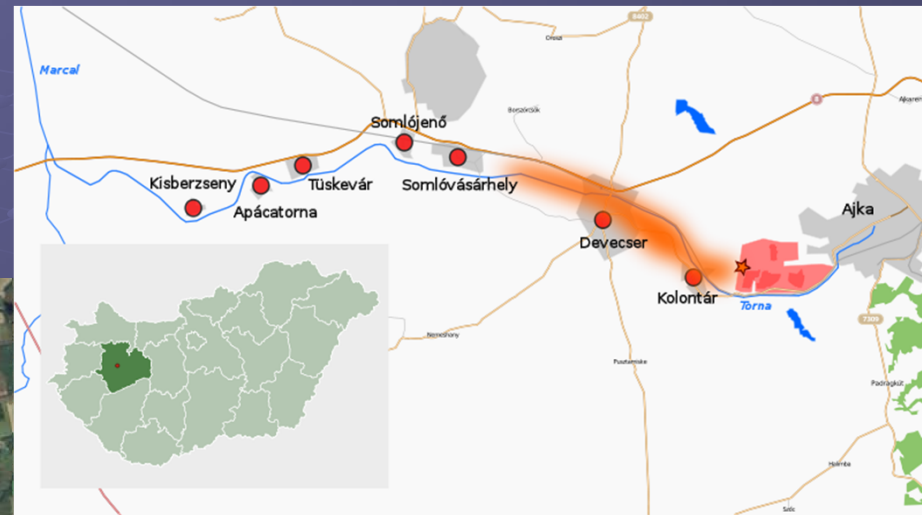
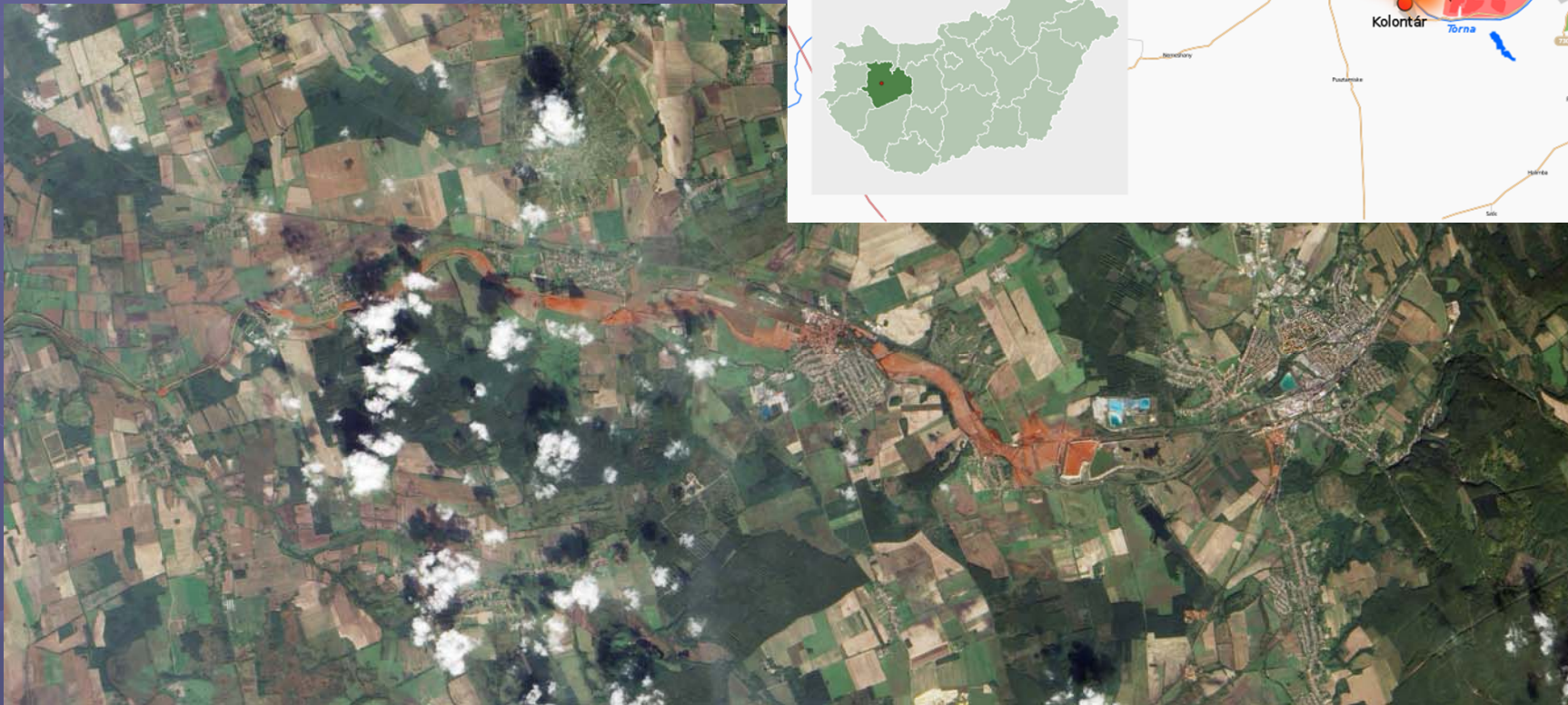
Red mud disposal pond - odkaliště



Fakta o katastrofě

- v pondělí 4. října 2010 - protržení hráze odpadní jímky u továrny na zpracování bauxitu
- uniklo m³ 600-700 tis. toxického kalu
- red mud (červené bahno) zaplavilo území o rozloze cca 40 km².
- 7 lidí zahynulo, více než 150 utrpělo zranění
- ve třech zasažených obcích Devecser, Kolontár, Somlóvásárhely bylo zničeno asi 300 domů, 500 lidí bylo evakuováno.
- uniklý kal usmrtil všechn život v potoce Torna kde pH dosahovalo až 13.5 !!!
- budovaly se zábrany na řekách a byla prováděna neutralizace kyselinou octovou
- také byl použit sádrovec jako sorbent
- velký objem vody v řece ředění...

Satelite snímek – oblast Ajka



Co to je „red mud“?

^a All values in mg kg⁻¹.

Component	Bauxite	Red mud	Red mud IAI values*
Al ₂ O ₃	47,6%	16,9%	10-20%
SiO ₂	9,7%	10,1%	3-50%
Fe ₂ O ₃	21,8%	39,7%	30-60%
TiO ₂	2,7%	8,5%	traces-10 (25)%
Na ₂ O	0,2%	4,8%	2-10%
CaO	0,7%	8,9%	2-8%

Table 1. Average chemical composition of bauxite (n=651) and red mud (n=125) based on a worldwide review. Last column shows global red mud composition as minimum and maximum values according to the International Aluminium Institute (marked with *)

Zdroj: G.JORDAN et al., EUROPEAN GEOLOGIST 32, 2011



MAYES WM et al.
 Dispersal and Attenuation of Trace Contaminants Downstream of the Ajka Bauxite Residue (Red Mud) Depository Failure, Hungary
 Environmental Science and Technology 45
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element	K1
Ca	53501
Mg	2982
K	737
Na	39018
Fe	210265
Al	75160
Si	27925
As	78.5
Ba	59.8
Be	9.1
Cd	4.0
Ce	473.2
Co	97.1
Cr	810.7
Cu	60.3
Ga	79.3
Li	57.5
Mn	2565.8
Mo	14.4
Ni	291.7
Pb	79.8
Sr	290.2
Ti	24848.2
U	338.5
V	891.2
Zn	175.2
Zr	628.9

Změna chemismu vod

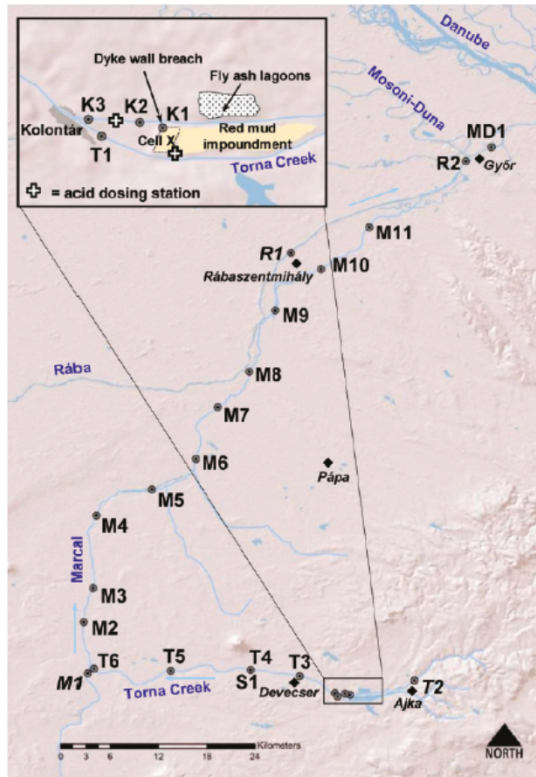
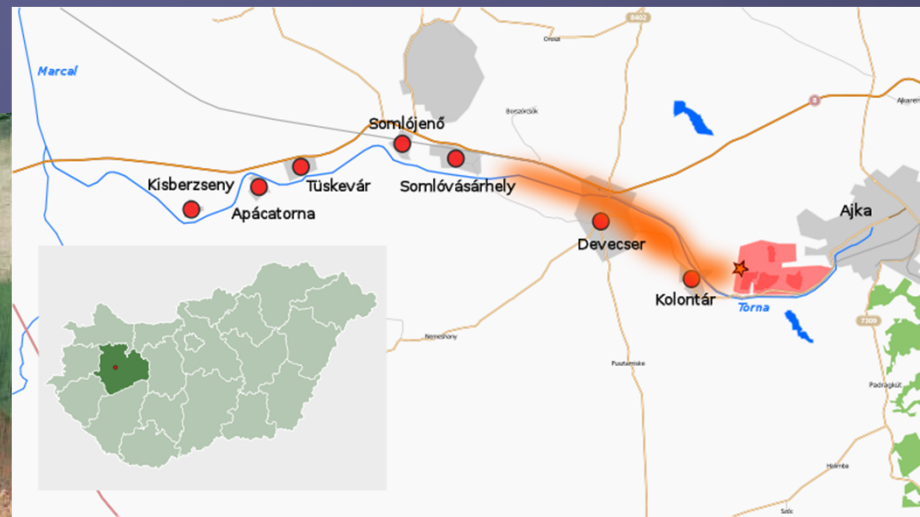


Figure 1. Location map of sample stations (circles). Centers of population shown with diamonds. Reference site labels in italics.

determinand	T2	K1	K2	K3	T1	T3
pH	8.30	13.06	10.50	10.08	8.40	8.34
temperature (°C)	2.8	3.6	4.2	3.9	5	3.3
specific conductance ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-2}$)	825	162900	3597	1715	1448	1505
ORP (V)	0.125	0.023	0.057	0.003	0.033	0.054
mean velocity (m s^{-1})	0.81	<0.01	0.76	0.21	1.27	1.70
major ions/elements mg L^{-1}						
trace elements ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)						
As	<0.1	3926 (3612)	224 (156)	181 (147)	108 (29)	124 (1)
B	<2	1009 (900)	30 (30)	<2	<2	<2
Ba	50 (46)	297 (1)	34 (3)	14 (3)	45 (33)	39 (23)
Be	<0.1	46 (<0.1)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Cd	<0.1	59 (53)	3 (<0.1)	<0.1	<0.1	2 (<0.1)
Co	<1	17 (<1)	<1	<1	<1	<1
Cr	<0.1	356 (49)	1.2 (0.9)	5.8 (4.5)	8.7 (5.6)	6.6 (4.3)
Cu	3 (2)	390 (310)	15 (9)	18 (14)	5 (2)	5 (3)
Fe	346 (<10)	10212 (<10)	1080 (<10)	610 (<10)	760 (<10)	380 (<10)
Ga	12 (11)	2350 (2340)	129 (120)	122 (117)	79 (31)	72 (39)
Li	4 (4)	303 (27)	215 (213)	197 (197)	22 (19)	37 (36)
Mn	84 (39)	9894 (<1)	130 (3)	77 (8)	208 (67)	205 (87)
Mo	19 (11)	5443 (4114)	405 (398)	420 (416)	77 (74)	155 (152)
Ni	5 (<1)	267 (36)	6.7 (4.5)	6.9 (4.6)	9.0 (6.0)	8.6 (6.1)
Pb	12 (2)	<1	0.00 (0.01)	<1	<1	<1
Si	3389 (3211)	499248 (668)	4473 (1524)	2635 (1044)	3808 (2885)	3644 (2588)
Sr	251 (241)	8819 (2)	334 (153)	165 (107)	909 (848)	755 (711)
V	<1	6398 (5709)	334 (323)	347 (343)	66 (26)	103 (60)
W	<5	510(483)	19 (10)	19 (9)	<5	<5
Zn	13 (10)	446 (49)	20 (2)	8 (1)	27 (14)	21 (16)

oblast Ajka Kolontar



Zdroj: INTERNET

Fotodokumentace



Rozměr katastrofy



pH meter



Použití sorbentů



Fotodokumentace



Zprávy v tisku...

Greenpeace předložilo analýzy toxického bahna: neobvykle vysoké dávky arsenu a rtuti

Organizace kritizuje maďarskou vládu za zatajování informací

Říjen 08, 2010

► Vytisknout ► Poslat



Greenpeace odebírá vzorky červeného kalu v maďarské obci Kolontar, který unikl z místní hliníkárně.

► [Zvětšit obrázek](#)

PRAHA/BUDAPEST, International — Praha/Budapešť, 8. října 2010 – Červené bahno, které uniklo po havárii v hliníkárně v Kolontaru, je nejen žíravé, ale obsahuje i velké množství toxických těžkých kovů arsenu a rtuti. Odhalily to výsledky analýz vzorků bahna odebraných členy Greenpeace den po katastrofě. Analýzy provedly Rakouský Spolkový úřad pro životní prostředí a maďarská laboratoř Balint v Budapešti.

Greenpeace odebralo vzorky bahna den po katastrofě v Kolontaru a okamžitě je předalo nezávislým laboratořím. Naměřené hodnoty jsou překvapivě vysoké. „Očekávali jsme, že najdeme těžké kovy, ale množství arsenu a rtuti jsou překvapující – zejména koncentrace arsenu jsou přibližně dvojnásobně oproti obvyklým hodnotám,“ řekl Jan Freidinger, vedoucí toxické kampaně Greenpeace ČR.

Analýza prokázala, že bahno v Kolontaru obsahovalo 110 mg/kg arsenu, 1,3 mg/kg rtuti a 660 mg/kg chromu. S ohledem na celkový objem uniklého kalu by to znamenalo, že do životního prostředí mohlo uvolnit až 55 tun arsenu. V odebraném vzorku vody z kanálu v Kolontaru byl obsah arsenu 0,25 mg/l, což je 25krát více než je limit pro pitnou vodu.

Greenpeace kritizuje maďarskou vládu, která zjevně zatajuje před oběťmi havárie i před veřejností informace o objemu uniklých toxických látek. „Proč to musí být Greenpeace, kdo informuje oběti havárie i veřejnost o tom, jakým látkám a důsledkům čelí?“ ptá se Herwig Schuster, expert Greenpeace na chemické látky, který se přímo účastnil odběrů v postižené oblasti. „Domníváme se, že maďarská vláda ví zcela přesně, co v tom bahně je. Maďarský premiér Viktor Orbán musí okamžitě předložit všechny dostupné informace a požadovat od hliníkárně a jejich bohatých vlastníků rozsáhlé kompenzace za škody způsobené postiženým obyvatelům i na životním prostředí.“

Arsen je kumulativní toxická látka, která má schopnost hromadit se v lidském organismu a může způsobit poškození nervového systému člověka. Stejně tak rtuť, jež se může dostat do potravního řetězce zejména prostřednictvím ryb. Při vysokých hodnotách pH – tak jak je tomu u uniklého červeného bahna – jsou tyto látky relativně pevně vázány, avšak s klesajícím pH (např. v řekách) se může postupně uvolňovat ve větší míře.



Dispersal and Attenuation of Trace Contaminants Downstream of the Ajka Bauxite Residue (Red Mud) Depository

William M. Mayes,^{*,†} Adam P. Jarvis,[‡] Ian T. Burke,[§] Melanie W. and Katalin Gruiz^{||}

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[‡]School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne
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^{||}Department of Applied Biotechnology and Food Science, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, St. Gellért sq. 4, Hungary

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: This paper identifies the spatial extent of bauxite processing residue (red mud)-derived contaminants and modes of transport within the Marcal and Rába river systems after the dike failure at Ajka, western Hungary. The geochemical signature of the red mud is apparent throughout the 3076 km² Marcal system principally with elevated Al, V, As, and Mo. Elevated concentrations of Cr, Ga, and Ni are also observed within 2 km of the source areas in aqueous and particulate phases where hyperalkalinity (pH < 13.1) is apparent. Although the concentrations of some trace elements exceed aquatic life standards in waters (e.g., V, As) and fluvial sediments (As, Cr, Ni, V), the spatial extent of these is limited to the Torna Creek and part of the upper Marcal. Source samples show a bimodal particle size distribution (peaks at 0.7 and 1.3 μm) which lends the material to ready fluvial transport. Where elevated concentrations are found in fluvial sediments, sequential extraction suggests the bulk of the As, Cr, Ni, and V are associated with residual (aquo-regia/HF) environment. However, at some depositional hotspots, association of As, Cr, an

INTRODUCTION

The dike breach at the bauxite processing residue (red mud) depository at the Ajkai Timföldgyar Zrt alumina plant in Hungary on October 4, 2010 released between 600 000 and 700 000 m³ of caustic red mud suspension.¹ Although there have been other notable examples of accidental release of caustic wastes to river systems,² the Ajka incident is unprecedented given the scale of the release and the type of material involved. Immediate scientific efforts at the site have assessed the phytotoxicity of the red mud given the vast areas (estimated to be 800 ha)⁴ of agricultural land inundated and the public health risks associated with dust blows from the terrestrial deposits.^{5,6}

Red mud is the fine fraction byproduct of alumina refining, of which between 70 million and 120 million tonnes are produced annually.^{4,7,8} The specific composition of red mud deposits, and their trace element constituent in particular, depends on the quality of the bauxite ore from which they are enriched in the residue. The bulk matrix of red mud typically comprises residual iron oxides (e.g., hematite), quartz, sodium aluminosilicates, titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate/aluminate, and sodium hydroxide (which elevates pH up to 13).^{5,9} At Ajka, previous studies have highlighted the presence of radionuclides (²²⁶Ra, ²³²Th, and ⁴⁰K) in the deposits⁷ and characterization studies soon after the spill highlighted elevated

concentrations of the bioavailable trace material. The undertaken suggesting elements, in red mud environment been shown various contamination in the Red mud NaOH digestant surface water

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concentrations of V, Cr, Ni, and Co in two isolated red mud samples taken from deposits downstream of the site.⁴ Immediate studies on the bioavailability of potential trace contaminants to plants suggest that trace contaminant availability (e.g., Cr, Co, Ni, and V) is a secondary issue compared to an elevated Na content of the material.⁴ These findings are consistent with other assessments undertaken on red mud deposits from sites elsewhere globally¹⁰ suggesting that the material, while enriched in various trace elements, can be relatively benign. Indeed, multiple after-uses for red mud have been assessed in building materials⁷ and as an environmental ameliorant.¹¹ Red mud and derivative media have been shown to limit the mobility of many trace contaminants in various contaminated land settings (e.g., mine sites) due primarily to sorption and coprecipitation with the abundant ferric and aluminum oxides in the material.^{12–14}

Red mud leachates are hyperalkaline (pH 9–13) due to the NaOH digestant used in the Bayer Process.¹⁵ High pH itself in surface waters can be a source of direct toxicity to aquatic life.¹⁶

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2011-2012...

- prvotní studie... zejména chemické složení, kontaminace a formy prvků

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Speciation of Arsenic, Chromium, and Vanadium in Red Mud Samples from the Ajka Spill Site, Hungary

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Contaminant mobility and carbon sequestration downstream of the Ajka (Hungary) red mud spill: The effects of gypsum dosing

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Carbonate precipitation

ABSTRACT

A number of emergency pollution management measures were enacted after the accidental release of caustic bauxite processing residue that occurred in Ajka, western Hungary in October, 2010. These centred on acid and gypsum dosing to reduce pH and minimise mobility of oxygenated contaminants mobile at high pH. This study assessed the effectiveness of gypsum addition on contaminant mobility and carbon sequestration through assessment of red mud and gypsum-affected fluvial sediments via elemental analysis and stable isotope analysis. There was a modest uptake of contaminants (notably As, Cr, and Ni) on secondary carbonate-dominated deposits in reaches subjected to gypsum dosing. C and O stable isotope ratios of carbonate precipitates formed as a result of gypsum dosing were used to quantify the importance of the neutralisation process in sequestering atmospheric carbon dioxide. This process was particularly pronounced at sites most affected by gypsum addition, where up to 38% of carbonate-C appears to be derived from atmospheric in-gassing of CO₂. The site is discussed as a large scale analogue for potential remedial approaches and carbon sequestration technologies that could be applied to red mud slurries and other hyperalkaline wastes. The results of this work have substantial implications for the aluminium production industry in which 3–4% of direct CO₂ emissions may be offset by carbonate precipitation. Furthermore, carbonation by gypsum addition may be important for contaminant remediation, also providing a physical stabilisation strategy for the numerous historical stockpiles of red mud.

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copy based on processing of Cr K-titration to have Fe_{1/2} V⁵⁺ species. NES spectra taken in red muds mixed with iron ore reveals these results: Torna Creek and Marcal river will restrict the environmental mobility of Cr and As. V in red mud may act as a source of mobile V⁵⁺ where the red



urban land was affected and the red mud was transported over 120 km downstream by rivers reaching the Danube itself.¹¹

The specific composition of red mud is highly dependent on the nature of the bauxite used. Red mud typically comprises residual iron oxides, quartz, sodium aluminosilicates, titanium dioxide, calcium carbonate/aluminate, and sodium hydroxide (which raises the pH up to 13).^{9,11,14} Associated red mud leachates are also hyperalkaline (up to pH ~13), which itself can be directly toxic to aquatic life.¹⁵ Equally important is the greater mobility of oxyanionic forming trace elements such as As, Cr, and V at elevated pH.¹⁶ At Ajka, water in the highly alkaline (pH 13) red mud suspension has elevated concentrations of metals and metalloids such as Al (650 ppm), As, V, and Mo (4–6 ppm), and the red mud itself has elevated concentrations of As, V, Cr, Co, and Ni (100–1000 ppm).^{12,17}

Within days after the spill, acid dosing of surface waters was established close to the impoundment breach¹⁷ and was

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- následné problémy a studie...
- biodostupnost, prašnost...

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The Red Mud Accident in Ajka (Hungary): Plant Toxicity and Trace Metal Bioavailability in Red Mud Contaminated Soil

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 Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The red mud accident of October 4, 2010, in Ajka (Hungary) contaminated a vast area with caustic, saline red mud (pH 12) that contains several toxic trace metals above soil limits. Red mud was characterized and its toxicity for plants was measured to evaluate the soil contamination risks. Red mud radioactivity (e.g., ²³⁸U) is about 10-fold above soil background and previous assessments revealed that radiation risk is limited to indoor radon. The plant toxicity and trace metal availability was tested with mixtures of this red mud and a local noncontaminated soil up to a 16% dry weight fraction. Increasing red mud applications increased soil pH to maximally 8.3 and soil solution EC to 12 dS m⁻¹. Shoot yield of barley seedlings was affected by 25% at 5% red mud in soil and above. Red mud increased shoot Cu, Cr, Fe, and Ni concentrations; however, none of these exceed toxic limits reported elsewhere. Moreover, NaOH amended reference treatments showed similar yield reductions and similar changes in shoot composition. Foliar diagnostics suggest that Na (>1% in affected plants) is the prime cause of growth effects in red mud and in corresponding NaOH amended soils. Shoot Cd and Pb concentrations decreased by increasing applications or were unaffected. Leaching amended soils (3 pore volumes) did not completely remove the Na injury, likely because soil structure was deteriorated. The foliar composition and the NaOH reference experiment allow concluding that the Na salinity, not the trace metal contamination, is the main concern for this red mud in soil.

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The Red Mud Accident in Ajka (Hungary): Characterization and Potential Health Effects of Fugitive Dust

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 Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: As a result of a tragic industrial accident, a highly alkaline red mud sludge inundated settlements and agricultural areas near Ajka, Hungary on October 4, 2010. One of the major concerns about the aftermaths of the accident is the potential health effects of vast amounts of fugitive dust from red mud sediment. Thus, we studied the chemical and physical properties of particles of red mud and its respirable fugitive dust, and performed toxicity measurements. Under unfavorable meteorological conditions dry red mud sediment could emit very high amounts of respirable alkaline particles into the air. The number size distribution of fugitive dust peaks above 1 μ m aerodynamic diameter; therefore, its inhalation is unlikely to affect the deep regions of the lungs. No significant mineralogical or elemental fractionation was observed between the sediment and dust, with the major minerals being hematite, cancrinite, calcite, and hydrogarnet. Although the high resuspension potential and alkalinity might pose some problems such as the irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes, based on its size distribution and composition red mud dust appears to be less hazardous to human health than urban particulate matter.



Jak se z toho poučíme?

- odkaliště – zdroje nehod!, ale bez nich to asi zatím nelze...
- co v ČR?
- Příbram (r.1932 a opakovaně za deštivých období vzhledem k labilitě hráze)
- Rumunsko r.2000 (těžba Au)...
- těžba Au – kyanidy!!! (redox)
- Rožínka – aktivní odkaliště v ČR... kontrola?



Těžba zlata – zpracování kyanidem



Kyanid se zřejmě dostal do Tisy rumunským přítokem Somošem protékajícím kolem zlatého dolu v Baia Mare, kde se 30. ledna stala havárie a pravděpodobně při tom unikl kyanid do vody. Z Tisy se jed dostal do Dunaje. Jen v maďarské části Tisy kyanid zahubil asi 80 tun ryb a podle ekologů těžce poškodil celý potravinový řetězec v povodí.

Rumunsko poprvé přiznalo ekologickou katastrofu

17. února 2000 17:00

- Rumunsko oficiálně přiznalo ekologickou katastrofu, která způsobila znečištění řek Somoš, následně pak Tisy a Dunaje. Rozsah škod nemělo v úmyslu skrývat, nebo snižovat. "Poučili jsme se a musíme jednat," prohlásila evropská komisařka pro životní prostředí Margot Wallströmová poté, co si u maďarského města Szölnök na břehu Tisy prohlédla následky kyanidové skvrny.

V České republice zatím nemůže kyanidovou metodou těžit zlato žádná firma.

Žádosti, které jsou známé zejména díky ekologickým aktivistům, usilovaly teprve o povolení průzkumu těžby. Mezi nejznámější kauzy patří žádost o povolení průzkumu v Mokrsku ve středních Čechách a v Kašperských Horách. V prvním případě se po protestech zájemce svého záměru vzdal, ve druhém za značných protestů průzkum probíhá. Ministerstvo životního prostředí už několikrát naznačilo, že těžbu zlata na tomto místě povolit nehodlá.

Rožínka



- těžba U, loužení Na_2CO_3 ...
- <http://borovicka.blog.idnes.cz/c/192751/Jak-se-tezi-uran.html>