



Technogenic catastrophes

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- The technogenic catastrophe is a major accident at an industrial site, entailing a massive loss of life and even an ecological catastrophe. One of the features of the technogenic catastrophe is its accident (erroneous opinion) (thus it is different from the terrorist attacks). It is usually contrasted with natural disasters.



A photograph showing a person's silhouette in the foreground, looking towards a large, glowing, rocky crater or volcanic vent. The interior of the crater is filled with bright, orange and yellow light, suggesting intense heat or fire. The surrounding landscape is dark and rocky.

And now we want to tell you about
the 15 strongest technogenic
catastrophes

Castle Bravo (March 1, 1954)



- Соединенные Штаты в марте 1954 года произвели испытательный взрыв ядерного оружия в атолле Бикини, расположенного возле Маршалльских островов. Он был в тысячу раз мощнее взрыва на Хиросиме, Япония. Это было частью эксперимента правительства США. Ущерб, нанесенный взрывом, был катастрофическим для окружающей среды на площади 11265.41 км². Было уничтожено 655 представителей фауны.

Disaster in Seveso (July 10, 1976)

The industrial disaster near Milan, Italy, occurred as a result of the release of toxic chemicals into the environment. During the production cycle in the production of trichlorophenol, a hazardous cloud of harmful compounds entered the atmosphere. The emission immediately acted fatal to the flora and fauna of the territory adjacent to the plant. The company for 10 days hid the fact of the leakage of chemicals. Cases of cancer have increased, which was subsequently proved by studies of dead animals. The inhabitants of the small town of Seveso began to experience frequent cases of cardiac pathologies, respiratory diseases.



Catastrophe on the Three-Mile Island (March 28, 1979)

- The melting of part of the nuclear reactor on Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, USA, led to the release into the environment of an unknown amount of radioactive gases and iodine. The accident occurred due to a number of personnel errors and mechanical malfunctions. Many argued about the scale of pollution, but the authorities kept back specific figures to avoid panic. They argued that the outbreak was insignificant and could not harm the flora and fauna. However, in 1997, the data was re-examined, and it was concluded that those living near the reactor had 10 times more cancer and leukemia than others.



The release of oil from the tanker Exxon Valdez (March 24, 1989)

- As a result of the accident on the Exxon Valdez tanker, a huge amount of oil was poured into the ocean in the Alaska region, which resulted in the contamination of 2,092.15 km of coastline. As a result, irreparable harm to the ecosystem was caused. And today it has not been restored. In 2010, the US government stated that the damage was caused to 32 species of wildlife and, only, 13 species were recovered. Could not restore the subspecies of killer whales and Pacific herring.

Explosion of the oil platform Horizon Oil (April 20, 2010)

The explosion and flooding of the Deepwater Horizon oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in the Macondo field led to the leakage of oil and gas in the amount of 4.9 million barrels. According to scientists, this accident became the largest in the history of the United States and claimed 11 lives of workers in the platform. The damage was done to the inhabitant of the ocean. So far, violations of the ecosystem of the Gulf have been noted.



The Disaster Love Channel (1978)

- In Niagara Falls, New York, about a hundred houses and a local school were built at the site of a landfill of industrial and chemical waste. Over time, chemicals leaked into the upper layers of the soil and water. People began to notice that there are some black swampy spots near the houses. When the analysis was done, we found the contents of eighty-two chemical compounds, eleven of which were carcinogenic substances. Among diseases of the residents of the Love Channel, serious diseases such as leukemia began to appear, and in 98 families children with serious pathologies were born ..



Chemical pollution of Anniston, Alabama (1929-1971)

- В Аннистоне в районе, где сельскохозяйственный и биотехнологический гигант Монсанто впервые произвёл вещества, вызывающие онкозаболевания, по непонятным причинам произошел их выброс в реку Сноу Крик. Население Аннистона сильно пострадало. В результате воздействия повысился процент заболеваний диабетом и другими патологиями. В 2002 году Монсанто выплатил 700 млн долларов компенсации за ущерб и спасательные работы..

PCB'S, DIOXIN & AGENT ORANGE

Oil fires in Kuwait (January / February 1991)

- During the military conflict in the Persian Gulf in Kuwait, Saddam Hussein set fire to 600 oil wells to create a poisonous smoke screen for as long as 10 months. It is believed that 600 to 800 tons of oil burned daily. About five percent of Kuwait's territory was covered with soot, livestock died of lung disease, and the number of cancer cases increased in the country.



Explosion at the Ziulin Chemical Plant (November 13, 2005)

Several powerful explosions were blown up at the Ziulin Chemical Plant. A huge amount of benzene and nitrobenzene was released into the environment, which has a harmful toxic effect. The disaster led to the death of six people and wounding seventy.

Pollution of Times Beach, Missouri (December, 1982)

- Spraying oil containing toxic dioxin led to the complete destruction of a small town in Missouri. The method was used as an alternative to irrigation to bring dust off the roads. The situation deteriorated when, as a result of flooding the city with the waters of the Meramec River, toxic oil spread throughout the coast. Residents were exposed to dioxin and reported problems with immunity and muscles.



Great smog (December, 1952)

Within five days, smoke from coal burning and factory emissions covered London with a dense layer. The fact is that the cold weather has come and the inhabitants have begun to heat the stoves with coal in order to warm the houses. The combination of industrial and public emissions into the atmosphere resulted in thick fog and poor visibility, and 12,000 people died from the inhalation of toxic fumes

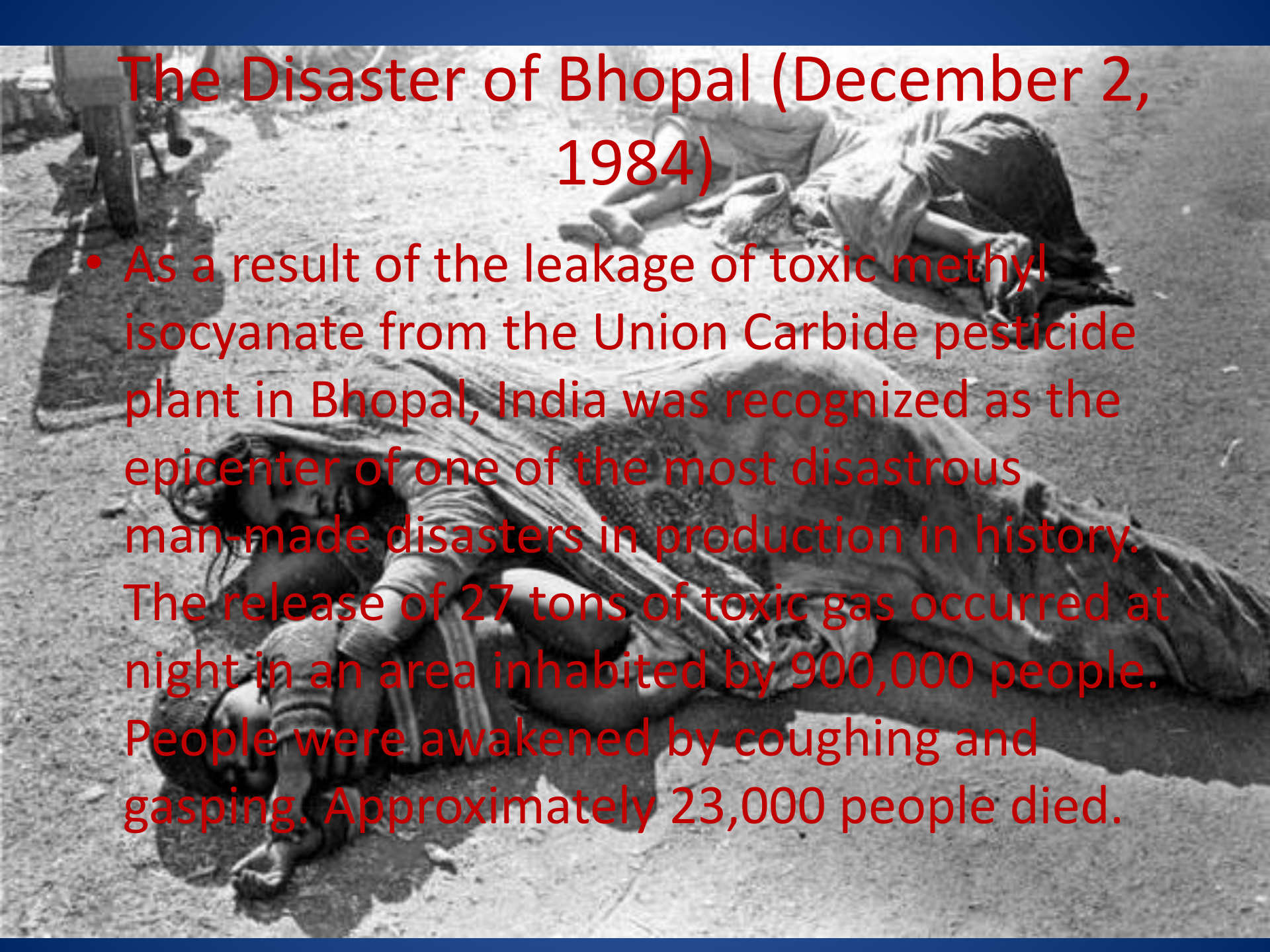


Poisoning of Minamata Bay, Japan (1950s)

- For 37 years of plastics production, the petrochemical company Chisso Corporation dropped 27 tonnes of mercury in the waters of the Minamata Bay. Since the inhabitants used it to fish, not knowing about the drains of chemicals, the mercury poisoned by the fish caused serious damage to the babies born to mothers who consumed fish from Minamata for food, and killed more than 900 people in the region.

The Disaster of Bhopal (December 2, 1984)

- As a result of the leakage of toxic methyl isocyanate from the Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, India was recognized as the epicenter of one of the most disastrous man-made disasters in production in history. The release of 27 tons of toxic gas occurred at night in an area inhabited by 900,000 people. People were awakened by coughing and gasping. Approximately 23,000 people died.



Chernobyl (April 26, 1986)

The whole world knows about radiation contamination as a result of the nuclear reactor accident and the fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. It was called the most terrible catastrophe at the nuclear power plant in history. About a million people died due to the consequences of a nuclear catastrophe, mainly from cancer and because of the impact of high levels of radiation.



Accident in Fukushima (March 11, 2011)

После 9-балльного землетрясения и цунами, которые обрушились на Японию, ядерная установка Фукусимы Daiichi осталась без электроснабжения и потеряла способность охлаждать реакторы с атомным топливом. Это привело к радиоактивному заражению большой территории и акватории. Около двухсот тысяч жителей были эвакуированы из-за боязни возникновения тяжёлых заболеваний в результате облучения. Катастрофа еще раз заставила ученых задуматься об опасности атомной энергии и необходимости разработки



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