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## ABOUT THE PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZER MIXTURE WITH THE USE OF TECHNOGENIC WASTE

**Abstract.** Coal is one of the oldest fuels, and was the main source of energy until the middle of the XX century. Now, despite the active use of oil, gas, and uranium, the share of coal in global electricity production is about 40% (in China – 78%, in the US – 50%, in Russia – 19%). However, coal does not burn without a trace. In the process of its combustion, not only energy is generated, but also waste [1-2].

According to B. Tarchevsky's classification [3,4], ash dumps by origin belong to the group of garbage dumps. By addition, ash dumps can be either loose or tightly-tiled.

The average size of ash deposits changes significantly only near the place where the pulp is released, and the size change is small in the rest of the ash dump [2]. After the end of operation of this container, ash dumps pollute the atmosphere, water, and soil.

The situation that has developed in the world and domestic markets for mineral fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures makes a number of technological and technical requirements for obtaining high-quality products of the agro-industrial complex, is relevant, which formed the basis for the development and creation of an environmentally safe mixtures.

The technology will allow you to:

- to obtain a new nomenclature of fertilizer mixture containing magnesium and other micronutrients, as well as to develop a technological scheme for obtaining fertilizer mixture containing magnesium and other micronutrients;

The results of innovative research will be used in the agricultural sector of the economy and in farms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** fertilizer mixture, prolonged action, mineral fertilizers, ash and slag waste thermal, plants, screening of dolomite ores, trace elements.

**Introduction.** A prerequisite for the development is the creation of a new range of mineral fertilizers and fertilizer mixture obtained from phosphates, ash and slag waste generated during the processing of brown coal and trace elements based on substandard screenings of dolomite ores [5].

There is a known method for producing fertilizer mixture [8] containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the form of different components (nitrogen in the form of ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, urea, ammonium phosphates, phosphorus in the form of superphosphates, phosphorous flour; potassium in the form of chloride and sulfate), in which the initial components are mixed in dry form in specified proportions to obtain the necessary fertilizer composition. The disadvantages of this method are dusting and segregation of the resulting mixture.

In the method for obtaining phosphorous fertilizers [3-4], with a high content of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> assimilated by plants from non-enriched phosphate raw materials, the stages of separate grinding of the phosphorus-containing raw materials and the mineral additive with their mixing are used.

The method improves the quality of phosphorus-containing mineral fertilizer by increasing the lemon-soluble form of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> to 61-78 %.

The disadvantages of the method include separate mechanochemical activation of phosphorus-containing raw materials and mineral additives, which complicates the technological process. In the method for obtaining organomineral humic fertilizers [4], the humate-containing substance (peat, sapropel, brown coal) is treated with a chemical reagent, potassium nitrophosphate, and a nitrogen-containing fertilizer, in the form of urea, is introduced into the resulting mixture. The advantage of this method is the ability to carry out humification processes in a single container.

Therefore, an innovative technology for obtaining a fertilizer mixture from ash and slag waste is the most promising and environmentally and economically feasible. There are a number of ways to obtain a complex organomineral fertilizer containing phosphates, humic acids and moisture-retaining other nutrients based on boron, zinc, copper, sulfur, etc. [12]

The practical significance of ash and slag waste in agriculture, as an environmentally friendly and cost-effective fertilizer or soil amendments, can be established after field experiments for each type of soil, in order to confirm its quality and safety of fertilizer mixture.

The idea is to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural products through the use of innovative technology for obtaining magnesium-containing additives and trace elements.

This is achieved by complex and joint processing of ash and slag waste from a thermal power plant (TPP) and substandard screenings formed during the extraction and preparation and technological processing of dolomite ore.

**Materials and Methods.** The current situation on the world and domestic markets for mineral fertilizers and fertilizer mixture impose a number of technological and technical requirements in order to obtain high-quality products of the agro-industrial complex, which is also relevant. This formed the basis of an innovative project to develop and create an environmentally safe fertilizer mixture [12-15].

It is known that experimental research with the associative instrumental method is objective and allows us to develop scientifically-based physical, chemical and technological solutions for obtaining various nomenclatures of fertilizers and fertilizer mixtures.

Based on the chosen method, it is possible to develop reliable and technological regulations, identify the optimal parameters of technological processes, technological schemes of various productions, initial data for the design of installations, technical and economic assessments of industrial enterprises for the intended goals and objectives of research. The selected method will allow you to develop time and production schedules, with the justification of optimum parameters of technological process, main equipment and machines to implement their goals and objectives of the study, baseline data for pilot and industrial plant, technical and design documentation, techno-economic assessment of industrial production.

The ash and slag waste contain a significant part of the elements of the periodic table of D. I. Mendeleev: oxides of silicon, aluminum, iron, rare earth metals and is used for extracting useful metals [15-16].

To create a new range of mineral fertilizers-fertilizer mixture obtained from phosphates, ash and slag waste, we took samples of unbalanced phosphorite and dolomite from the «Aksay» deposit for research. figures 2,4,6 shows the result of a study of a sample of phosphate raw materials and dolomite from the «Aksay» deposit.



Figure 1 - A large and crushed sample of unbalanced phosphorite taken from «Aksay» field

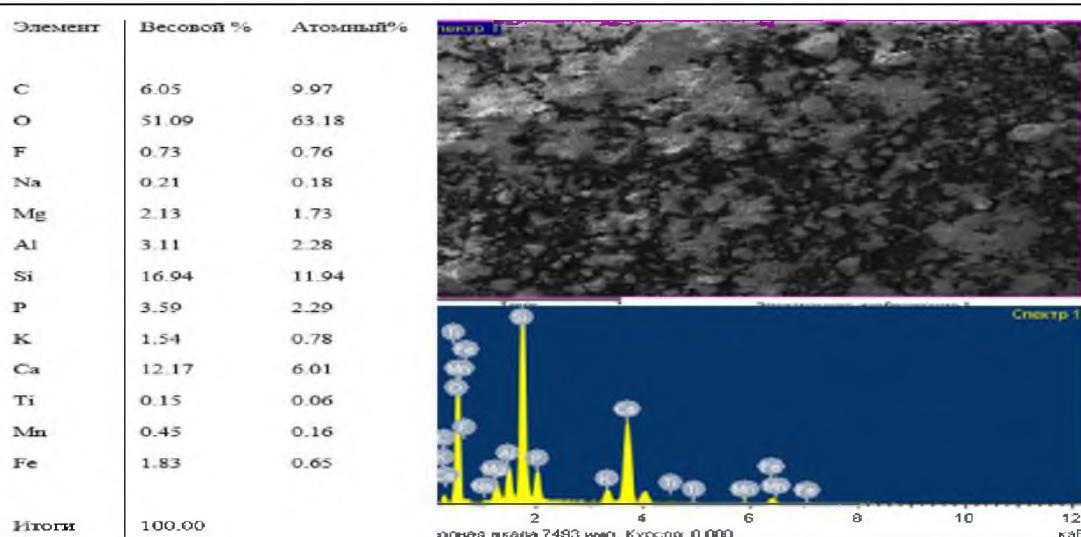


Figure 2 - The element composition and electronic image of the software are shown the results of electron microscopic examination of a sample of unbalanced phosphorite taken from the «Aksay» deposit



Figure 3 - A large and crushed dolomite sample taken from the «Aksay» field.

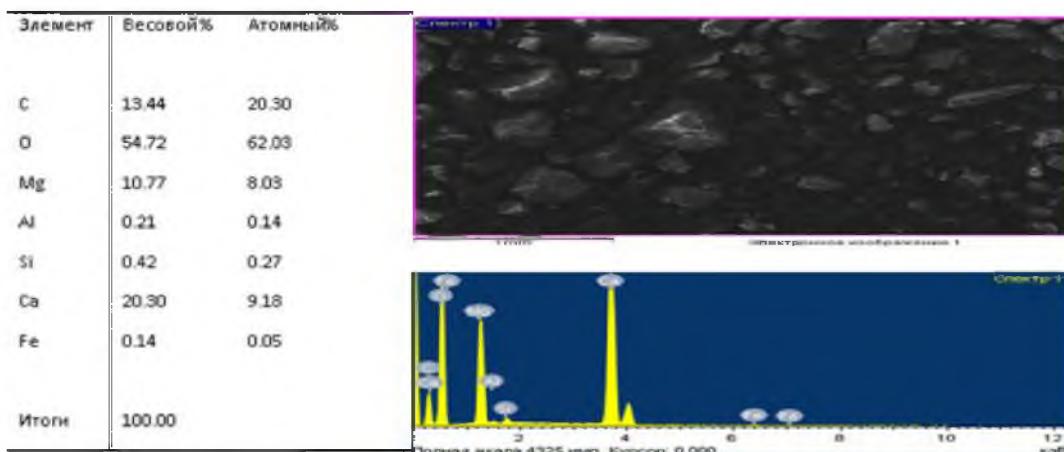


Figure 4. The element composition and electronic image of the software are shown the results of electron microscopic examination of a sample of dolomites taken from the «Aksay» deposit

**Results and discussion.** The method chosen by us, with its individual process, will allow us to obtain better quality agricultural products and reduce the harmful impact on the health and well-being of the population of our state and on a global scale of man-made ash and slag waste and sifting of dolomite fines.

Table 1. shows the content of microelement Mg (%) in phosphate raw materials and dolomite of the «Aksay» deposit.

Table -1: content of microelement Mg (%) in phosphate raw materials and dolomite of the «Aksay» deposit.

Type of phosphate material	Content Mg %	
	Weight %	Atomic %
Phosphate raw materials of the «Aksay» deposit	2.3	1.73
Dolomite deposits «Aksay»	10.77	8.03

From the samples used for the study of phosphate raw materials and dolomite of the «Aksay» deposit for Mg content, the best result was shown by the dolomite of the «Aksay» deposit, containing Mg-10.77%.

Today, a method for obtaining complex-mixed mineral fertilizer [17], by high-temperature treatment of a charge containing phosphate raw materials, vermiculite and waste from the coal mining industry.

The phosphorous fines are pre-ground to a class less than 0.1 mm, and vermiculite and waste from the coal mining industry to a class 0-1 mm, the resulting charge is moistened to a humidity of 6-8% by weight. water, subjected to high-temperature treatment at 750-9000°C in a rotating drum furnace, cooled to a temperature of 25-40°C and mixed with 8-12% granulated ammonium nitrate.

The process is carried out with the following content of charge components, wt.%: phosphate raw materials-60-72, coal mining waste-8-15, vermiculite-7-16, ammonium nitrate-8-12.

The disadvantage of this method is the high temperature of the process (850-1000°C) and the lack of nitrogen in the product, which increases the quality of mineral fertilizer.

Therefore, an innovative technology for obtaining a fertilizer mixture from ash and slag waste is the most promising and environmentally and economically feasible.

**Conclusion.** Based on the conducted research, the innovative technology of obtaining a multi-component mineral fertilizer with its wide application in the agro-industrial complex, improving the agrochemical properties of the soil and the cost-effective process of producing mineral fertilizers is of applied significance.

The introduction of the results of innovative research into production will allow to obtain an environmentally safe mix for the agro-industrial sector of the economy of the southern and South-Western regions and the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole. This will ensure, on the one hand, to increase the efficiency of the use of fertilizers within Kazakhstan, and on the other – to Orient producers to supply fertilizers for export.

The resulting social and economic effect can be attributed to improving the welfare of the country's population through the use of environmentally friendly agricultural products, obtaining a competitive new range of fertilizer mixture containing magnesium and trace elements.

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## **ТЕХНОГЕНДІ ҚАЛДЫҚТАРДЫ ҚОЛДАНУ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ҚОСПА ТЫҢАЙТҚЫШ АЛУ ӨНДІРІСІ**

**Аннотация.** Көмір – отынның көне түрінің бірі, XX ғасырдың ортасына дейін ол энергияның негізгі көзі болып келді. Қазір мұнай, ғаз, уран белсенді пайдаланылуына қарамастан, әлемдік электр энергиясындағы көмірдің үлесі шамамен 40% құрайды (Қытайда 78%, АҚШ-та 50%, Ресейде 19%). Алайда көмір қалдық шығарады. Оның жану үдерісінде энергиямен қоса, қалдықтар да пайда болады [1-2].

В.Тарчевский классификацияна сәйкес [3,4], пайда болған күл-шлактары қоқыс тобына жатады. Қосымшаға сәйкес, күл-шлактары бос немесе тығыз тақтайша болуы мүмкін.

Көмірді жағу кезінде минералды компоненттер күл мен шлакқа өтеді, олар күл үйінділерінде энергетикалық өндірістің қалдықтары ретінде жиналады. Қазіргі уақытта жинақталған күл үйінділерінің массасы үлкен. Еліміздің көмір жылу электр станцияларының күл үйінділерінде 20 млрд. т астам күл мен шлак жиналды, ал күл үйінділері орналасқан жердің жалпы ауданы ондаган мың гектарды құрады.

Күл-шлактарының орташа мөлшері тек целлюлоза өндірілетін жерде гана айтарлықтай өзгереді, ал қалған күл үйінділерінде мөлшері аз болады [2]. Осы резервуарды пайдаланудан шығарғаннан кейін күл үйінділері атмосфераны, суды, топыракты ластайды.

Күл-шлак қалдықтарын (КШҚ) қатты, техногендік қалдықтарды жою мәселе сін шеше отырып, тозган топырақ үшін қоректік заттарға әлеуетті қоспа ретінде пайдаланылуы мүмкін. Біздің ойымызша, ЖЭО күлінің құрамында бірегей технологиялық қасиеттері бар, оларды тыңайтқыш ретінде тиімді пайдалануга құрамында кездесетін компоненттер мүмкіндік береді, сонымен қатар КШҚ-да өсімдіктердің қалыпты өсуі мен дамуына қажетті элементтер бар.

Әлемдік және ішкі нарықта қалыптасқан минералды тыңайтқыштар мен тыңайтқыш қоспаға агроенеркесіп кешенінің сапалы өнімдерін алу мақсатында бірқатар технологиялық және техникалық талаптар қойылады, бұл сондай-ақ өзекті болып саналады, бұл экологиялық қауіпсіз тыңайтқыш қоспасын әзірлеу және құру жөніндегі жұмыстың негізіне алынды.

Технология мүмкіндігі:

- энерго орталықтың доломитті кенді эксплуатациялау үдерісінде пайда болған ЖЭО күл-шлак түріндегі техногенді қалдықтарын инновациялық технология арқылы жана тыңайтқыш қоспа алу үшін пайдалану;
- тыңайтқыш қоспаның жана түрін алу өндірісінде ЖЭО-тың күл-шлак қалдықтары мен Қаратаяу бассейнінің доломиттін колдану арқылы өндіріс аумағындағы экологиялық қауіпті азайту;
- экологиялық қауіпсіз тыңайтқыш қоспасын, құрамында магний және басқа да микротыңайтқыш алуда оңтайлы параметрін анықтау.

Инновациялық ғылыми зерттеуден алған жағдайдағы фермерлік шаруашылығында пайдаланылады.

**Тұйин сөздер:** тыңайтқыш қоспасы, ұзакқа созылған эсер, минералды тыңайтқыштар, жылу электр орталықтарының күлі мен шлак қалдықтары, доломит кенинің кесінділері, микроэлементтер.

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## **О ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ ТУКОСМЕСИ С ПРИМЕНЕНИЕМ ТЕХНОГЕННЫХ ОТХОДОВ**

**Аннотация.** Уголь – один из древнейших видов топлива, который вплоть до середины XX века был основным источником энергии. Сейчас, несмотря на активное использование нефти, газа, урана, доля угля в мировом производстве электроэнергии составляет около 40% (в Китае – 78%, в США – 50%, в России – 19%). Однако уголь не сгорает бесследно. В процессе его сжигания образуется не только энергия, но и отходы [1-2].

По классификации В. Тарчевского [3,4], золоотвалы по происхождению относятся к группе мусорных отвалов. По сложению золоотвалы могут быть как рыхлые, так и плотно-плитчатые.

При сжигании углей минеральные компоненты переходят в золу и шлак, которые складируются как отходы энергетического производства в золоотвалах.

Накопленная к настоящему времени масса золоотвалов огромна. На золоотвалах угольных теплоэлектростанций страны было складировано более 20 млрд т золы и шлака, а общая площадь земель, занятых золоотвалами, составляла многие десятки тысяч гектаров.

Средний размер зольных отложений изменяется существенно только вблизи места выпуска пульпы, а на остальной части золоотвала изменение размеров невелико [2]. После прекращения эксплуатации данной емкости золоотвалы загрязняют атмосферу, воду, почву.

ЗШО может использоваться в качестве потенциальной добавки к питательным веществам для деградированных почв, тем самым решая проблему удаления твердых, техногенных отходов.

По нашему мнению, зола ТЭЦ содержит компоненты, обладающие уникальными технологическими свойствами, позволяющими эффективно использовать их в качестве удобрений, так как элементы, которые необходимы для нормального роста и развития растений обнаружено в ЗШО.

Сложившееся на мировом и внутреннем рынках к минеральным удобрениям и тукосмесям положение предъявляет ряд технологических и технических требований для получения качественной продукции

агропромышленного комплекса является актуальной, что легло в основу по разработке и созданию экологически безопасной тукосмеси.

Технология позволит:

- использовать техногенные отходы ТЭЦ в виде золошлакового материала, образующего в процессе эксплуатации энерго предприятия по переработке доломитовых руд при получении инновационной новой номенклатуры тукосмеси;

- получить новую номенклатуру тукосмеси, содержащей магний и другие микроудобрения, а также разработать технологическую схему получения тукосмеси, содержащей в своем составе магний и другие микроудобрения;

Результаты инновационных научных исследований будут использованы в аграрном секторе экономики и в фермерских хозяйствах Республики Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** тукосмесь, пролонгированное действие, минеральные удобрения, золошлаковые отходы тепловой электростанции, отсевы доломитовых руд, микроэлементы.

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