



Rudarski odpadki – od potencialne nevarnosti do okolja do sekundarne surovine

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Mining waste – from a potential environmental threat to a secondary resource of raw materials

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Povzetek

V preteklosti so bili rudarski odpadki obravnavani kot potencialna nevarnost za okolje. Iz potrebe po ustreznem upravljanju z rudarskimi odpadki je bila v letu 2006 uveljavljena Evropska direktiva o ravnanju z rudarskimi odpadki (Direktiva 2006/21/ES). Direktiva je zagotovila temelj za pripravo popisa zaprtih odlagališč rudarskih odpadkov na nacionalni ravni, tudi v Sloveniji. Na podlagi popisa so bila določena odlagališča nevarnih rudarskih odpadkov, katerih stanje se bo redno spremljalo. S tem se bo ugotavljala dolgoročna stabilnost materiala in ocenilo morebitno onesnaženje zaradi izpiranja materiala (izluževanja nevarnih snovi). Danes veljajo rudarski odpadki za sekundarni vir surovin, saj z naraščanjem povpraševanja po surovinah lahko postanejo potencialni domači vir (kritičnih) surovin v prihodnosti. Za potrebe reševanja vprašanja rudarskih odpadkov kot sekundarnega vira, se je v letu 2015 pričel projekt PROSUM (raziskovanje sekundarnih surovin v urbanih in rudarskih odpadkih- Prospecting Secondary raw materials in the Urban mine and Mining Wastes) z namenom vzpostavitve informacijske mreže strokovnjakov in zainteresiranih strani ter razvoja Evropske podatkovne platforme urbanega rudarjenja (EU-UMKDP), ki bo omogočala dostop do vseh razpoložljivih in usklajenih podatkov o rudarskih odpadkih v Evropi.

Ključne besede: rudarski odpadki, sekundarne surovine.

Abstract

In the past mine waste was considered as a potential threat to the environment. In need of a proper management of the mine waste, a European mining waste directive (Directive 2006/21/EC) was implemented in 2006. The directive ensured a foundation of inventories of closed mining waste facilities, which were established at a national level, also in Slovenia. The inventories enabled the recognition of hazardous mine waste deposits, which will be monitored in order to observe the long-term stability of mine waste as well as the

pollution arising from drainage of mine waste (leaching of dangerous substances). In the present mine waste is recognised as a secondary resource of raw material, because with increasing demand for raw materials, the content of valuable minerals in mine waste could become a potential domestic source of (critical) raw materials in the future. To address the issue of mine waste as a secondary resource, project PROSUM (Prospecting Secondary raw materials in the Urban mine and Mining Wastes) was established in Europe in 2015 in order to establish an Information Network of experts and stakeholders and develop an EU Urban Mine Knowledge Data Platform (EU-UMKDP) to access all available and harmonised data about mining wastes in Europe.

Key words: mining waste, secondary raw materials.