

Environmental Problems Related to Industries Near Cities

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Geological Survey of Lithuania



Legislation



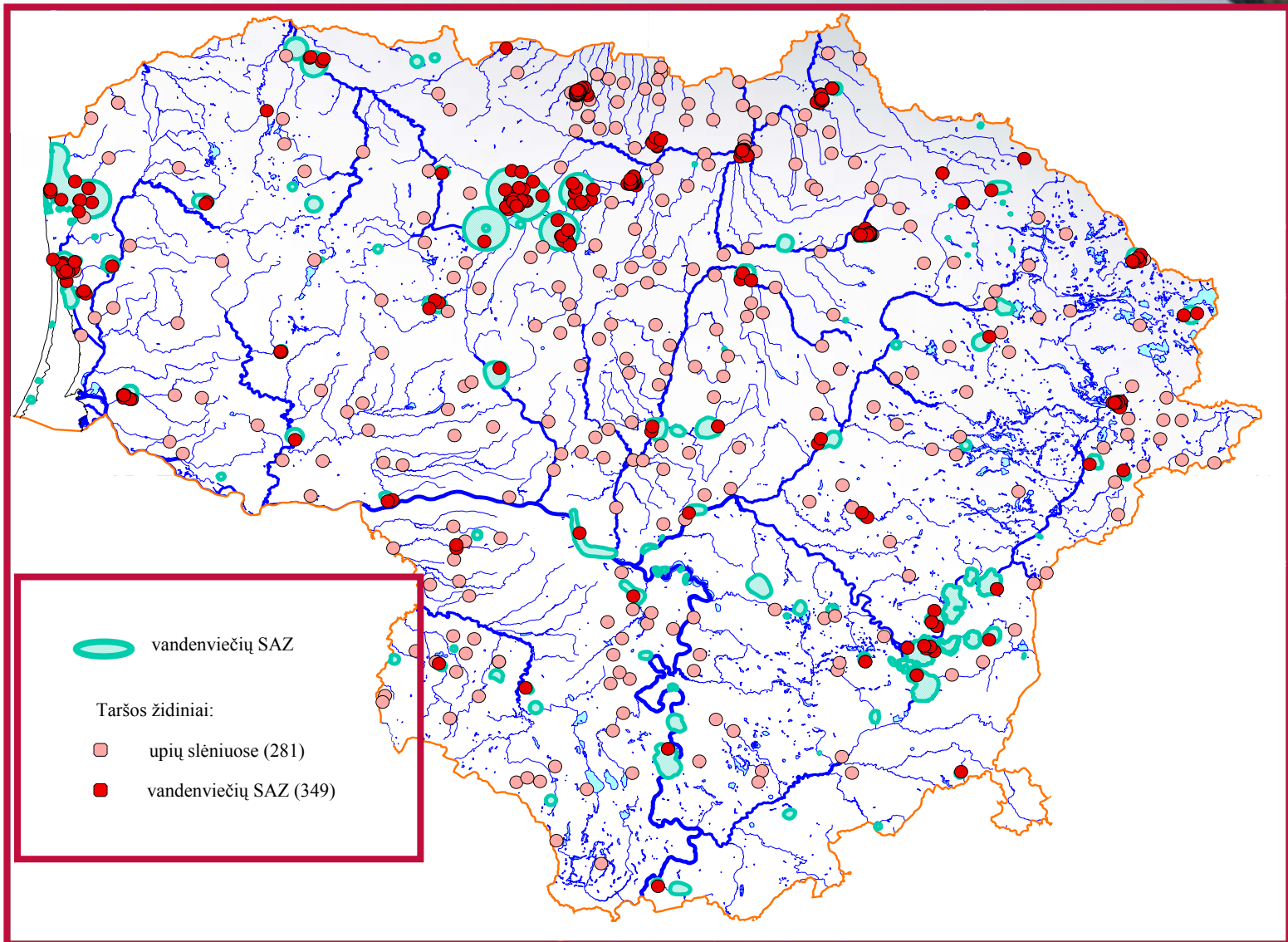
- Order of the Minister of Environment: Regarding the rules for groundwater protection from contamination by dangerous substances, 21 September, 2001 No. 472;
- Order of the Director of Geological Survey regarding collection of information and inventory of discharge of dangerous substances into groundwater, 3 February, 2003 No. 1-06. The substances described in the EC directives 80/68/EEC and 2000/60/EC Annexes VIII and X are transformed into the Order of GSL
- Order of groundwater monitoring of economical entities. Approved by the decree of the Director of Geological Survey.

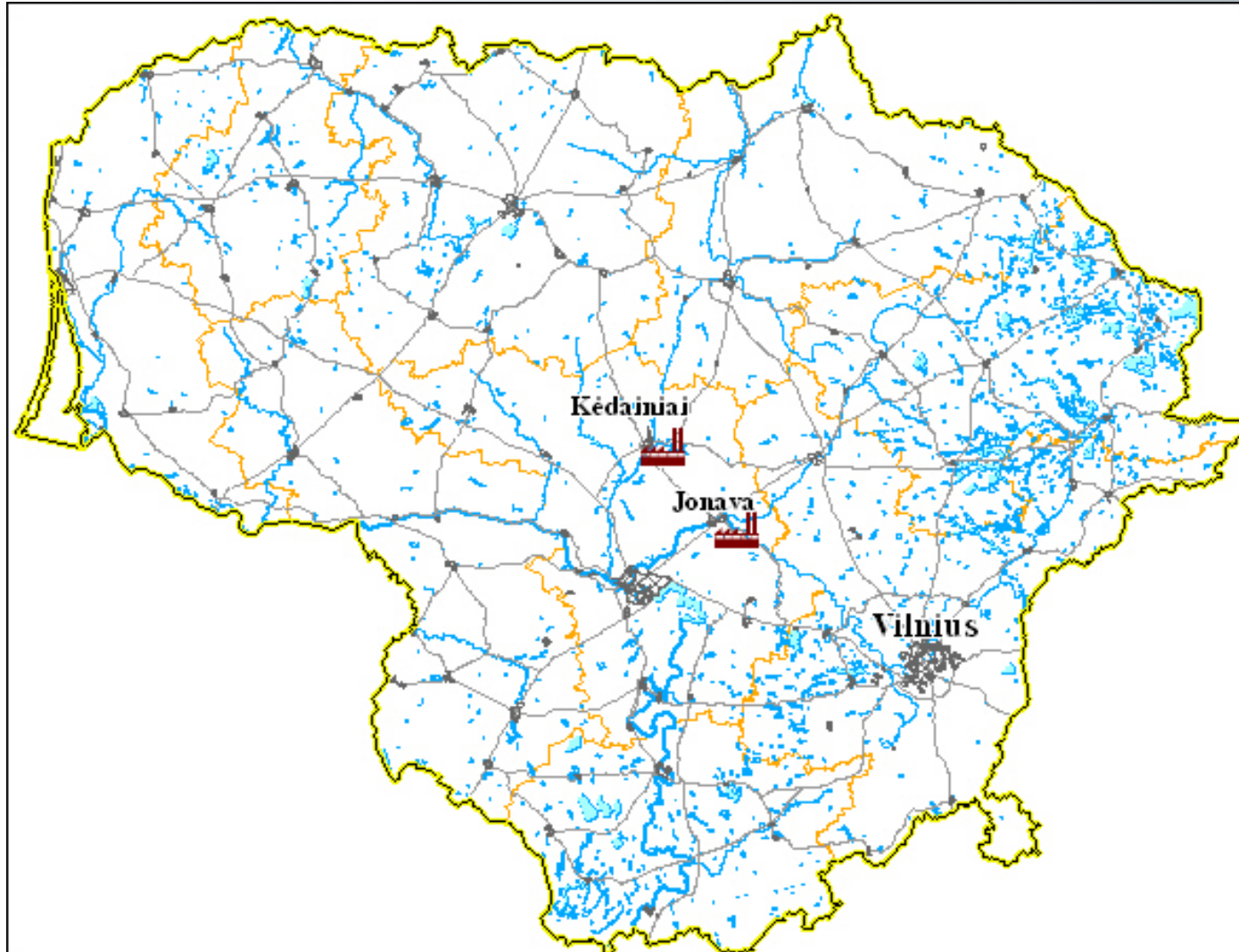
Known point sources of pollution in Lithuania



Registered	Investigated	Important sources				
		Total	Landfills	Petroleum products	Industrial objects	Other
3519	412	133	17	103	4	9

Point sources

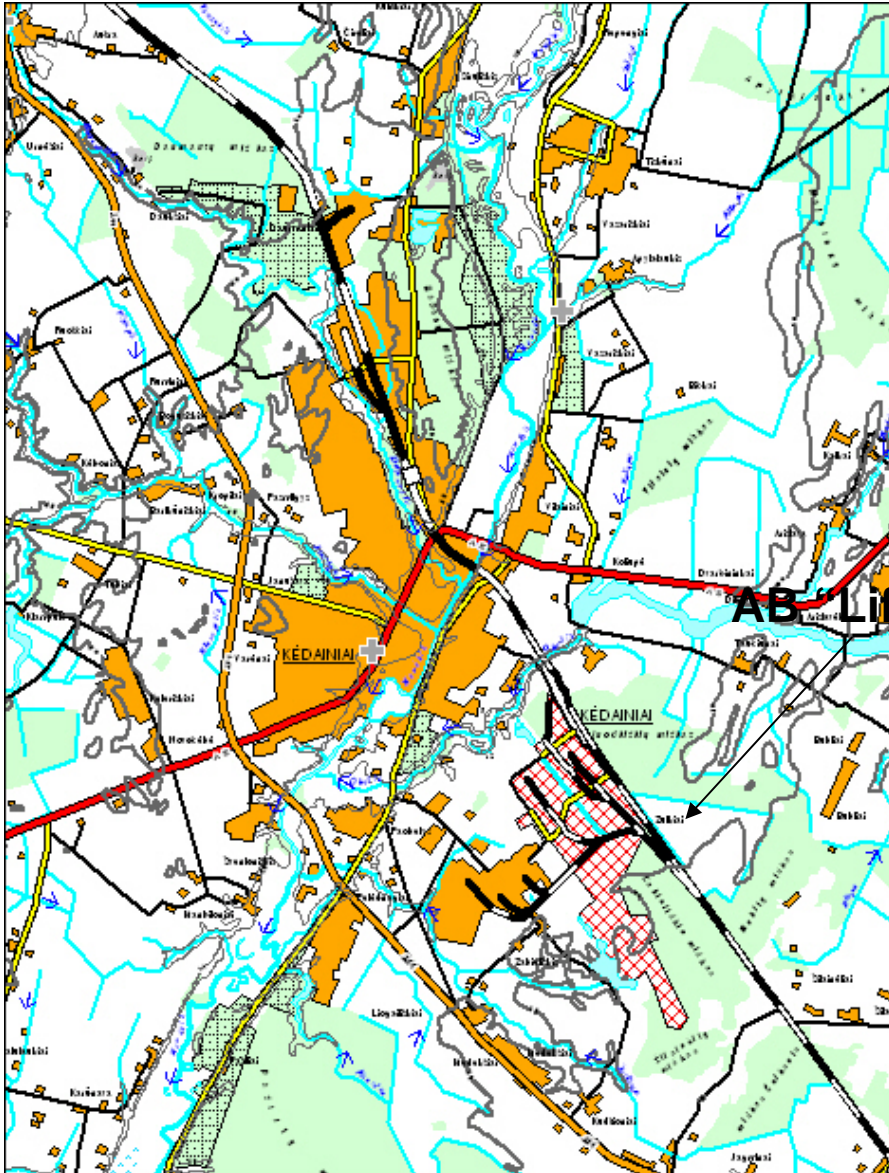




Production of phosphorus fertilizers



Factory in Kedainiai



AB "LIFOSA"

Raw material – fluoroapatit,
Chloroapatit (Russia)

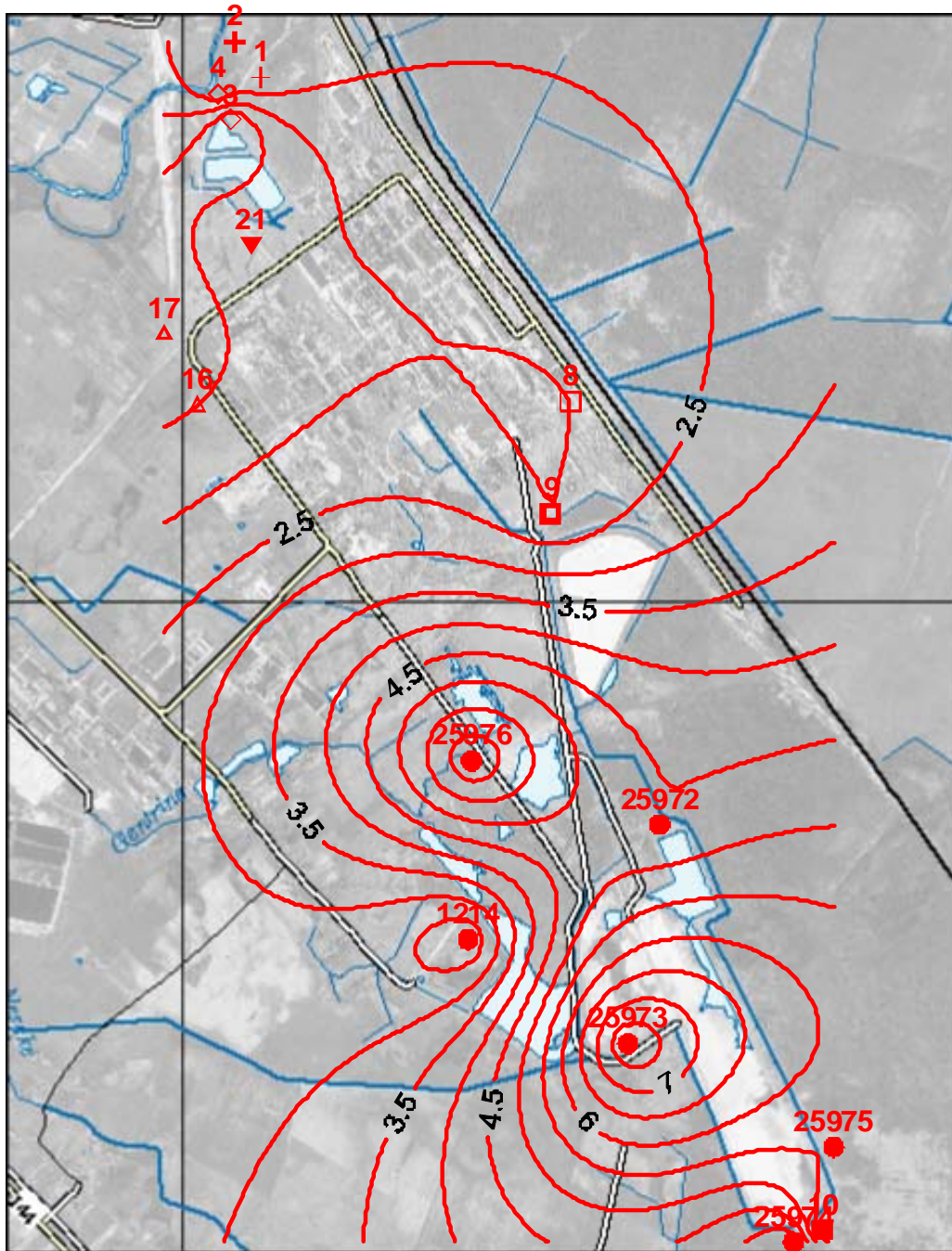
Output - diammonium phosphate
Feed additives – monocalcium
phosphate and dicalcium phosphate

Wastes – phosphogypsum enriched
By fluorine, acid, sulphate, etc.
Deposited more 12 mil. T.

Environmental problems



- Air pollution by exhaust gases;
- Soil pollution by dust (transport of phosphogypsum)
- Groundwater pollution by specific substances, acidification,



Fluorine



Fluorine concentration varies
Between 0.5 – 8.0 mg/l

Highest concentration close to
Phosphogypsum piles

Groundwater discharge –
Surface water
drinking water (dug wells)

Public water supply - ???

Sulphate

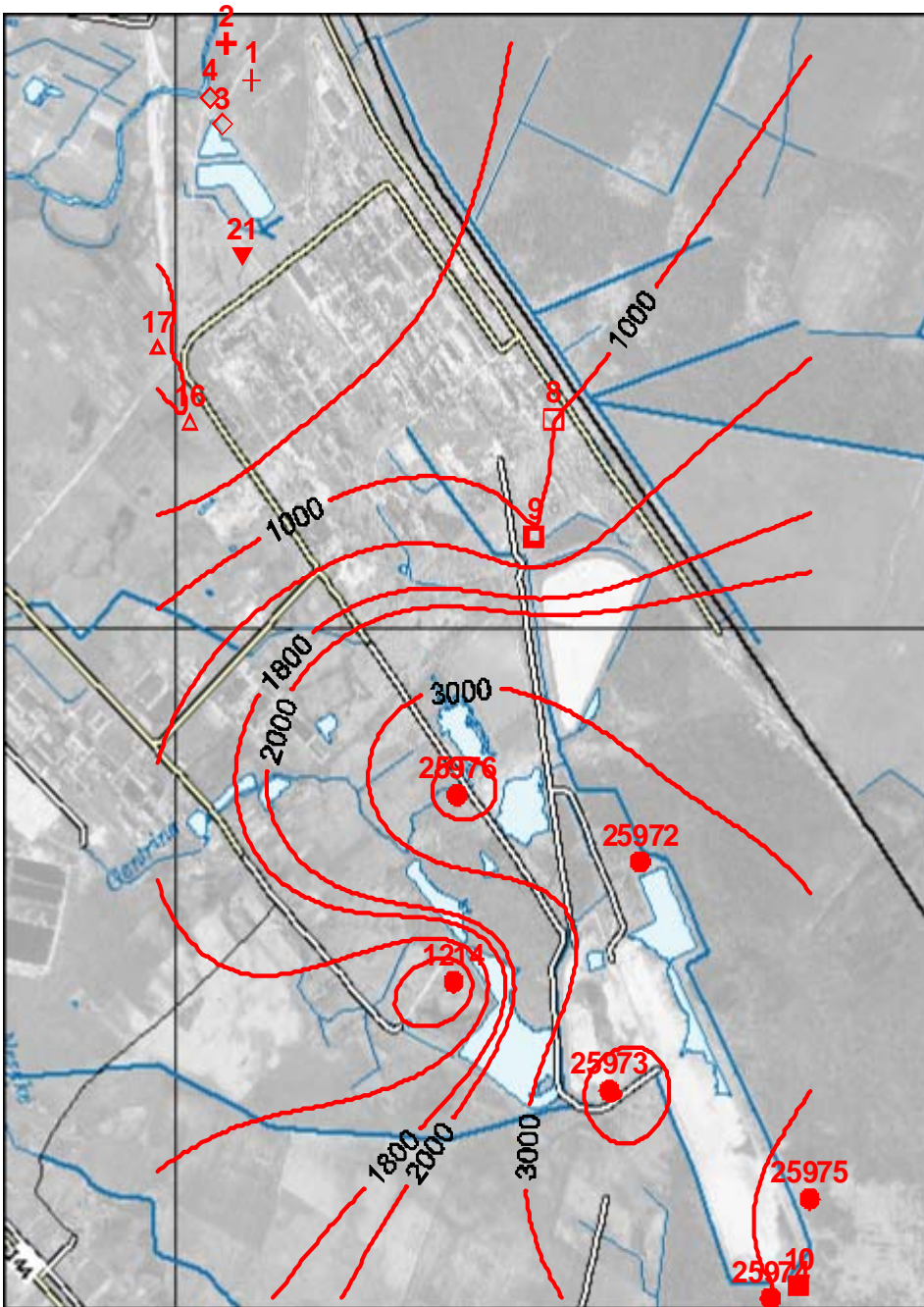


Sulphate concentration varies
Between 0.5 – 4.5 g/l

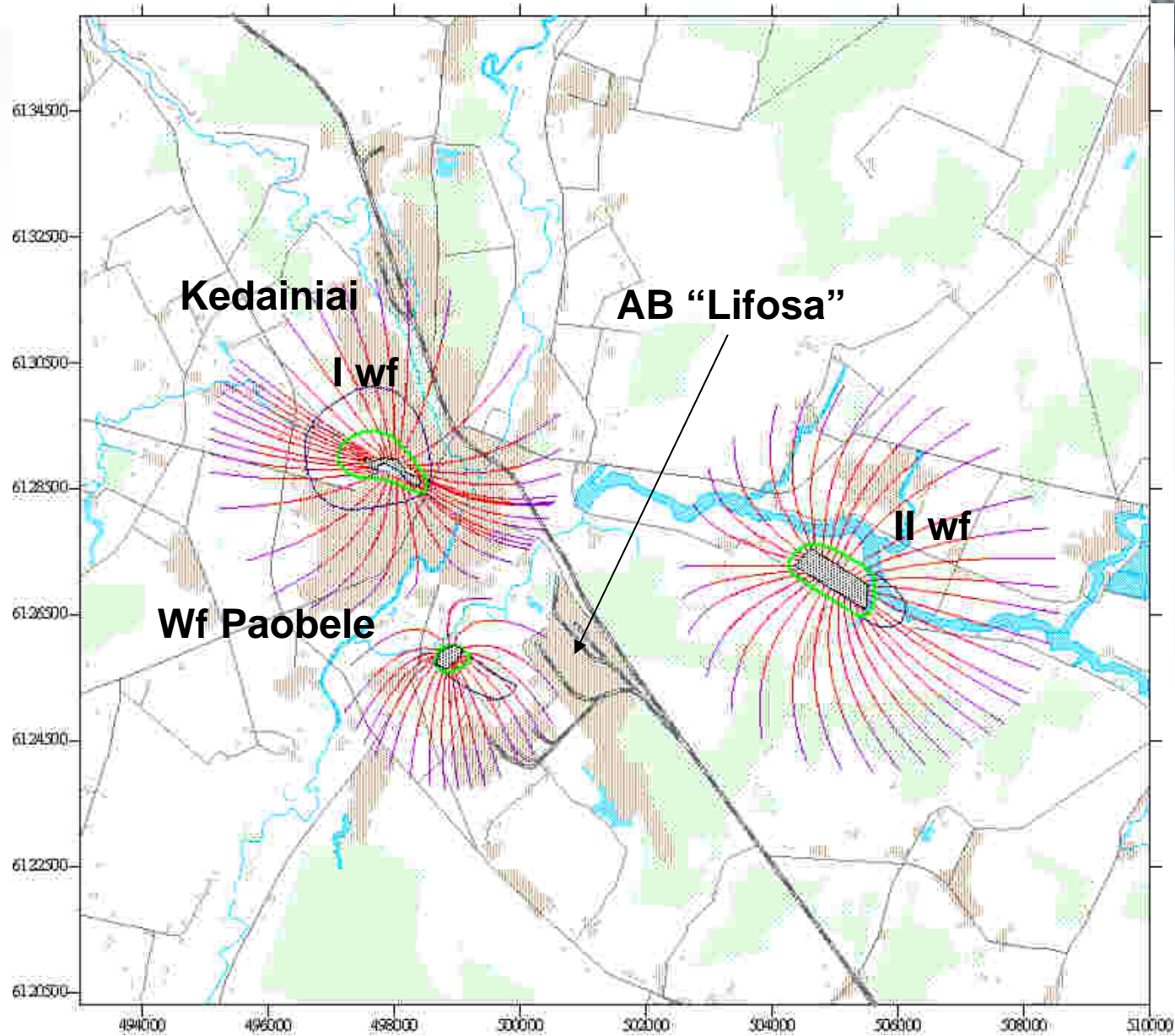
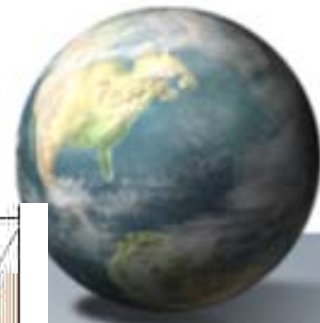
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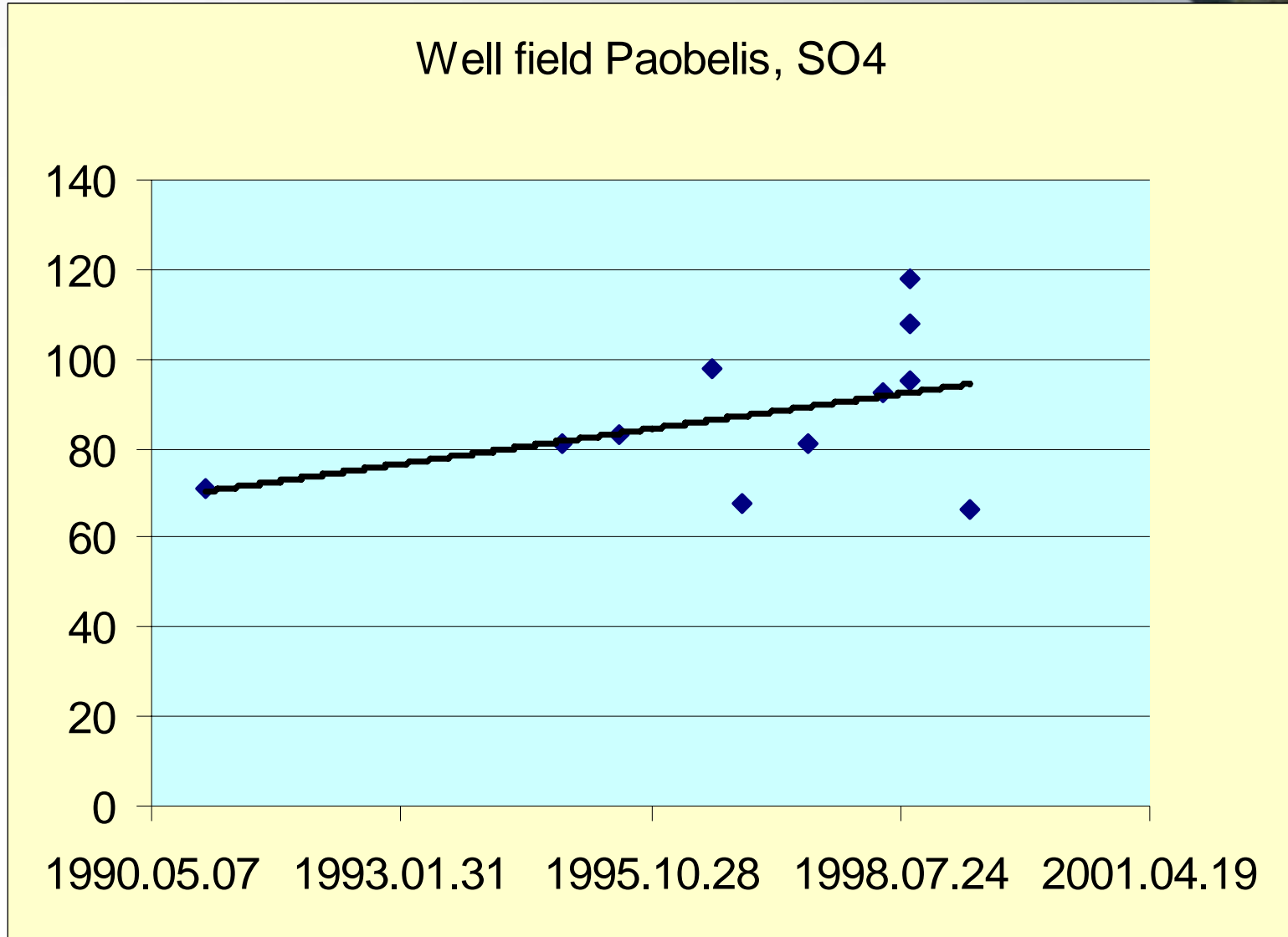
Public water supply - ???



WHP zones



Trend of sulphate in drinking water



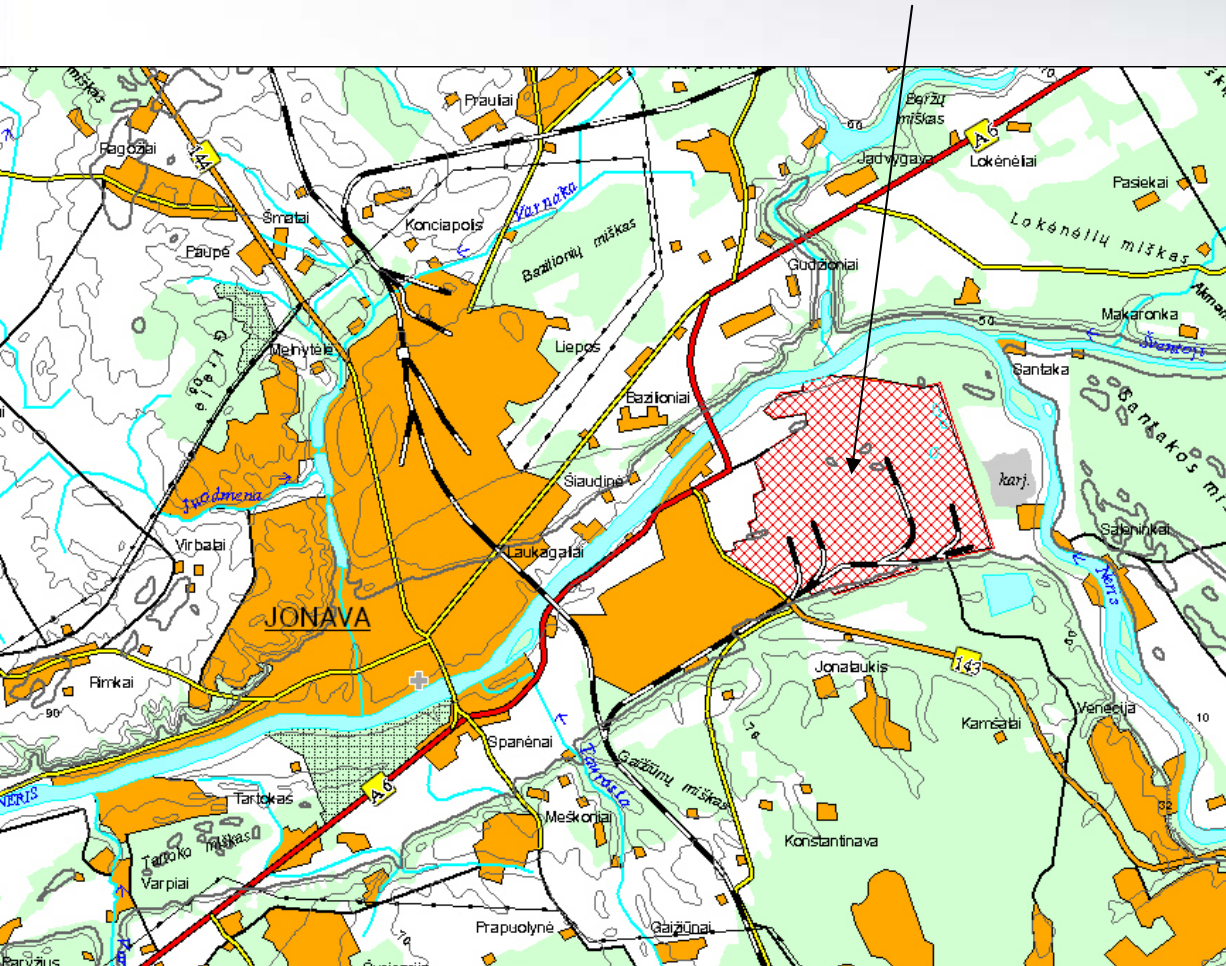
Production of nitrogen fertilizers



Factory in Jonava



AB "Achema"



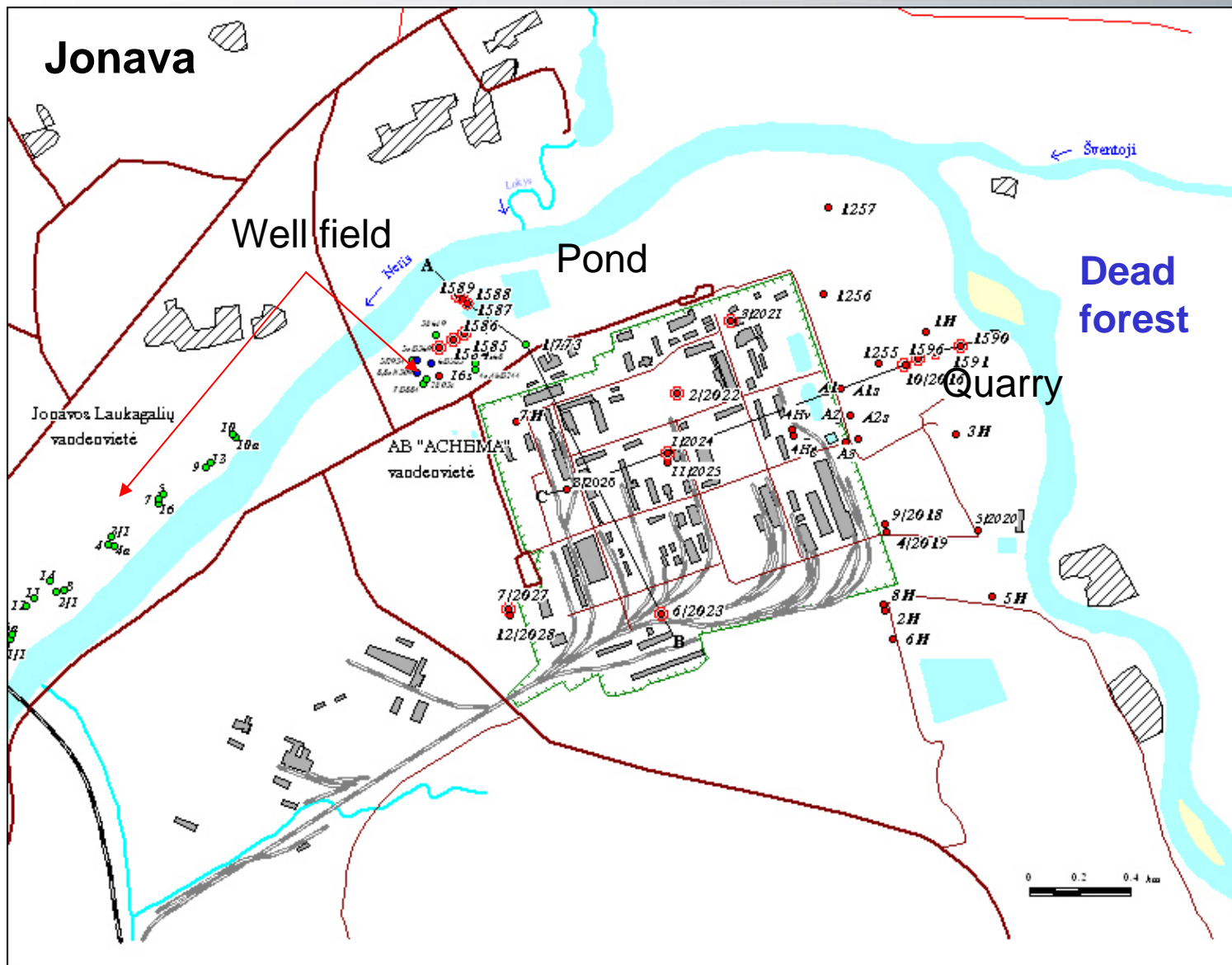
Output - urea formaldehyde resins (UFR) – 21 percent, methanol – 13 percent, industrial gases – 3 percent, polyvinyl acetate dispersion (PVAD) – 2 percent
Wastes – no specific, accidental spills

Environmental problems



- Air pollution by nitrogen compounds (till 1990)
- Indirect discharges to groundwater
- Accident in 1986
- Discharges to surface water
- Threat to water supply

AB "Achema"



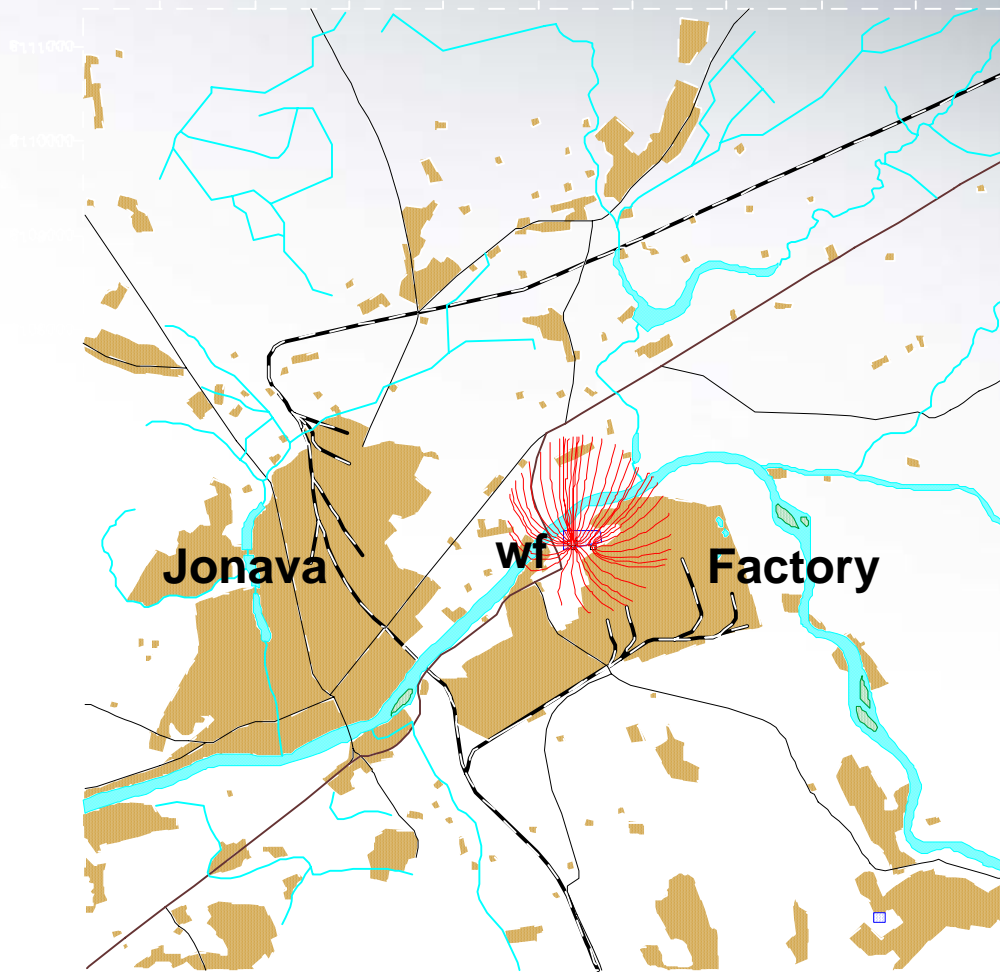
Ammonia in groundwater



Bicarbonate in groundwater



WHP zone



Next steps



- Factories situated in rivers valleys
- Factories are in public water works WHP zones
- WFD 2000/60/EC require:
 - To review the impact of human activity on the status of surface water and on groundwater;
 - Evaluate available resources of public water supply sources with aim to reduce increasing trends of pollutants
 - For relevant pollutants in bodies of groundwater that are affected by point sources of pollution, including historical point sources, in order to verify that plumes from contaminated sites do not expand over a defined area and deteriorate the chemical status of the groundwater body (GWD daughter);
 - Monitoring of bodies “at risk”.
- Programme of measures (2009)

Tools



- Inventory and risk assessment of contaminated sites situated in river's valley's and protection zones of wellfields (applied for Structural fund)
- Modernization of National groundwater monitoring (State investment)
- Groundwater Risk Assessment methodology, integrated Data management system, and Upgraded monitoring data Acquisition network, for Lithuania (GRADUAL) (applied for PHARE)
- Methodology of prioritisation of contaminated sites and review of the impact of human activity on groundwaters (CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME BETWEEN FLANDERS AND LITHUANIA)