

Gull i øret og Arsen i håret

Åsgeir Rossebø Almås

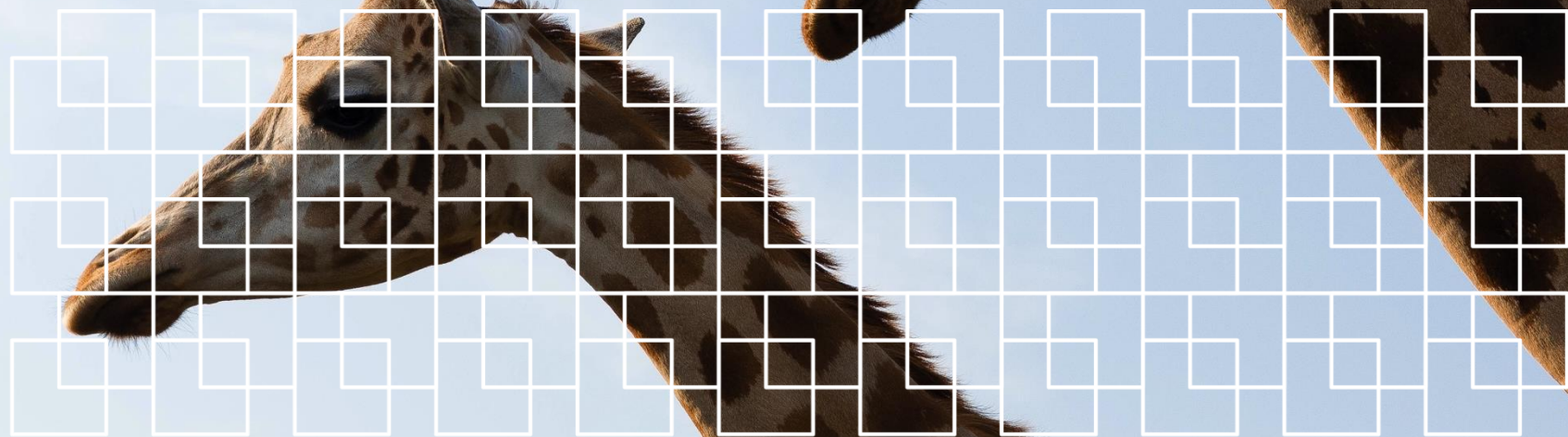
Foredrag ved Miljøringen 2014



Image courtesy of First Uranium Corporation

Noen fakta om gull

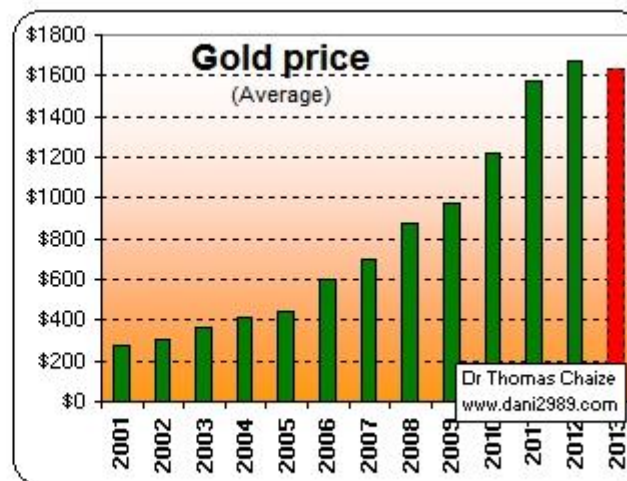
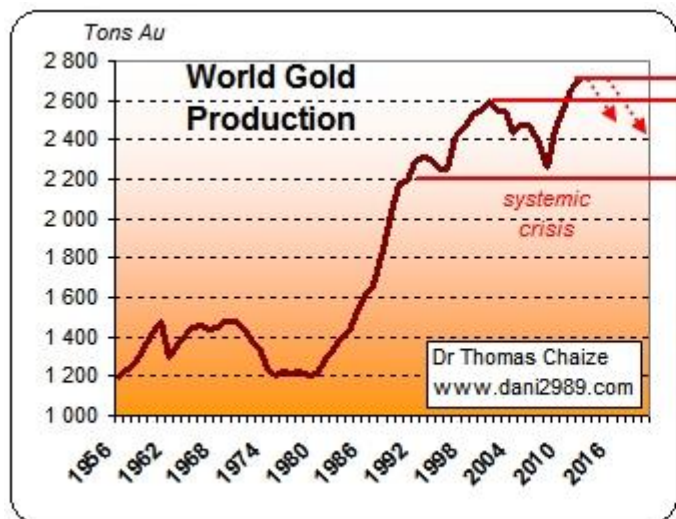
Priser og utvinning av gull





Gold Production







Moderne bruk av Gull

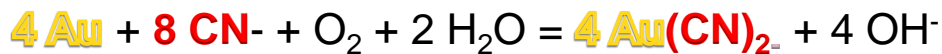
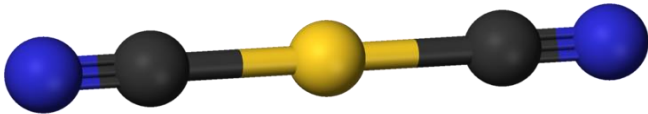
- Gull som juveler
- Gull som investeringsobjekt
- Gull investinger som finansreserver i banker
- Gull i mynter
- Fortsatt bruk av gull i tannlegemedisin
- Annen medisinsk bruk:
 - Reumatismemedisin
 - Kreftbehandling
 - Medisinsk utstyr som pacemakere
 - Diagnose: nanoteknologi
 - Implantater
- Gull i telefoner:
 - Korroderer ikke
 - Snitt 33 gullforylte kontakter/telefon, 0.034g/telefon
- Gull i datamaskiner
 - Koblinger til mikroprosessorer
 - Minne
 - Sølv og kobber leder strøm bedre, mens gull korroderer mindre
- Gull i andre elektriske apparater
 - All lavspenningsapparater
 - Korrosjonsegenskaper
 - Alt fra GPS til vaskemaskiner inneholder gull
- Romfart

I bergarter som det graves etter **gull** er det også **andre uønskede grunnstoffer: Spormetaller og halvmetaller.**

Blant dem finner vi slike som ikke er direkte helsebringende!

Bergarten er gjerne rik på pyritt (FeS_2), som når den oksiderer i dagen danner svovelsyre: **AMD spormetaller og arsen**

«Cyanidation»,
Ekstraksjon av gull og sølv:
($<10\text{g/t}$, 0.001%):

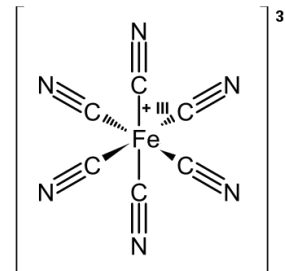


Lagring av overskudssvann:

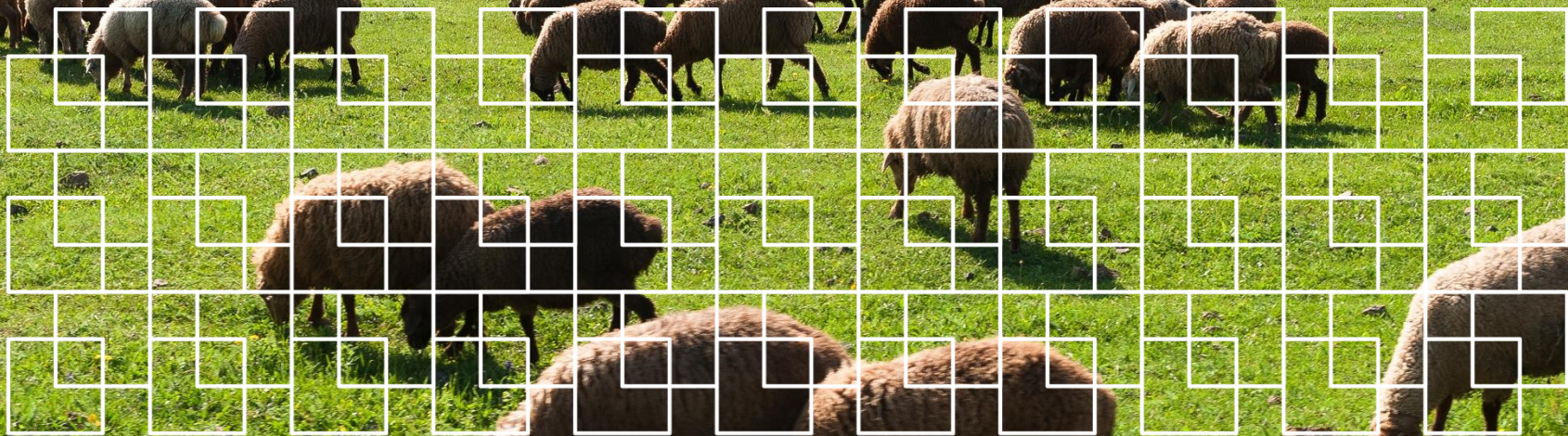
pH > 11

(for å forhindre dannelse av HCN, $\text{pK}_a=9.21$)

Risikerer utlekking av **As** and **CN**



Noen fakta om aresen (As)



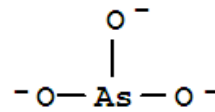
Periodic Table of the Elements

1 IA 11A																	18 VIIIA 8A
1 H Hydrogen 1.008																	2 He Helium 4.003
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012											5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	3 IIIB 3B	4 IVB 4B	5 VB 5B	6 VIB 6B	7 VIIB 7B	8 VIII 8	9 VIII 8	10 VIII 8	11 IB 1B	12 IIB 2B	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.88	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.933	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.732	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.09	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 84.80
37 Rb Rubidium 84.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.71	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.29
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57-71 Lanthanide Series	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.85	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.22	78 Pt Platinum 195.08	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [208.982]	85 At Astatine 209.987	86 Rn Radon 222.018
87 Fr Francium 223.020	88 Ra Radium 226.025	89-103 Actinide Series	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [268]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [269]	111 Rg Roentgenium [272]	112 Cn Copernicium [277]	113 Uut Ununtrium unknown	114 Fl Flerovium [289]	115 Uup Ununpentium unknown	116 Lv Livermorium [293]	117 Uus Ununseptium unknown	118 Uuo Ununoctium unknown

Lanthanide Series	57 La Lanthanum 138.906	58 Ce Cerium 140.115	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium 144.913	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.966	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
Actinide Series	89 Ac Actinium 227.028	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium 237.048	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064	95 Am Americium 243.061	96 Cm Curium 247.070	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070	98 Cf Californium 251.080	99 Es Einsteinium [254]	100 Fm Fermium 257.095	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1	102 No Nobelium 259.101	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]

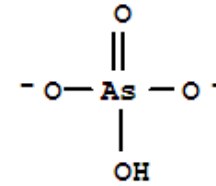
Alkali Metal	Alkaline Earth	Transition Metal	Semimetal	Nonmetal	Basic Metal	Halogen	Noble Gas	Lanthanide	Actinide
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Inorganic arsenic in the environment



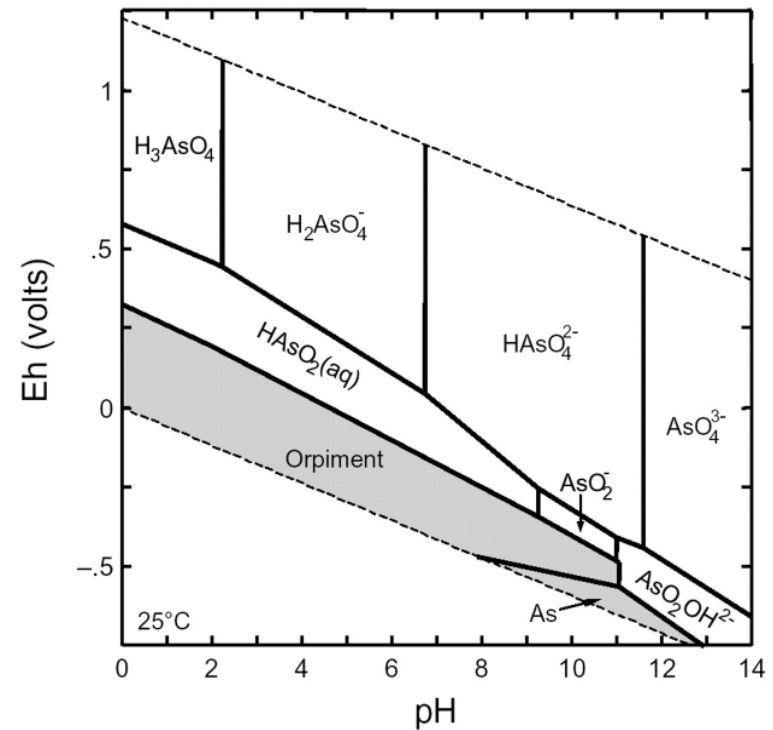
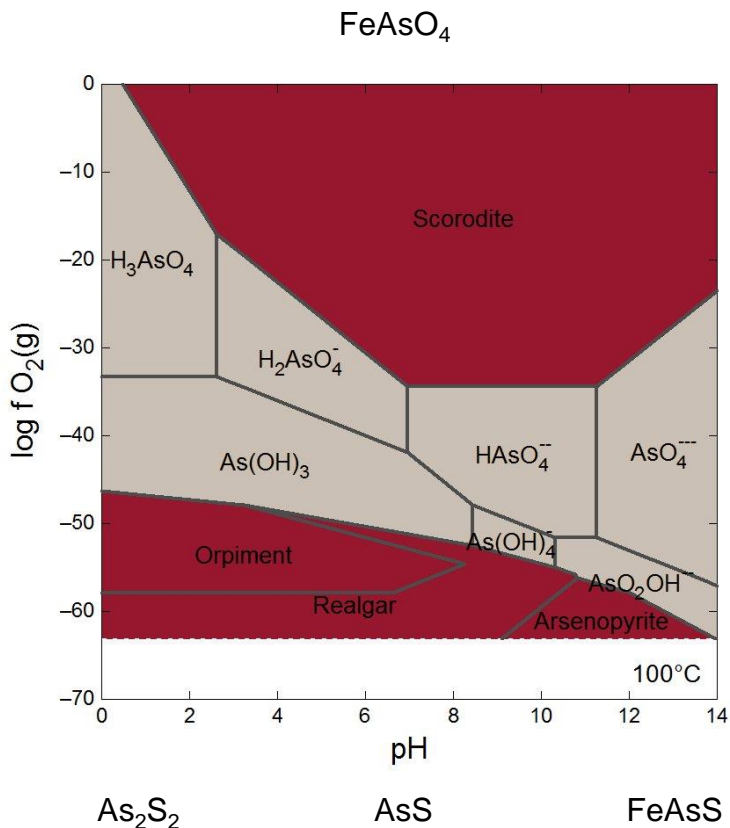
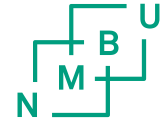
Arsenite

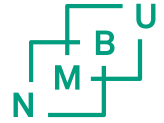
$\text{As}(\text{OH})_3$ (9.2 and 12.1)
(H_3AsO_3)



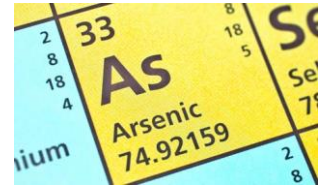
Arsenate

H_3AsO_4 (2.2 and 6.9)





Arsen og noen interessante fakta



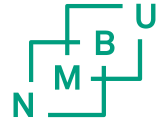
- **Properties:**

- Arsenic has a valence of -3, 0, +3, or +5.
- The elemental solid primarily occurs in two modifications:

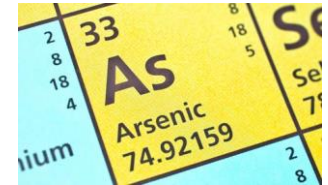
- (Yellow arsenic has a specific density of 1.97 g/cm³,) while
- Grey or metallic arsenic has a specific gravity of 5.73 g/cm³. Grey arsenic is the usual stable form, with a melting point of 817°C (28 atm) and sublimation point at 613°C. Grey arsenic is a very brittle semi-metallic solid. It is steel-grey in colour, crystalline, tarnishes readily in air, and is rapidly oxidized to arsenous oxide (As₂O₃) upon heating (arsenous oxide exudes the odour of garlic). Arsenic and its compounds are poisonous.

- **Element Classification:** Semimetallic, forms oxyanions

- **Density (g/cm³):** 5.73 (grey arsenic)



Arsen og noen interessante fakta



- **Sources:**

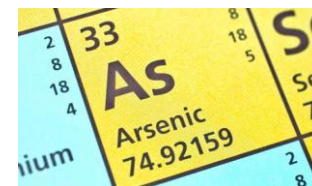
- Arsenic is found in realgar and orpiment as its sulfides,
- As arsenides and sulfarsenides of heavy metals (Fe, Mn),
- As arsenates, and as its oxide.
- The most common mineral is Mispickel or arsenopyrite (FeSAs), which can be heated to sublime arsenic, leaving ferrous sulfide.

- **Uses:**

- Arsenic is used as a doping agent in solid-state devices.
- Gallium arsenide is used in lasers which convert electricity into coherent light.
- Arsenic is used in pyrotechnics, hardening and improving the sphericity of shot, and in bronzing.
- Arsenic compounds are used as insecticides and in other poisons.

Arsenic and some short facts

- Early bronze age: As-bronze artefacts found in Israelis Judean Desert (≈ 3000 BC)
- Orpiment (As_2S_3) was found in Tutankhamen's tomb
- The preferred poison in the Roman Empire & Middle Ages & China
- 18th and 19th century: Arsenic green (CuAsHO_3) widely used in wall papers: ≈ 30 g As/m² (i.e. 3 kg in 100 m²)
- 19th century-present: As used in medicines
- 20th century: As pesticides, herbicides and wood preservatives



Wall paper coloured with arsenic green

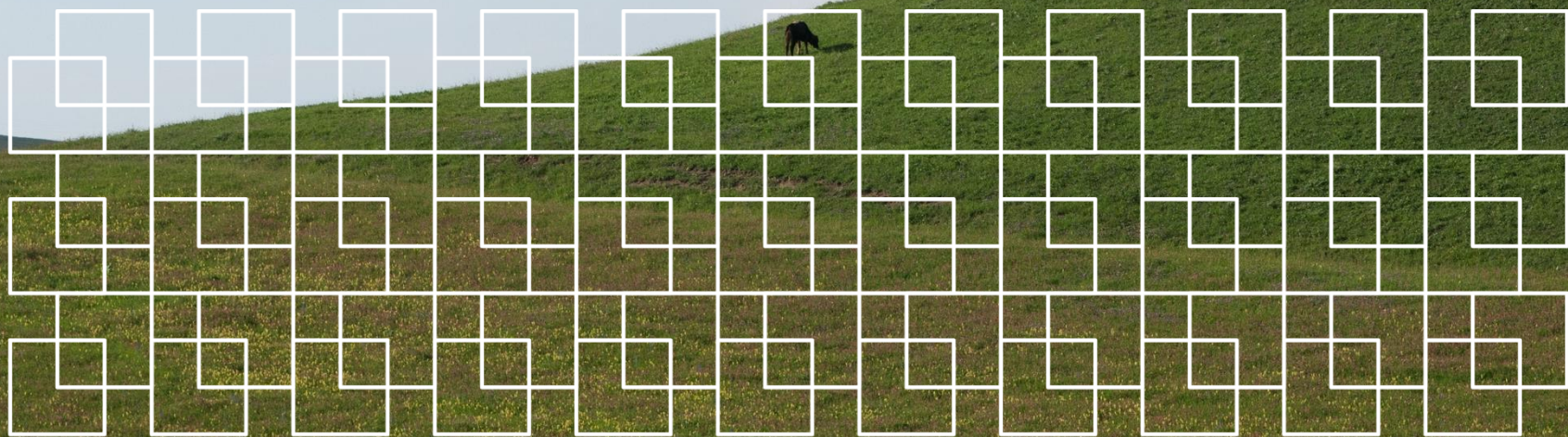


Emperor Guangxu, poisoned with As



Feltstudier

Tanzania, Guatemala og Laos

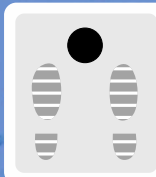




In **2010**
the UN declared
access to clean water
and sanitation
a Human Right



Millennium Development Goal
7 calls to “Halve, by 2015,
the proportion of the population
without sustainable access
to safe drinking water
and basic sanitation”



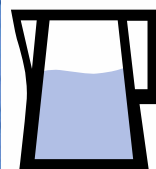
2.6
billion people lack
access to basic
sanitation (3)



884
million people
in the world do not have
access to safe
drinking-water (3)

- (1) According to the World Health Organization (WHO)
(2) According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(3) According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)

The Human Right to Water



Between
50 and 100
liters of water per person
per day are needed
to ensure most basic
needs (1)



The water source
has to be within
1,000
meters from home (1)



Water cost should
not exceed **3** per
cent of household
income (2)



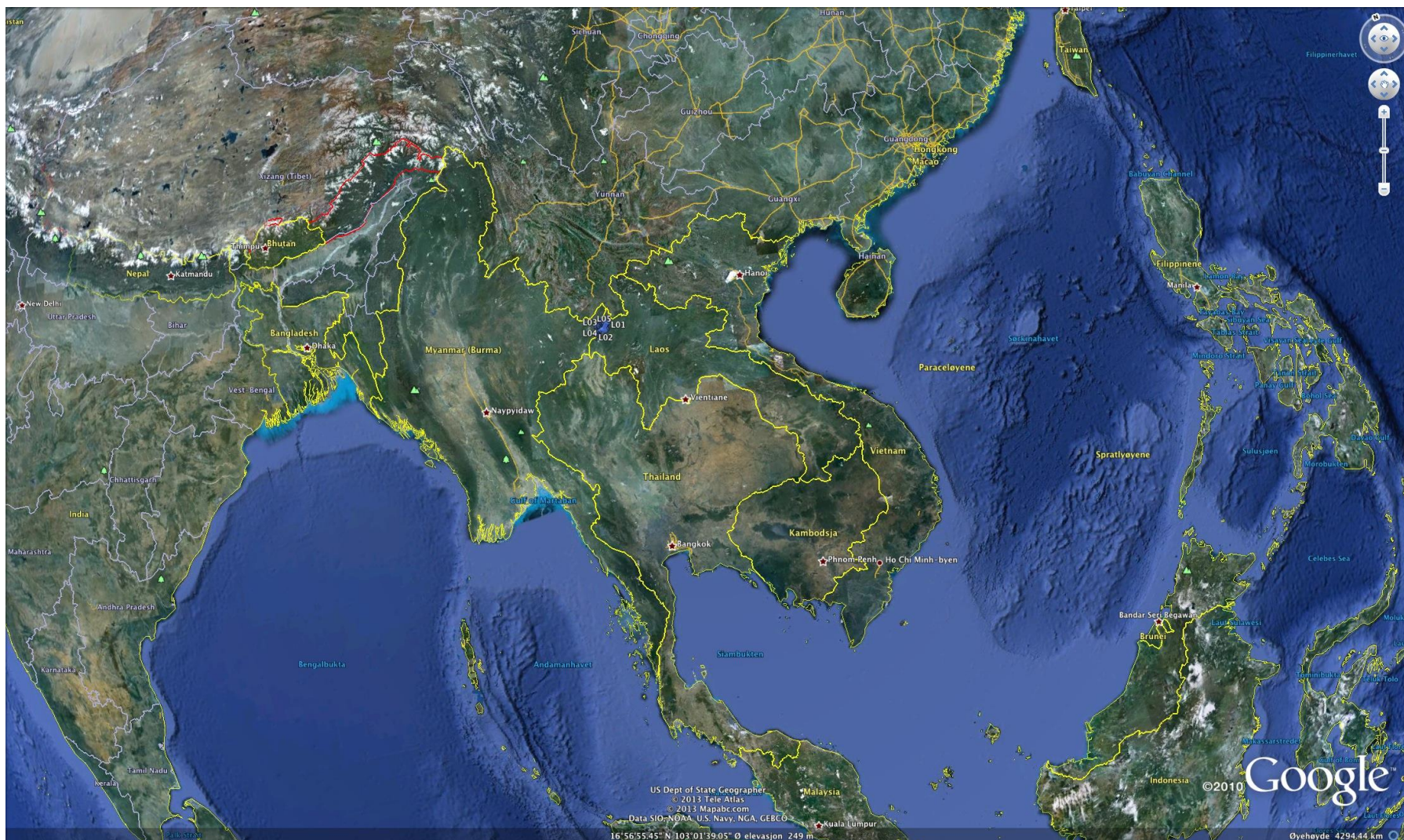
Collection time
should not exceed
30 minutes (1)

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC)







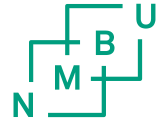


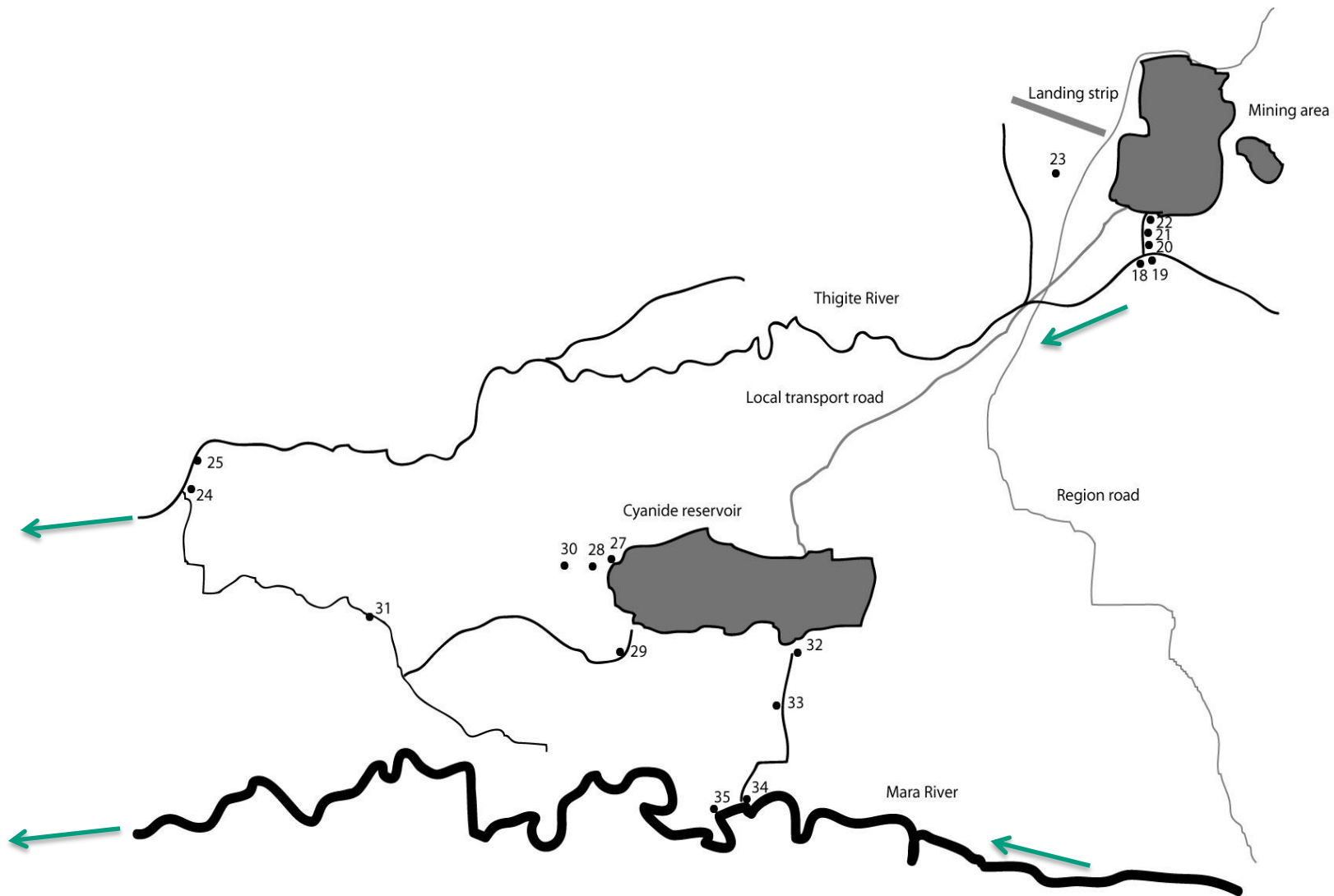
Tanzania





Beyond Borders

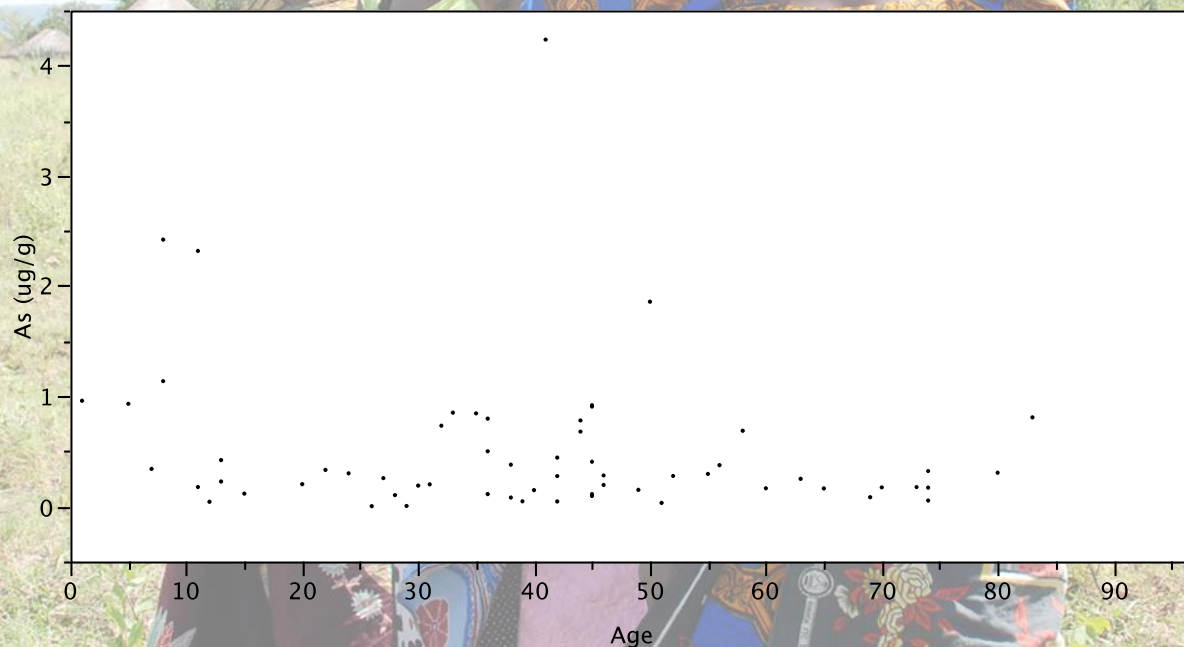






Site	CN _{TOT} mg/l	Al mg/l ^a	Ag	As	Au	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Hg µg/l	Ni	Pb	Se	Th	U	V	Zn	
18	-	363.00	0.7	307.0	0.4	108.00	4583.0	254.2	1670.1	0.5	9962.3	7.80	111.4	33.8	464.5	1.44	43473.3	
19	-	0.28	0.1	1.1	nd	0.01	0.1	nd	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.07	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.98	1.9	
21	-	571.00	0.6	514.0	0.2	149.00	6390.5	626.4	3443.2	0.3	15603.8	0.56	69.9	93.2	899.3	5.26	59215.4	
22	-	781.00	1.1	8449.0	0.0	224.00	9185.9	951.9	4467.0	0.2	22566.6	3.95	94.3	169.2	1263.4	39.78	94608.1	
23	-	0.06	0.0	0.1	nd	0.02	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.02	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.45	14.0	
25	-	0.11	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.12	2.6	0.6	2.6	0.1	20.9	0.02	1.6	0.0	3.4	1.31	9.7	
27	nd	0.05	0.2	1142.0	16	0.26	269.5	nd	2.8	5.9	22.4	0.00	25.9	0.2	0.4	4.61	17.5	
29	0.002	0.00	0.1	413.0	10	0.06	319.0	nd	4.1	2.3	12.0	0.00	7.1	0.1	9.1	3.97	6.0	
30	-	0.00	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.01	79.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.01	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.67	1.6	
31	0.001	0.02	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.02	30.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	4.5	0.05	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.17	2.4	
32	nd	0.01	0.0	131.0	2.7	0.02	2.8	0.6	4.7	0.0	12.9	0.02	43.7	0.0	2.0	2.93	11.8	
33	-	0.06	0.1	111.0	0.4	0.00	0.8	0.6	5.3	0.5	7.8	0.02	4.3	0.0	12.9	5.74	1.2	
34	-	0.03	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.01	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.04	0.8	0.0	1.2	3.04	2.0	
35	-	0.03	0.1	28.0	0.3	0.00	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.14	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.60	1.0	
36	-	0.04	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.00	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.10	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.60	3.6	
WHO:																		
mg/l	0.07	- ^c																
µg/l			-	10	-	3	-	50	2000	6	70	10	10	-	15	-	3000 ^d	





Guatemala

Sipakapa









Peñasquito Opening – A Celebration of Opportunity

The official opening of the Peñasquito Mine, located near the city of Mazapil in the Central Mexican province of Zacatecas, was quite a party. There was music, spectacle, fireworks and a cast of dignitaries that included Mexican President Felipe Calderón. [READ MORE](#)



CREATING CHOICES FOR WOMEN

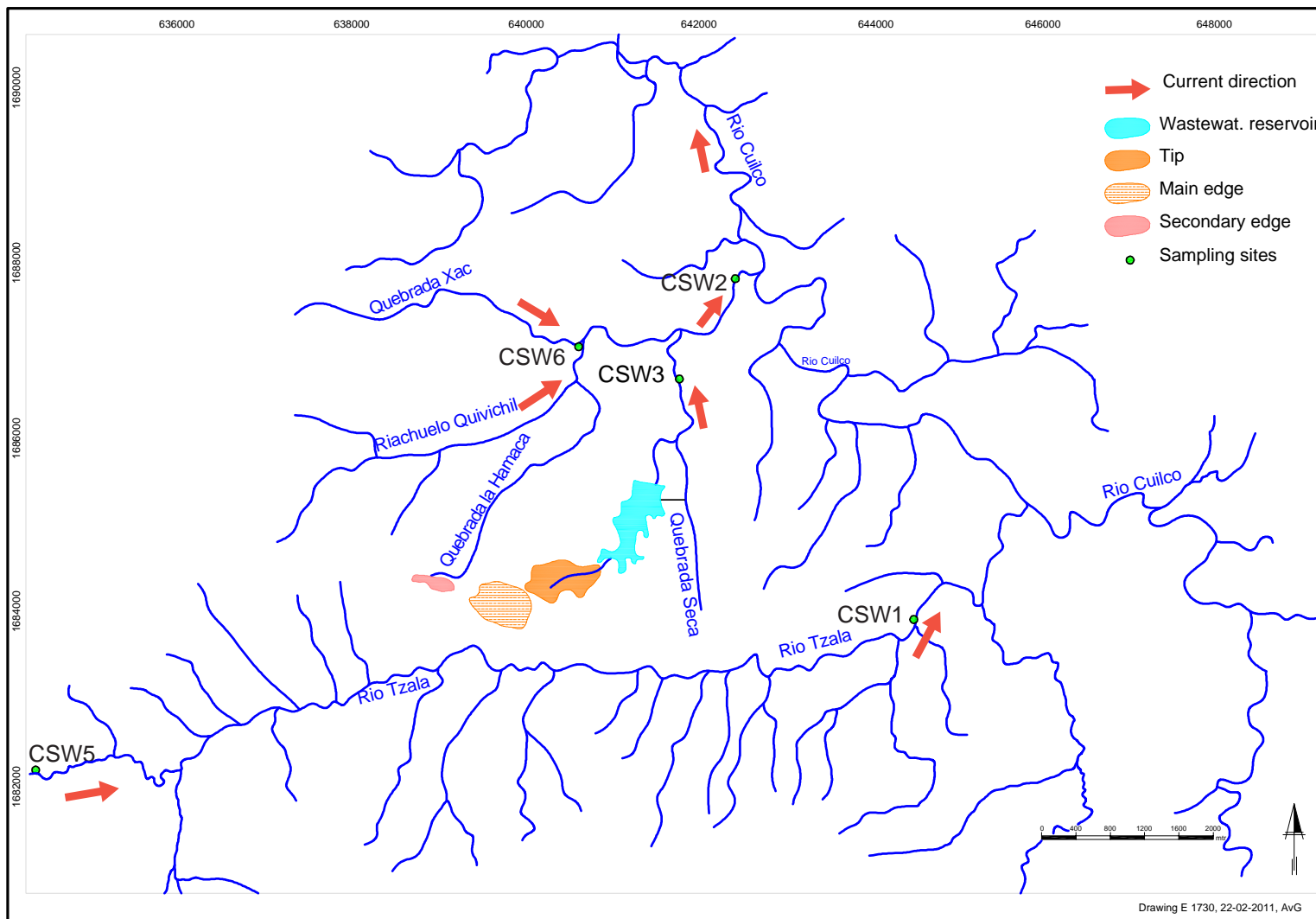


PEÑASQUITO OPENING

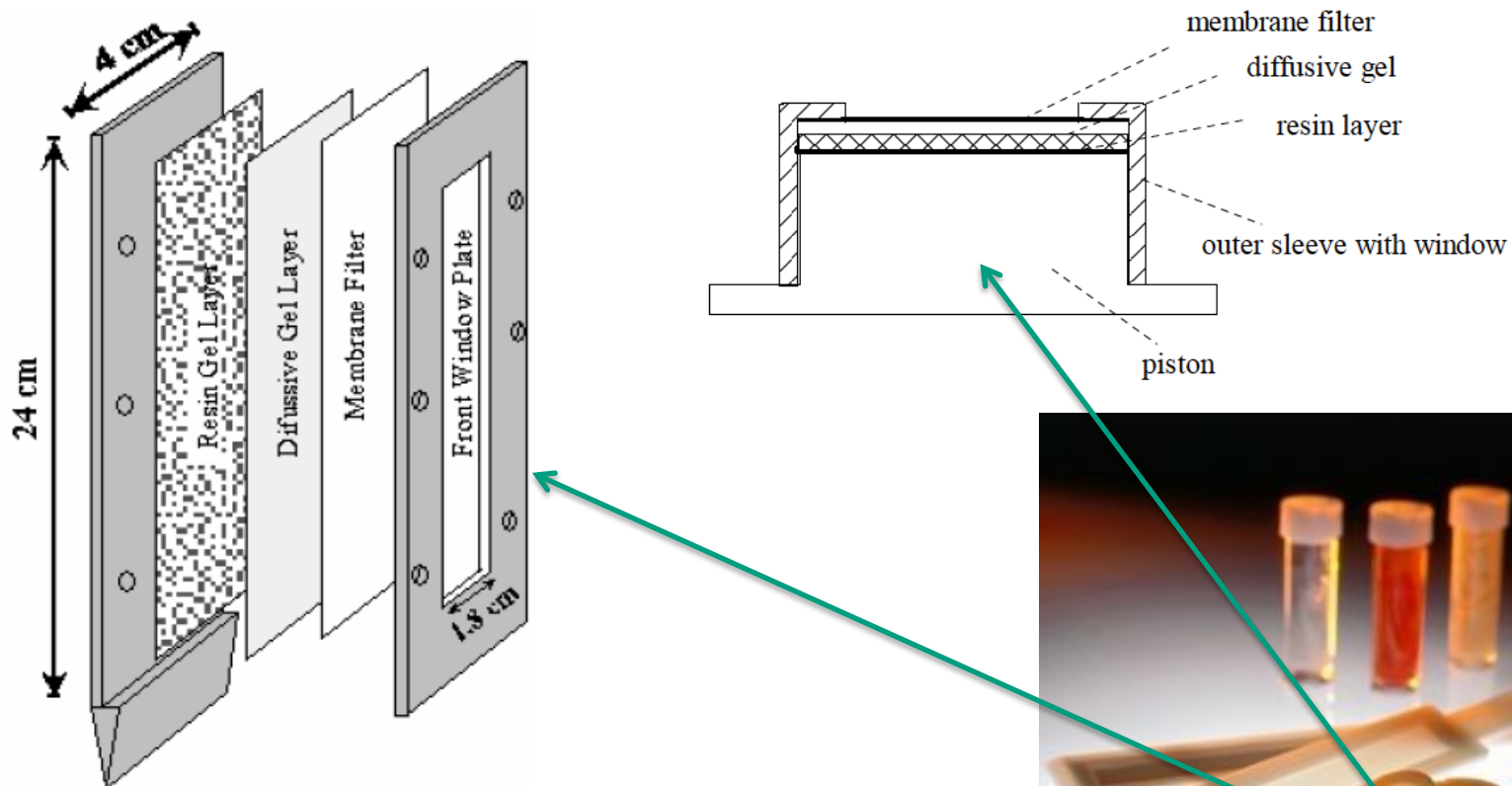


CLOSING CEREMONY AT MUSSELWHITE





DGT-Disk/Probe



Resin laget består av Fe-oksider som binder P irreversibelt, Diffusjonsgelen "diffusive gel" stenger ute komplekser

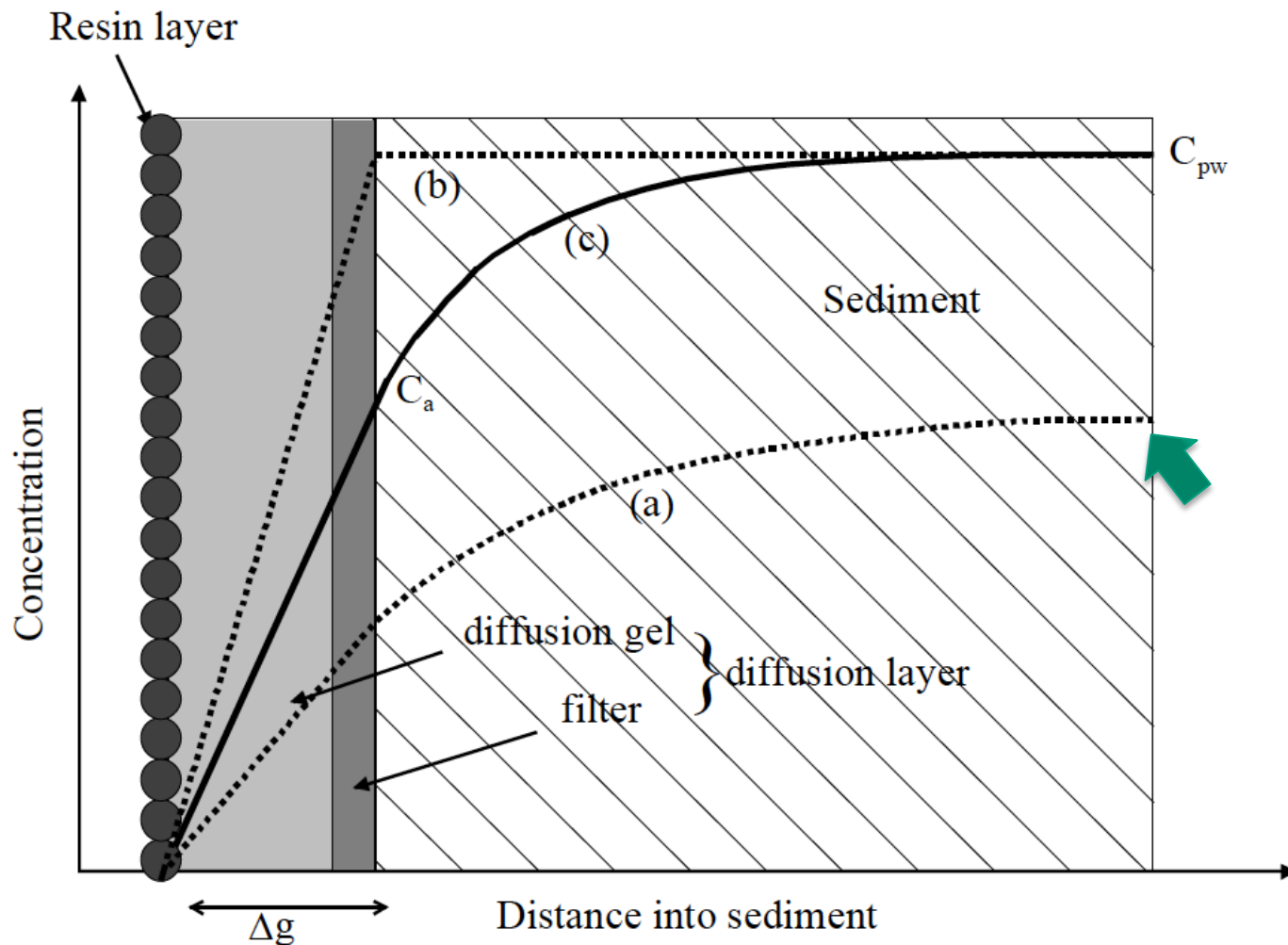
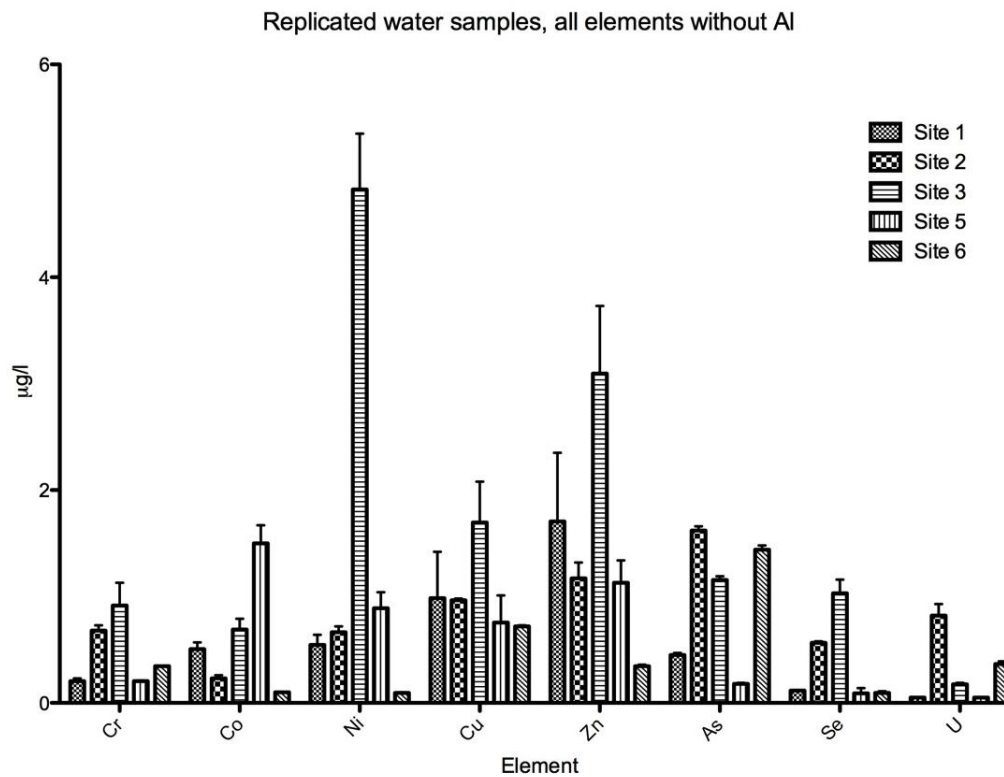
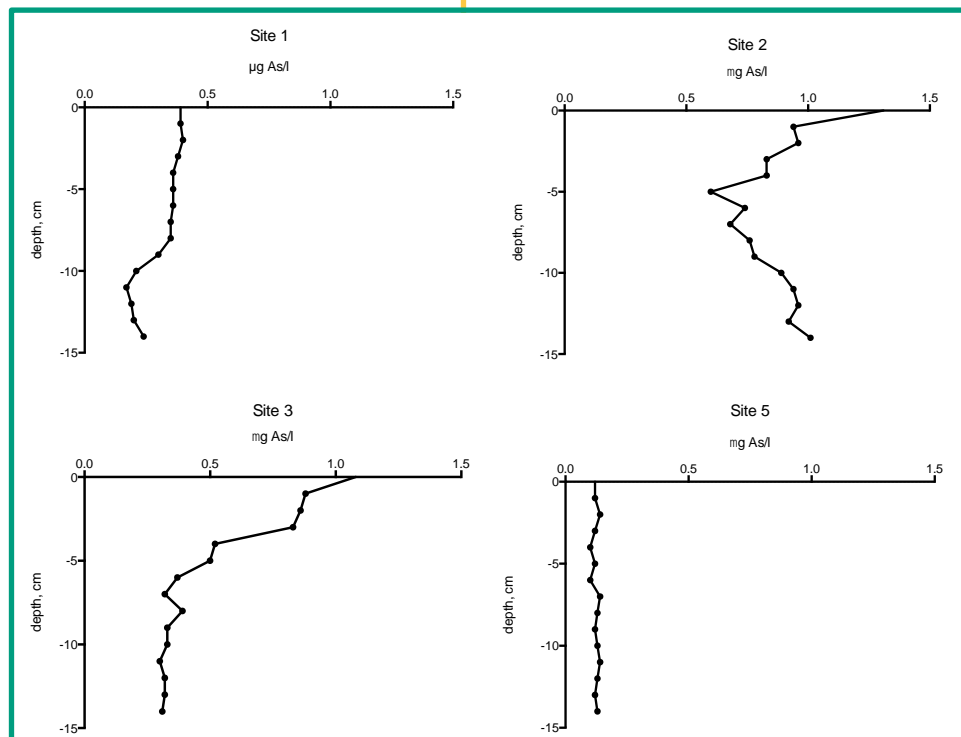
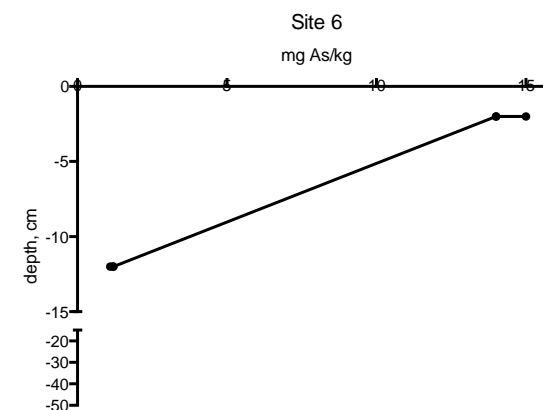
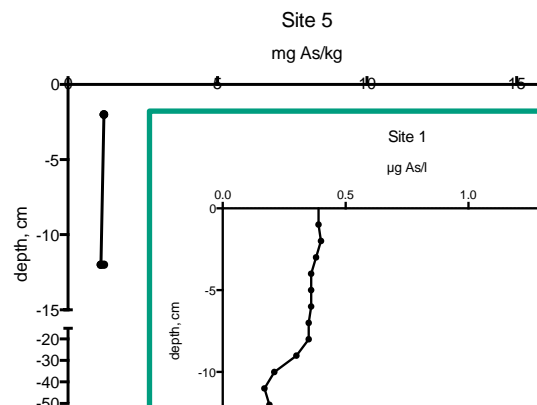
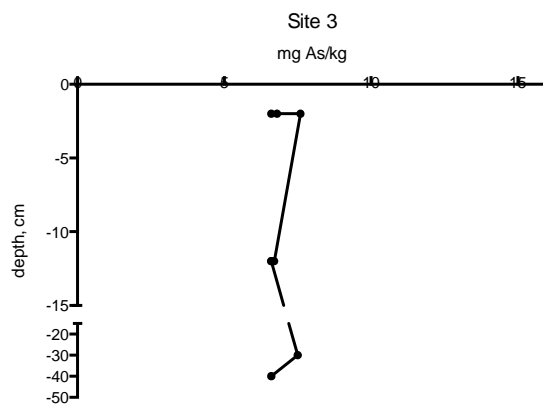
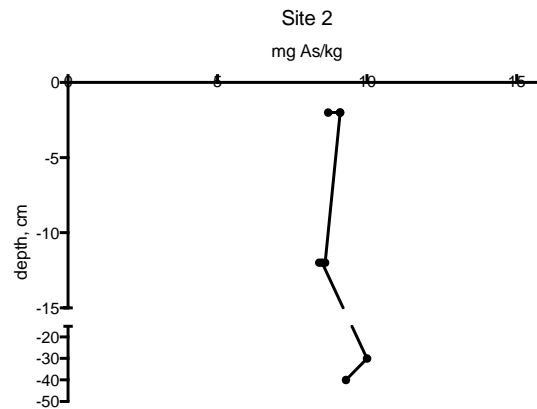
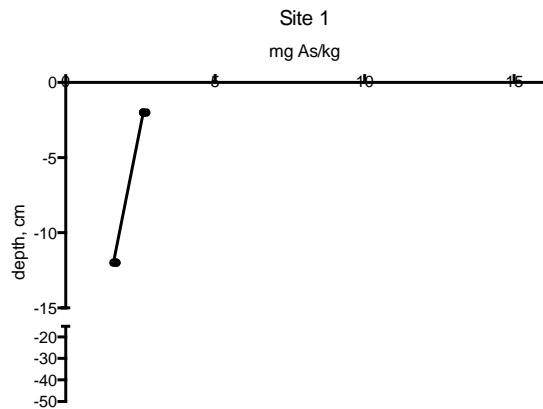


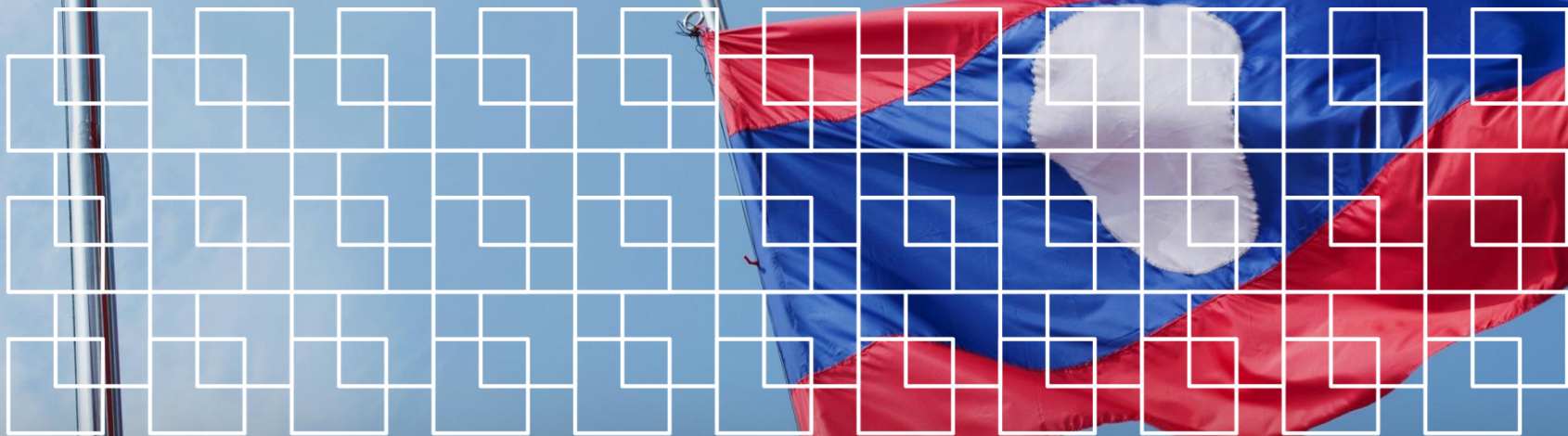
Figure 1. Schematic representation of a cross section through a DGT device in contact with a soil or sediment. Pseudo steady-state concentration gradients are illustrated for three cases: (a) unsustained, (b) sustained and (c) the general or partially sustained case. C_a is the interfacial pore water concentration between the sediment and DGT device.

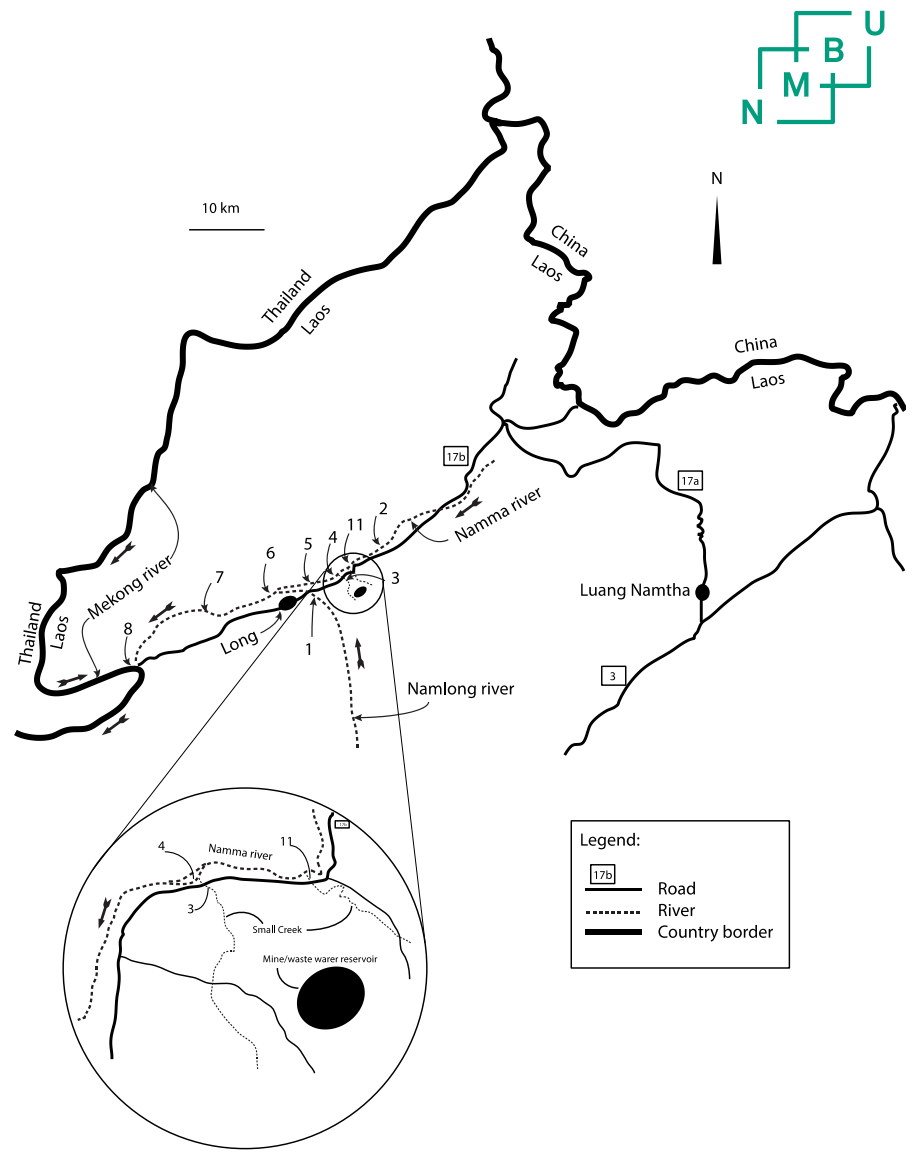






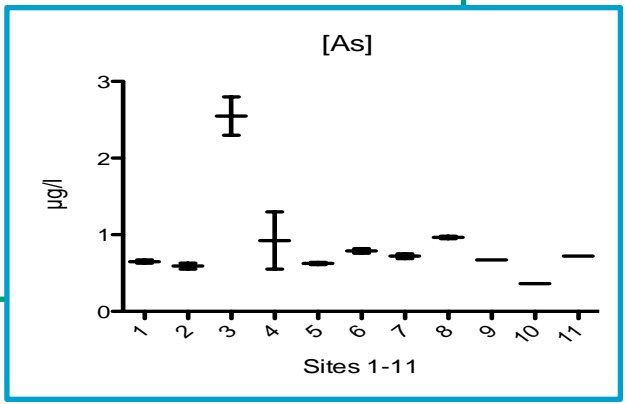
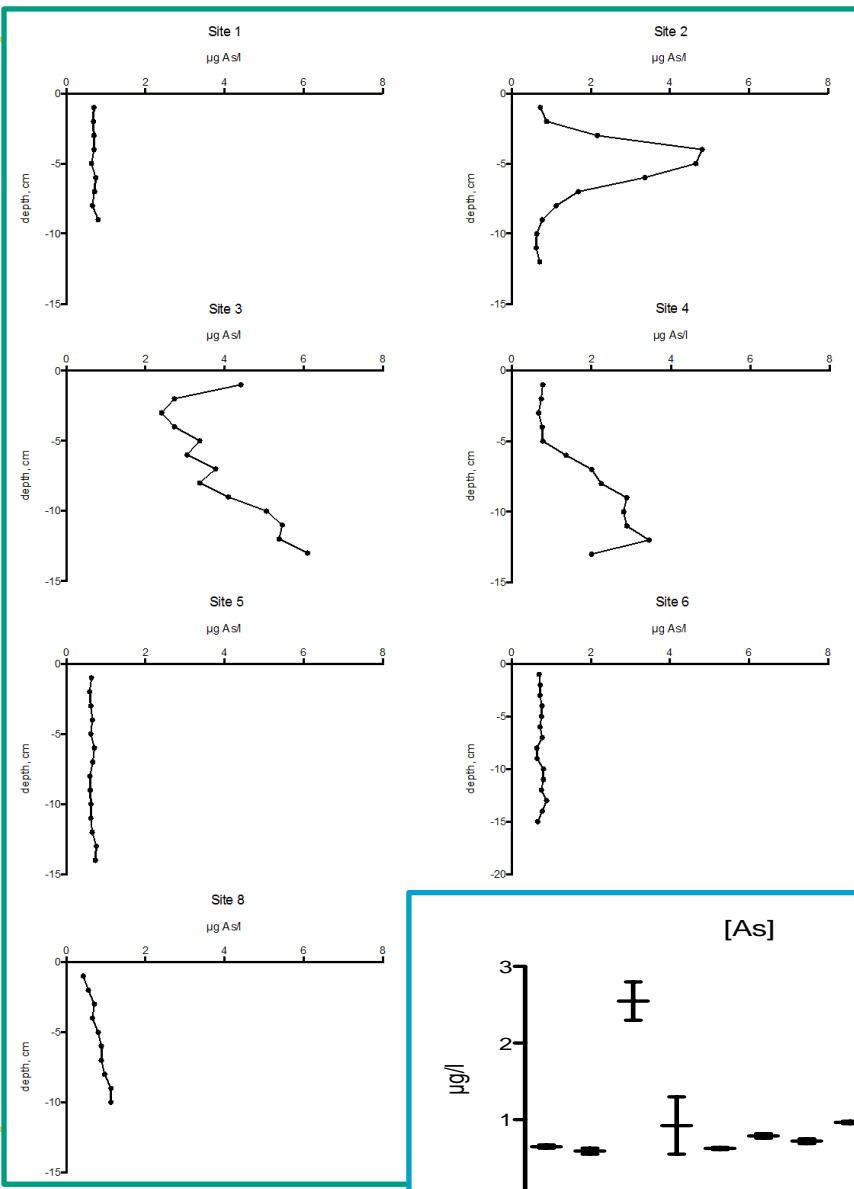
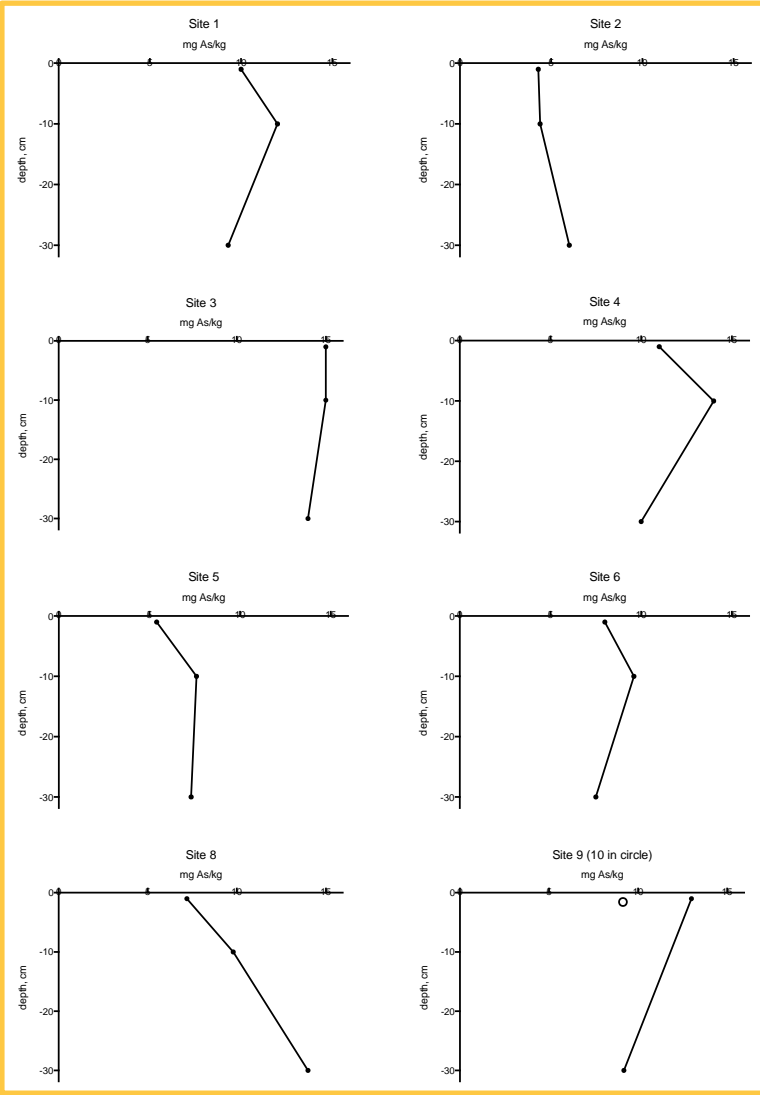
Laos











Takk for oppmerksomheten

