



Research the Possibility of Transforming the Ferronickel Slag in the Product with the Economical and Environmental Importance

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Abstract: Kosovo is facing huge challenges in terms of industrial waste treatment. Generation growth and bad management in Drenas slag dump is made from polluting concerns that exceeded local character. The volume of deposits of over 2.6 million m³, (over 7 mil. t), exposed to atmospheric precipitation and wind, turning the waste into permanent environmental pollutants. Riffraff of slag appeared with the fine fractions, where dust particle in the slag behave in size between 30μ and 5μ and which have high emissions affinity and imitating in the environment. The Ferronickel slag dump in the Drenas according to reports by environmental organizations, calculated as “environmental hotspot”. The best way to reduce volume and pollutant level of these landfills is it for between reuse /recycling of slag. The aim of our research consists in the argument of fact, since the technological aspect is possible the process of slag transformation from potential polluting in new accessible material.

Keywords: *waste management, ferronickel slag, construction materials.*

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