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REHABILITATION OF HOT SPOTS, CREATION OF SAFE AREAS FOR THE POPULATION OF ALBANIA THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Albania after the Second World War was gradually transformed from an agrarian country to an industrial-agrarian country until the end of the 90s, where the largest works of Albanian industry were built, such as: a steel plant in Elbasan capable of processing over 1 million tons iron ore, a large oil refinery, the development of the chrome, iron-nickel and copper mining and processing industry; other plants for the production and processing of chemical fertilizers, bitumen, cement, bricks, light industry and processing plants; etc. With the change of the system after the 90s, the industry in our country stopped production, creating many hot spots for the environment.

In Albania, 16 priority hotspots have been identified, spread over the entire territory of the country with a total area of about 255.5 ha. The main pollutants in these hotspots depend on the activities carried out such as: Various toxic chemicals; Batteries containing Pb (lead); Fe-Ni dumps; Cyanide; Residues of Ferro - Chromium; Ammonium; Wastes of mines containing copper; mining waste; Pesticides; residues of Cu, Fe, Cu FeS₂ (copper, iron, chalcopyrite); Nitric acid, nitrogen gases, ammonium fertilizers, ammonium nitrate, etc.

Primary author: Mrs DOLLANI, Arta (National Environmental Agency)

Co-authors: Dr SHKURTA, Enkeleda (National Environmental Agency); Prof. SHALLARI, Seit (Agricultural University of Tirana)

Presenter: Dr SHKURTA, Enkeleda (National Environmental Agency)