NOTIFICATION TO AN AFFECTED PARTY OF A PROPOSED ACTIVITY UNDER ARTICLE 3 OF THE CONVENTION FOR EIA REPORT IN THE TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEX

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(i) Information on the nature of the proposed activity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of activity proposed:</td><td>HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATION - CAEN code REV. 2 - 3822 Treatment and disposal of medical and animal waste</td></tr>
<tr><td>Is the proposed activity listed in Appendix I to the Convention?</td><td>Yes, in point 10, para. (a) - 'installations for the disposal of toxic and hazardous waste, chemical treatment or final disposal'</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scope of proposed activity
(e.g. main activity and any/all peripheral activities requiring assessment)</td><td>The implementation of the proposed project was conceived in the idea of developing the company's business by diversifying the activity by incinerating both non-hazardous waste and hazardous animal waste.
At the same time, the creation of new incineration capacities for the geographical area comprising Giurgiu County and the counties around it is envisaged by endowing it with high-performance equipment that respects the highest technical standards and for environmental protection.
The general purpose of waste incineration is:
1. minimizing the potential for risk and pollution;
2. reducing the amount and volume of waste;
3. the conversion of the remaining substances into a form which allows them to be recovered or stored.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Scale of proposed activity
(e.g. size, production capacity, etc.)</td><td>The activity to be carried out is the incineration of medical and non-hazardous animal waste.
For both types of waste, the combustion capacity is 300 kg / h, respectively 7.2 t / day in continuous operation.
The incineration capacity of this type of incinerator, for the same volume of the primary combustion chamber, is given by:
1. burner capacity
2. cadence of waste supply
3. rotation speed of the primary combustion chamber
Technical specifications:
• incineration capacity - 300 kg / h and 7200 kg / day respectively in continuous operation
• fuel - LPG
• fuel consumption - 24.6 ÷ 122.5 l / h
• primary combustion chamber with features
✓ volume of the primary combustion chamber = 10.5 m^3
✓ primary combustion chamber temperature - 850^oC
✓ 1 burner type P 61 on LPG
• secondary combustion chamber with features
✓ volume of the primary combustion chamber = 9.7 m^3
✓ primary combustion chamber temperature - 1100^oC
✓ 1 burner type P 61 on LPG
✓ gas retention time in the secondary combustion chamber - 2 seconds
• resulting ash volume - 3%
Table 1
<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>VLE[1] (emission limit values)</th><th>Measured values at incinerators</th></tr>
<tr><td>Solid particles</td><td>10 mg/m³</td><td>1,2 mg/m³</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sulfur dioxide</td><td>50 mg/m³</td><td>2,4 mg/m³</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrogen dioxide</td><td>200 mg/m³</td><td>60 mg/m³</td></tr>
<tr><td>HCl</td><td>10 mg/m³</td><td>5,38 mg/m³</td></tr>
<tr><td>HF</td><td>1 mg/m³</td><td>0,04 mg/m³</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOC</td><td>10 mg/m³</td><td>4,6 mg/m³</td></tr>
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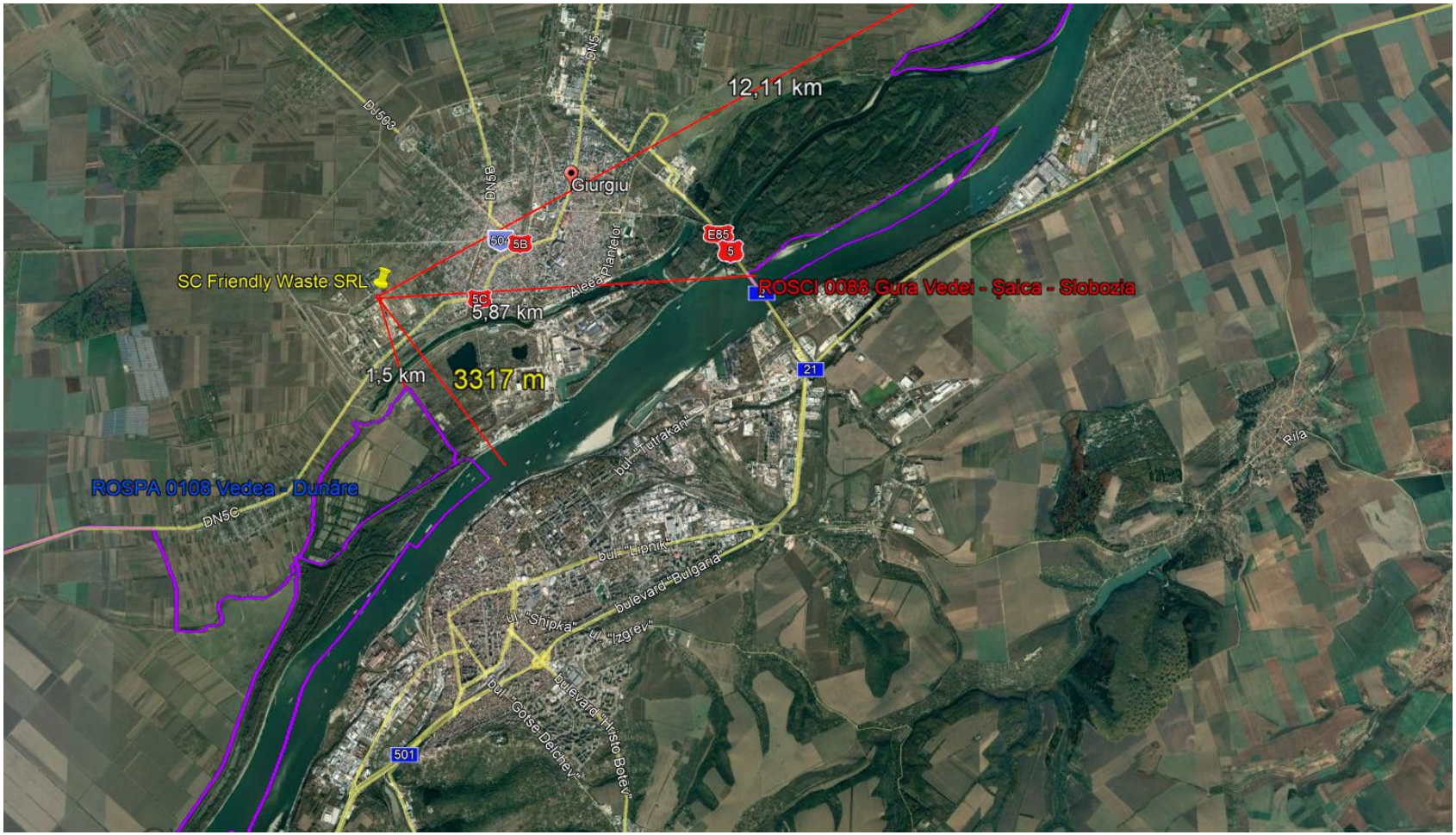
[1] average daily emission values according to the Annex 6, L 278/2013

Description of purpose of proposed activity:	The proposed activity includes the following phases: 1. Reception of hazardous and non-hazardous waste 2. Waste incineration in state-of-the-art equipment equipped with a gas washing system 3. Disposal of the ashes resulting from authorized economic agents
Rationale for proposed activity (e.g. socio-economic, physical geographic basis)	Development of the company's activity and increase of the zonal capacity for disposal of medical and animal waste in order to ensure the optimal conditions for the operation of the companies that generate, through the activity carried out, such waste. This aspect is of great importance in ensuring optimal conditions for the development of local companies (which through their activity generate hazardous waste) generating a strong positive economic impact on the area. At the same time, a strong social impact is created by creating jobs, both horizontally and vertically.
Additional information/comments	-
(ii) Information on the spatial and temporal boundaries of the proposed activity	
Location:	The analyzed land is located in the built-up area of Giurgiu municipality, belonging to the private domain of the legal entity SC FRIENDLY WASTE ROMANIA SRL according to Notarial Deed no. 250 of 22.02.2021 issued by BIN Ciobanu Dina Victor having the characteristics: • is not burdened with tasks • is not located in a protected area • there are no construction bans Throughout the execution of the works as well as after the execution of the works, the land remains with the same owner. The project is located at a distance of 3317 m from the nearest border point between Romania and Bulgaria.
Description of the location (e.g. physical-geographic, socio-economic characteristics)	Economic regulations: Land located in area "C" according to HCLM 173/2007 Current use: yards, constructions Destination: construction yards The surface of the land related to the works is 3050.00 sqm. Technical regulations According to the updated General Urban Plan of Giurgiu, approved by HCLM 37/2011, the land is located in subzone 11 - production area, storage, construction area with maximum buildings Gf + 3 levels and maximum height of 20, Man (except for machine accents) , with batch construction: with various functions related to productive activities: storage, specialized services for production, distribution and marketing to which are added various services for staff and customers. Permitted uses: • productive and service industrial activities, carried out in large and medium industrial constructions • storage and distribution of goods and materials • industrial research that requires large areas of land • services for the industrial area, transport, commercial storage, commercial services related to transport and storage • ground and multi-storey car parks; • car and equipment maintenance and repair stations: • refueling stations:
Rationale for location of proposed activity (e.g. socio-economic, physical-geographic basis)	According to the updated General Urban Plan of Giurgiu municipality, approved by HCLM 37/2011, the land is located in subzone 11 - industrial area. This area is intended exclusively for industrial activities and has all the facilities for such activities.
Time-frame for proposed activity (e.g.: start and duration of construction and operation)	The duration of the construction works for structural elements of mobile constructions, waste incinerator location and their commissioning is estimated at 60 days.

	The duration of operation of such equipment is about 20 years, provided that maintenance work is carried out on time and that modernization works are carried out as the technology in such a field evolves.
Maps and other pictorial documents connected with the information on the proposed activity	see the map below


12,11 km
Giurgiu
SC Friendly Waste SRL
5,87 km
1,5 km
3317 m
ROSCI 0088 Gura Vedei - Şalca - Slobozia
ROSPA 0108 Vedea - Dunăre
DN5
DN5B
DN5C
DJ503
E85
5
5B
5C
504
501
21
Aleea Plantelor
bul. "Tutrakan"
bul. "Lipnik"
bulevard "Bulgaria"
ul. "Shipka"
bul. "Izgrev"
bulevard "Hristo Botev"
bul. "Gotse Delchev"
Rila

Additional information/comments	-
(iii) Information on expected environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures	
Scope of assessment (e.g. consideration of: cumulative impacts, evaluation of alternatives, sustainable development issues, impact of peripheral activities, etc.)	The assessment is made in order to analyze and identify the impact on environmental factors.
Expected environmental impacts of proposed activity (e.g. types, locations, magnitudes)	The forecasted impact is negatively insignificant. The cumulative impact with other forecasted projects is also negatively insignificant.
Inputs (e.g. raw material, power sources, etc.)	The raw materials used are types and quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste that are suitable for incineration. Energy sources used: Electricity - 314.24 MW / year The maximum quantities of LPG fuel that can be used are: 1. waste incineration activity: ✓ hourly fuel consumption • min. = 24.6 l / h • max. = 122.5 l / h ✓ no. maximum daily operating hours = 10 hours. Normally, for 24-hour continuous operation, the incinerator initiates combustion when it is fed with waste and then the combustion is maintained by the heat input (self-sustaining combustion) from the incinerated waste. For this reason, it has been calculated that, in practice, the LPG supply to the burners for the operation of the incinerator takes on average 10 hours/day. ✓ Estimated daily fuel consumption: • minimum = 10 hours x 24.6 l / hour = 246 l / day • maximum = 10 hours x 122.5 l / hour = 1225 l / day ✓ Estimated annual fuel consumption • minimum = 246 x 320 = 78720 l / year • maximum = 1225 l / day x 320 days / year = 392000 l / year • average = 150,000 l / year Diesel consumption for special vehicles serving the incineration activity of non-hazardous waste and medical waste (transport by special vehicles and vehicular waste by forklift) - approx. 5 t / year

Outputs
(e.g. amounts and types of: discharges in air, discharges into the water system, solid waste)

A. construction stage

1. emissions into the air result only from traffic and the use of car equipment

Estimated total diesel consumption = 700 l = 581 kg (d = 0.830 kg / l)

	Mass flow (kg)						
	NO_X	CH_4	VOC	CO	N_2O	CO_2	SO_2
FE g/kg diesel fuel	42,7	0,25	8,16	34,2	0,12	3138	2
total emissions all sources	24,80	0,14	4,74	19,87	0,07	1823,18	1,162

2. emissions to water

Table: Average experimental composition of sewage for the construction period

Parameter	Loading (g/inhabitant/day)	Concentration (mg/liter)	Total load for 10 people (kg/day) minimum and maximum limit	
Total solids	115-170	680-1000	1,150	1,700
Volatile solids	65-85	380-500	0,650	0,850
Solid suspensions	35-50	200-290	0,350	0,500
Solid volatile suspensions	25-40	150-240	0,250	0,400
CBO5	35-50	200-290	0.350	0,500
CCOCr	115-125	680-730	1,150	1,250
Total nitrogen	6-17	35-100	0,060	0,170
Ammonium	1-3	6-18	0,010	0,030
Nitrites, nitrates	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total phosphorus	3-5	18-29	0,030	0,050
Phosphorus	1-4	6-24	0,010	0,040
Total coliform	-	1010-1012	-	-
Faecal coliforms	-	108-1010	-	-

3. Waste

Type of waste	Waste code*	Source of generation	Method of storage	Proposed method of disposal / recovery	Estimated quantities
Metal wastes	17 04 05	Installation of metal structures for buildings	Concrete platform	To be recovered by authorised economic operators	0,5 t
Waste electrical wiring	17 04 11	Construction of electrical networks and fittings	Concrete platform	To be recovered by authorised	0,1 t

				economic operators	
Household waste	20 03 01	Activity of staff employed	Eurobins placed on the concrete platform	Disposed by economic agents authorised by Giurgiu Local Council	2 mc
Soil and stones other than those specified in 17 05 03	17 04 04	Excavation/excavation, land levelling	Concrete platform	To be used as backfill for land levelling	14 mc
Concrete	17 01 01	Breaking up existing concrete platform/building foundations, making foundations, concrete platforms	Concrete platform	As backfill or recovered by authorised economic operators	2,8 mc

B. stage of operation

1. emissions to air

• from mobile sources

The released pollutants consist of dust, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), heavy metal compounds, (especially cadmium). These pollutantswere calculated with the same formulas as in the case of calculating the emissions of pollutants from the equipment and means of transport used in the implementation phase of the project.

Taking into account the program of the activity or calculated the average hourly mass flows of the resulting pollutants. The values obtained are presented in the table below:

	Average mass flow (g/h)				
	NO_x	SO2	PM	POP	Cd
All sources	118,3	2,07	19,6	0,0098	0,000028

Sources are undirected, respectively the polluted air is not taken and released through a system of exhausters. In this case the emission pollutant concentrations cannot be calculated. Exhaust pollutants are released freely into the atmosphere. The dispersion conditions on the analyzed site are very good.

- Combustion of fuel (LPG) in the incinerator

Centralized data for pollutants emitted from controlled stationary sources are presented in the tables below for an hourly consumption of 122,5l/incinerator = 122,5 l LPG/h:

Table: LPG emission factors

Pollutant released	NO_x	PM_{10}	CO
FE mg/mc gas	0,001504	0,0001216	0,00064
FE mg/kg LPG	0,00036	0,000029	0,00015
FE mg/l LPG	0,00065	0,000053	0,00028

Table 20: emissions from controlled stationary pollution sources (flue gas discharge chimney from the incinerator)

Source name	Pollutant	Mass flow (mg/h)	Flue gas/air flow (m^3/h)	Emission concentration (mg/m^3)[7]	Alert threshold (mg/m^3)	ELV[8] (mg/m^3)	Evacuation point
Turning LPG	NOx	0,08	2416	0,000033	245	350	Incinerator chimney for flue gases
	SO2	-		-	24,5	35	
	CO	0,006		0,0000024	-	-	
	TSP	0,034		0,000014	3,5	5	
	COV	-			n.n.	n.n	

Combustion of fuel (LPG)and waste in the incinerator

For incineration of waste in the incinerator, the required hourly fuel consumption was set at 122,5 l LPG/hfor an amount of waste incinerated of 300kg/h.

The emission values given in the technical book for the analyzed incinerator are those in table 15, respectively:

- Solid particles = 1,2 mg/m^3
- Sulphur dioxide = 2,4 mg/m3
- Nitrogen dioxide = 60 mg/m3
- Carbon monoxide = 78,3 mg/m3
- HCl = 5,38 mg/m3
- HF = 0,04 mg/m3
- TOC = 4,6 mg/m3

These values are valid for an air flow required to burn the fuel used in the incinerator, respectively:

$122,5 \times 25 \times 0,77 = 2415,88 m^3$

Taking into account the fact that the IER – 1000 incinerator is equipped with an additional injection system (turbine) whose operation is controlled by the automated and computerized temperature and combustion control system and that the injectors also have turbochargers which ensures an increased air flow required for a complete combustion which are also controlled while automated, a surplus of air between 2000 and 3000 Nm^3/h is ensured. In this case, the average hourly flow of flue gases will be $5000Nm^3/h$ in which case the concentrations of pollutants in the emission, resulting from the incineration of waste, will be corrected with a coefficient of 0,48.

$2415,88m^3 : 5000m^3 = 0,48$

Consequently, the concentrations of these pollutants at the exit of the incinerator will be:

- Solid particles = 1,2 x 0,48 = 0,579 mg/m3
- Sulphur dioxide = 2,4 x 0,487 = 1,152 mg/m3
- Nitrogen dioxide = 60 x 0,48 = 28,8 mg/m3
- Carbon monoxide = 78,3 x 0,48 = 37,584 mg/m3
- HCl = 5,38 x 0,48 = 2,58 mg/m3
- HF = 0,04 x 0,48 = 0,019 mg/m3
- TOC = 4,6 x 0,48 = 2,208 mg/m3

Table Mass flow rates and concentrations of pollutants emitted to the atmosphere at load operation without additional air supply

Source name	Pollutant (g/h)	Mass flow	Gas flow rate/polluted air (mc/h)	Emission concentration (mg/mc)	ELV (mg/m3)	Mass flow
LPG + waste combustion	NO_x	144	2416	60	200	incinerator exhaust stack
	SO_2	5,75		2,4	50	
	CO	187,9		78,3	-	
	TSP	2,9		1,2	5	
	COV	0		0	n.n.	
	HCl	13		5,38	10	
	HF	0,097		0,04	1	
	COT	11,11		4,6	10	
	PCDD și PCDF	101,47[2]		0,042[3]	0,1[4]	

Table - Mass flow rates and concentrations of pollutants emitted to the atmosphere during on-load operation with supplementary air supply

Source name	Pollutant (g/h)	Mass flow	Gas flow rate/polluted air (mc/h)	Emission concentration (mg/mc)	ELV (mg/m3)	Mass flow
LPG + waste combustion	NO_x	144	5000	28,8	200	incinerator exhaust stack
	SO_2	5,75		1,15	50	
	CO	187,9		37,58	-	
	PST	2,9		0,58	5	
	COV	0		0	n.n.	
	HCl	13		2,6	10	
	HF	0,097		0,019	1	
	COT	11,11		2,22	10	
	PCDD și PCDF	101,47[5]		0,0035[6]	-	

The centralization of the data on air emissions resulting from the operation of the incinerator loaded at maximum waste capacity is presented in the table below:

[2] Expressed in ng I.TEQ/Nmc
[3] ibidem
[4] ibidem
[5] Expressed in ng I.TEQ/Nmc
[6] ibidem

Name of activity	Sources generating air pollutants						Physical characteristics of sources			Exhaust gas parameters		
	Source name	Quantity of waste incinerated kg/h	LPG consumption l/h	Annual working time hours[7]	Pollutants generated	Quantities of pollutants generated kg/year[8]	Name of discharge point	Height m	Internal diameter and area at top of stack m/m2	Speed m/s	temperature ^{o}C	Volume flow m^3/s mass flow mg/s
Waste incineration	Incinerator IE 1000R-300	300	122,5	**GPL: 10 h/day x 320 days /year = 3200 h/year** **waste: 24 x 320 = 7680 h/year**	NO_x	1105,92	flue gas outlet	10	0,5 m 0,785 m^2	1,769	190	• 1,38 • 40
					SO_2	44,16						• 1,38 • 1,6
					CO	1443,07						• 1,38 • 52,19
					PST	22,27						• 1,38 • 0,8
					COV	-						• 1,38
					HCl	99,58						• 1,38 • 3,61
					HF	0,74						• 1,38 • 0,0269
					COT	85,10						• 1,38 • 3,086
					PCDD și PCDF	0,000768						• 1,38 • 0,0000278

[7] Normally in the incinerator, combustion is initiated when the waste is fed into the incinerator and then the combustion is maintained by the heat input (self-sustaining combustion) from the incinerated waste. For this reason, it has been calculated that, in practice, the LPG supply to the burners for the operation of the incinerator takes on average 10 hours/day.

[8] the calculation is made for 24 h/day operation (worst case where we have maximum emissions to the atmosphere), without taking into account the phenomenon of self-combustion of the waste

2. emissions to water

Table 8: loading from domestic wastewater related to personnel during operation period

Parameter	Loading (g/inhabitant/day)	Concentration (mg/liter)	Total load for 8 people (kg/day) minimum and maximum limit	
Total solids	115-170	680-1000	0,92	1,36
Volatile solids	65-85	380-500	0,52	0,68
Solid suspensions	35-50	200-290	0,28	0,4
Solid volatile suspensions	25-40	150-240	0,2	0,32
CBO5	35-30	200-290	0,28	0,4
CCOCr	115-125	680-730	0,92	1
Total nitrogen	6-17	35-100	0,048	0,136
Ammonium	1-3	6-18	0,008	0,024
Nitrites, nitrates	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total phosphorus	3-5	18-29	0,024	0,04
phosphorus	1-4	6-24	0,008	0,032
Coliform, total	-	1010-1012	-	-
Faecal coliform	-	108-1010	-	-

Making an analysis of water loads based on the results of analyzes performed at other objectives with the same object of activity, in conjunction with the volumes of industrial wastewater estimated to be generated on the analyzed site we have the results presented in the table below:

Table 9: Estimated loads in technological waters during the operation period of the objective

Parameter	Analysis bulletin values	MU	Estimated maximum volume for domestic wastewater m^3			Maximum load volume kg			VLA acc. NTPA 002/2005
			daily	monthly	yearly	daily	monthly	yearly	
pH	6,70	Unit. pH							6,8-8,5
Total suspended solids	30	mg/l	4,8	102,4	1228,4	0,144	3,072	36,86	350
CCOCr	120	mgO_2 /l				0,576	12,288	147,456	500
CBO5	42	mgO2 /l				0,202	4,3	54,13	300
Ammonium	8,74	mg/l				0,042	0,895	11,26	30
Total phosphorus	0,89	mg/l				0,0043	0,091	1,147	5

The values of the indicators from domestic wastewater will be within the limits provided in GD 352/2005, NTPA 002.

From the operation of the flue gas treatment system, of the "dry absorbing system" type, no wastewater results, this being a dry type system.

3.Waste – see table below

Waste name	Estimated quantity to be generated t/year	Waste code*	Source of generation	Method of sto	Proposed method of disposal/recovery of waste
Paper - cardboard packaging	0,5	15 01 01	collective packaging resulting from the unpackaging of by-products collected from generators	Plastic bin	It is recovered by authorised economic agents
Paper - cardboard packaging	0,5	15 01 02	collective packaging resulting from the unpackaging of by-products collected from generators	Plastic bin	It is recovered by authorised economic agents
Wooden packaging	0,1	15 01 03	collective packaging resulting from the unpackaging of by-products collected from generators	Concrete platform	It is recovered by authorised economic agents
Metal packaging	0,2	15 01 04	collective packaging resulting from the unpackaging of by-products collected from generators	Metal container	It is recovered by authorised economic agents
Absorbents contaminated with hazardous substances	0,01	15 02 02*	cases of accidental pollution	Metal container	Disposal by authorised economic operators
Ferrous materials from combustion ashes	0,1	19 01 02	incineration of medical waste containing metals	Metal container	It is recovered by authorised economic agents
Ash	1,5	19 01 11* hearth ash and slag containing hazardous substances	incinerator	Containers with 1100 l capacity	Disposal by authorised economic operators
Ash	37,5	19 01 12 fly ash and slag, other than those mentioned in19 01 11*	incinerator	Containers with 1100 l capacity	Disposal by authorised economic operators to the authorised non-hazardous waste landfill serving the area
grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation other than those mentioned in 19 08 09	0,1	19 08 10*	hydrocarbon separator cleaning	will be taken in sealed containers by the company that will clean the separator	Disposal by authorised economic operators
sludges from sewage treatment plant	0,5	19 08 12	operation of the treatment plant	Metal container	Disposal by authorised economic operators
Household wastes	12 mc/an	20 03 01	Administrative, staff activity	Eurobins placed on the platform	It is eliminated by economic agents authorized by the Giurgiu Local Council

Transboundary impacts (e.g. types, locations, magnitudes)	**The activity of the incinerator under review will not generate a transboundary impact for any of the environmental factors** In order to determine the potential impact generated by the operation of the incinerator on adjacent areas as well as the potential transboundary impact, scientific determinations have been carried out for all environmental factors respectively: **Environmental factor water** Environmental factor water The wastewater from the analysed site that reaches the industrial sewage network will comply with the provisions of GD 188/2002 modified and completed by GD 325/2005, Annex 3, Table 1 (NTPA 001/2005). After treatment, the water is discharged into the industrial sewerage network (the portion of the network managed by SC Delta Gas SRL) from where it is discharged into the Danube river. The concentration of pollutants in the resulting wastewater discharged from the analysed site is within the maximum values regulated by GD 325/2005, Annex 2, Table 1 (NTPA 01/2005). The resulting wastewater flow on the analysed site is 2.06 m3/day = 0.0858 m3/hour = 0.000023 m3/s. The quality of the receiver (Danube river), whose multiannual average flow is 6040 m3/s, will not be affected by the wastewater resulting from the water treatment on the analysed site because its flow is more than insignificant (0,00012 m3/s wastewater compared to the average flow of the Danube river of 6040 m3/s) and the pollutant concentrations when discharged into the outfall are within the legal limits (NTPA 001/2005) being efficiently treated in the treatment plant of Giurgiu municipality. Bearing in mind the following: - the average annual flow of the Danube River is 6040 m3/s - the flow of waste water from the site under consideration and treated in its own waste water treatment plant is much lower than the discharge flow of waste water from the Giurgiu waste water treatment plant before discharge into the natural receiver (Danube river), i.e. 0,00012 m3/s and is more than insignificant compared to the average annual flow of the river - the dilution effect of the water discharged into the Danube River is instantaneously analysed by the ratio of the resulting wastewater flow at the analysed site (0,000023 m3/s) to the average annual flow of the Danube River (6040 m3/s) there is no question of transboundary impact. **<u>Environmental factor air</u>** Calculation of concentrations in immission was done only for the IE 1000R-300 incinerator by mathematical modelling of pollutant dispersion. The concentrations in immission determined are related to the maximum permissible values provided by OM 462/1993 in conjunction with the provisions of Law 104/2011 with subsequent amendments and additions. To determine the immission concentration fields of the pollutants discharged into the atmosphere by the sources related to the operation of the objective, a Gaussian model was used, namely the climatological model based on the Martin and Tikvart model theory. Determinations were made for all pollutants likely to be released to the atmosphere from incinerator operation: • NOx • SO2 • CO • TSP • HCl • HF • TOC • dioxins and furans The results obtained for pollutant concentrations in immission in relation to distance from the incinerator stack (including the border with Bulgaria) are presented in the tables below:

Table - Variation of NOx concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)			Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)			Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
						Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
1 h	24 h	1 an	1 h	24 h	1 an	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
400			1			200	140	100	40	32	26	30	24	19,5	< VL
1900			0,8												< VL
3390			0,5												< VL
Bulgaria			**0,4**												< VL
5330			0,3												< VL
355			5												< VL
10000			0,1												< VL
15000			0,05												< VL
	890			0,1											< VL
	1450			0,08											< VL
	2800			0,05											< VL
	Bulgaria			**0,03**											< VL
	3680			0,03											< VL
	8000			0,01											< VL
	10000			0,005											< VL
	15000			0,003											< VL
		960			0,01										< VL
		1400			0,007										< VL
		1700			0,005										< VL
		2200			0,003										< VL
		Bulgaria			**0,001**										< VL
		3880			0,001										< VL
		7900			0,0003 2										< VL
		10000			-										< VL
		15000			-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

Table - Variation of SO2 concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)			Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)			Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
						Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
1 h	24 h	1 an	1 h	24 h	1 an	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
540			0,04			350			125	75	50	20	12	8	< VL
3280			0,02												< VL
Bulgaria			**0,02**												< VL
6160			0,01												< VL
7500			0,008												< VL
10000			0,006												< VL
15000			0,002												< VL
	350			0,005											< VL
	1440			0,003											< VL
	Bulgaria			**0,001**											< VL
	3840			0,001											< VL
	6880			0,0005											< VL
	10000			0,0003											< VL
	15000			0,00009											< VL
		800			0,001										< VL
		960			0,0008										< VL
		1200			0,0005										< VL
		1570			0,0003										< VL
		2150			0,0001										< VL
		Bulgaria			**0,00005**										< VL
		3680			0,00005										< VL
		8000			0,000013										< VL
		10000			-										< VL
		15000			-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

Table - Variation of O concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)			Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)			Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
						Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
8 h	24 h	1 an	8 h	24 h	1 an	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
900			0,4						10000	7000	5000				< VL
2900			0,2												< VL
Bulgaria[9]			**0,1**												< VL
4000			0,1												< VL
5300			0,08												< VL
6700			0,06												< VL
10000			0,02												< VL
15000			0,008												< VL
	1380			0.1											< VL
	1660			0,08											< VL
	3340			0,05											< VL
	Bulgaria			**0,03**											< VL
	5080			0,03											< VL
	10000			0,01											< VL
	15000			0,05											< VL
		760			0,02										< VL
		1290			0,01										< VL
		1500			0,006										< VL
		1900			0,004										< VL
		Bulgaria			**0,001**										< VL
		5000			0,001										< VL
		10000			-										< VL
		15000			-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

[9] At the border with Bulgaria

Table - Variation of TSP concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)				Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)				Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
								Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
605				0,02				50	35	25	40	28	20				< VL
3360				0,01													< VL
Bulgaria				**0,01**													< VL
5390				0,006													< VL
6230				0,005													< VL
10000				0,002													< VL
15000				0,001													< VL
		875				0,002											< VL
		2730				0,001											< VL
		Bulgaria				**0,0006**											< VL
		3770				0,0006											< VL
		4800				0,0005											< VL
		10000				0,0001											< VL
		15000				0,00005											< VL
			980				0,0004										< VL
			1640				0,0001										< VL
			2680				0,00005										< VL
			Bulgaria				**0,00002**										< VL
			4260				0,00002										< VL
			10000				0,00001										< VL
			15000				-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

Table - Variation of HCl concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)		Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)		Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
				Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
30 min	24 h	30 min	24 h	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
400		0,1											
1500		0,08											
3010		0,05											
Bulgaria		**0,03**											
4915		0,03											
10000		0,01											
15000		0,003											
	775		0,01										
	1180		0,008										
	1760		0,005										
	Bulgaria		**0,003**										
	3640		0,003										
	7370		0,001										
	10000		0,0005										
	15000		0,0003										

VL = admissible limit value

Table - Variation of HF concentration with distance from emission point

Propagation distances (m)		Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc)		Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
				Hourly value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			Annual value (µg/mc)			
30 min	24 h	30 min	24 h	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
1630		0,0006											
2185		0,0005											
2830		0,0004											
Bulgaria		**0,0001**											
5500		0,0001											
10000		0,00008											
15000		0,00005											
	690		0,00008										
	895		0,00007										
	1410		0,00005										
	1680		0,00004										
	Bulgaria		**0,00002**										
	3450		0,00003										
	4950		0,00002										
	10000		-										
	15000		-										

VL = admissible limit value

DIOXINS AND FURANS

Table - Variation of PCDD & PCDF concentration in relation to distance from emission point (values in pg I.TEQ/Nmc)

Propagation distances (m)				Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (µg/mc x 10^{-6})				Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
								Value for 8 hours (pg I.TEQ/Nmc)			Daily value (pg I.TEQ/Nmc)						
1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	limit values [10]	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
840				0,0008				0,3									< VL
1600				0,0006													< VL
2250				0,0005													< VL
2900				0,0004													< VL
5600				0,0002													< VL
Bulgaria				0,0002													< VL
	1100				0,0002												< VL
	3050				0,0001												< VL
	3300				0,00009												< VL
	3750				0,00007												< VL
	5030				0,00005												< VL
	Bulgaria				0,00005												< VL
		900				0,00009											< VL
		1050				0,00008											< VL
		1230				0,00007											< VL
		1600				0,00005											< VL
		3450				0,00003											< VL
		5000				0,00002											< VL
		Bulgaria				0,00002											< VL
			1680				0,00001										< VL
			Bulgaria				-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

[10] there is no worldwide limit value for the concentration of dioxins and furans in immission but studies recommend 0.3 pg I.TEQ/Nmc - (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) for an 8-hour averaging period

Table - Variation of PCDD & PCDF concentration in relation to distance from emission point (values in pg I.TEQ/Nmc)

Propagation distances (m)				Concentrations determined by mathematical dispersion modelling (pg I.TEQ/Nmc)				Human health						Ecosystem			Obs.
								Valoare orară (pg I.TEQ/Nmc)			Valoare zilnică (pg I.TEQ/Nmc)						
1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	1 h	8 h	24 h	1 an	limit values [11]	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	limit values	upper threshold value	lower threshold value	
840				0,08				0,3									< VL
1600				0,06													< VL
2250				0,05													< VL
2900				0,04													< VL
5600				0,02													< VL
Bulgaria				0,02													< VL
	1100				0, 02												< VL
	3050				0, 01												< VL
	3300				0, 009												< VL
	3750				0, 007												< VL
	5030				0, 005												< VL
	Bulgaria				0, 005												< VL
		900				0,009											< VL
		1050				0,008											< VL
		1230				0,007											< VL
		1600				0,005											< VL
		3450				0,003											< VL
		5000				0,002											< VL
		Bulgaria				0,002											< VL
			1680				0,001										< VL
			Bulgaria				-										< VL

VL = admissible limit value

[11] there is no worldwide limit value for the concentration of dioxins and furans in immission but studies recommend 0.3 pg I.TEQ/Nmc - (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) for an 8-hour averaging period

Proposed mitigation measures (e.g. if known, mitigation measures to prevent, mitigate, minimize, compensate for environmental effects)	This is not the case because incineration equipment equipped with state-of-the-art technology, namely a dry gas absorption system and a bag filtration system will be used.
Additional information/comments	For additional information please see the Report On The Environmental Impact and the Appropriate Assessment Study
(iv) Proponent/developer:	
Name, address, telephone and fax numbers	**SC FRIENDLY WASTE ROMANIA SRL** ***Registered office address***: 10 Corneliu Botez Street, building F, ground floor, office no. 1, apartment 1, Sector 2, București ***Location address*:** Sloboziei Road, km4, lot 2, Giurgiu, Giurgiu County ***Phone number***: 0337- 103508 ***Fax***: 0237- 230271 ***Contact name***: Fechete Volodea - +40727878441 ***Administrator***: Fadel Mohamad ***Environmental protection responsible***: SC Divori Prest SRL
(v) EIA documentation	
Is the EIA documentation (e.g. EIA report or EIS) included in the notification?	Yes
If no/partially, description of additional documentation to be forwarded and (approximate) date(s) when documentation will be available	Report On The Environmental Impact and the Appropriate Assessment Study
Additional information/comments	-

2. POINTS OF CONTACT	
(i)Point of contact for the possible affected Part or Parties:	
Authority responsible for coordinating activities relating to the EIA (refer to decision I/3,appendix): Name, address, tel and fax numbers	Republic of Bulgaria Ministry of Environment and Water 22 Maria-Luisa Blvd. 1000 SOFIA Telephone: +359 88 889 7898 Fax: + 359 2 986 25 33 E-mails: edno_gishe@moew.government.bg g.alieva@moew.government.bg
List of affected parties to which notification is being sent	Republic of Bulgaria
(ii) Points of contact for the Party of origin	

Authority responsible for coordinating activities relating to the EIA (refer to Decision I/3, appendix) Name, address, tel and fax numbers	Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests, Romania 12 Libertății Blvd., Sector 5, Bucharest, Romania -040129 Point of contact for Notification: Ms. Dorina MOCANU General Director General Directorate for Impact Assessment, Pollution Control and Climate Change Telephone: +40214089595 Fax: +40 21 316 04 21 E-mail: dorina.mocanu@mmediu.ro Ms. Anca Apreutesei Head of Unit Telephone: +4 021 408 9588 Fax: +40 21 316 04 21 E-mail: anca.apreutesei@mmediu.ro Focal Point: Ms. Ana Stanciu Junior Advisor Telephone: +4 021 408 9588 Fax: +40 21 316 04 21 E-mail: anamaria.stanciu@mmediu.ro
Decision making authority if different than authority responsible for coordination activities relating to the EIA Name, address, tel and fax numbers	The Environmental Protection Agency Giurgiu. Address: Bucuresti Road, Building 111, Entrances A+B, Giurgiu, Giurgiu County Tel : 0246214760; 0246216980; 0746248733; Fax : 0246211410 e-mail : office@apmgr.anpm.ro
3. INFORMATION ON THE EIA PROCESS IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS LOCATED	
(i) Information on the EIA process that will be applied to the proposed activity	
Time schedule:	
Opportunities for the affected party/parties to be involved in the EIA process	The affected party may participate in decision-making under the EIA procedure as follows: - Following the notification it may take the decision to participate in the EIA procedure and may send comments and observations that will be taken into consideration in the EIA documentation; - If necessary, the authorities of the affected party will be consulted subsequently, according to the provisions of art. 5 of the Espoo Convention.
Opportunities for the affected party/parties to review and comment on the notification and the EIA documentation	Comments on the notification, Report On The Environmental Impact and the Appropriate Assessment Study are expected, if the party decides to participate to the EIA procedure. Republic of Bulgaria is also invited to send information related to the potentially affected environment under their jurisdiction, so that the information can be used for the finalization of the EIA documentation.
Nature and timing of the possible decision:	The environmental agreement could be issued by the end of this year.
Process for approval of the proposed activity	In Romania, the EIA procedure is conducted according with the provisions of the Law 292/2018 on environmental impact assessment of certain public and private projects. The EIA procedure comprises participation of the Romanian authorities and public and also the participation of the likely affected Party's authorities and public.
Additional information/comments	
4. INFORMATION ON THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	

Public participation procedures	In accordance with the provisions of Romanian legislation, the public participates in decision making during EIA procedure, as follows: -has a minimum of 30 days for submitting comments/observations to the EIA documentation in the procedural stages; - within the public debate organized after the submission of the EIA report; the public has access to EIA documentation and may formulate comments/observations to it both before and during the public debate. The public debate in Romania was held on the 8th of May 2023.
Expected start and duration of public consultation	In accordance with Romanian legislation, the public has a minimum of 30 days for submitting comments/observations to the EIA documentation in the procedural stages.
Additional information/comments	-
5. DEADLINE FOR RESPONSE	
Date	5th of September 2023