



REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

OB00-49
12 October 2018

Subject: *Environmental Impact Assessment Report for Investment proposal "Used Oil Recycling Plant", Oltenița, Călărași County*

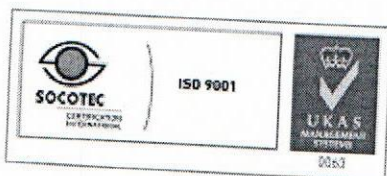
Dear Minister,

I would like to confirm the receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Environment of Romania (№ 89203/DM/06.08.2018), which gives the Ministry of Environment and Water of the Republic of Bulgaria the opportunity to pronounce on the EIA report for the above-mentioned investment proposal. I would also like to inform you, as follows:

After considering the information in the EIA Report for the investment proposal "Used Oil Recycling Plant" and consultations with the competent authorities it was found that the expected impact on environment and human health on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria was not fully clarified, namely:

- 1. The exact distance of the site to the closest residential buildings, territories and sites subject to health protection on the territory of Bulgaria, in particular Tutrakan is not stated.*
- 2. With regard to the expected ambient air pollution, the results of mathematical modeling for the expected concentrations of CO, SO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ are presented. However, organized and diffusive other pollutants can also be emitted from the site, incl. hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds and odors, and their impact has not been assessed.*

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3. Regarding the noise levels, no precise estimates of the expected noise levels at the regulatory boundary of the town of Tutrakan are not presented.

4. As regards the impact on water, it is stated that all industrial, domestic and rainwater after adequate treatment will be included in the municipal sewerage network in Oltenița, but again it is not stated whether the municipal sewage water is treated and where it is discharged. It is unclear whether in case of emergency spills it is possible and to what extent pollution of the Danube River and from there to ground drinking water sources situated on the river terrace on the Bulgarian territory after the pollution site. This is especially important given that according to the report, the place where the site will be situated runs the risk of being flooded under certain conditions by the high water of the Danube River.

5. Part of the information presented in the Table to paragraph 4.2. (on page 15) and Table 1 to point 3.2 (on page 119 of the report) is inaccurate and incomplete.

6. When examining the possible combined and cumulative effects, there is no clear indication of whether there are any other sites in the area that could lead to such an effect.

In view of the above, we consider that the EIA report needs to be corrected and supplemented with the following information:

1. Mapped material with the results of ambient air pollution modeling as well as precise data (as numerical values) for the expected concentrations of the ambient air pollutants - maximum one hour, average daily and average annual, at the closest residential buildings of Tutrakan. Particularly, we would like to emphasize that in the mathematical modeling to determine the maximum single concentration of H_2S emissions with a wind direction to Tutrakan, the value of 16 mg/Nm^3 is to be set as the input parameter of the model for the H_2S emission limit value.

2. Addressing and analyzing in more details the issue of the possibility of spreading unpleasant odours from the different facilities and installations of the site. It should be borne in mind that the threshold of unpleasant odours perception for a large part of organic compounds for this type of sites is lower than the acceptable concentrations and even if they are within the norm, this is not a guarantee that there will be no unpleasant odors in the closest settlement on the Bulgarian territory, which is in a disadvantageous position compared to the prevailing wind direction in the region.

3. Summarizing all the technological solutions and possible measures that are envisaged to prevent the release of ambient air pollutant and odors other than those for which mathematical modeling and prediction of the expected concentrations are made. The probability of releasing volatile organic pollutants has to be taken into account in the report to identify and take measures to reduce air pollution and thus avoid diffuse pollution of the Danube River water with such substances.

4. To provide additional information on the treatment of waste water from Oltenița and its place of discharge. To indicate if there are drinking water sources on the Danube River's terrace on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria which may be affected by any accidental spills from the site and pollution of the Danube River and if there is a risk to water quality in them.

5. Providing additional information on what the proposed "platform" is intended to raise the total site height above the elevation of the flooding from the Danube high water.

6. Giving accurate estimate of the noise levels during the different parts of the day in the closest residential area of Tutrakan, to be compared with the national norms in the Republic of Bulgaria.

7. Providing more detailed data on surrounding industrial sites, especially those that can lead to a cumulative and combined effect with the future plant.

8. The Table on page 119 requires:

8.1. Removal of Column 4 as Directive 1999/45/EC concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations has been repealed with effect from 1 June 2015;

8.2. Refining the information in column 5 as required by Regulation (EC) № 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation). Please, note that the hazardous properties of substances must be represented by hazard categories according to the CLP Regulation and not by hazard statements as described in this table.

8.3. The information concerning the classification of the substances "Middle Distillate CAS № 64742-54-7", "Heavy Distillate CAS № 64741-76-0" and "Heavy Lubricat CAS № 1310-73-2" is also to be corrected since, according to these CAS numbers they are classified as dangerous under the CLP Regulation.

8.4. Providing information on the hazardous substance Hydrogen CAS № 1333-74-0. In cases where "the paints and thinners" mentioned on page 118 of the report are classified as dangerous, they should also be included in Table 1. Please note that the data sheets for the safety of dangerous substances do not comply with applicable European legislation. Corrected Safety Data Sheets should be provided and the information in the Table on page 119 updated in line with the corrections made in the data sheets.

9. In the Table on page 15, it is necessary to supplement information on tank parks by providing information on the number, type and capacity of each tank and the type of products stored there in.

10. It is desirable information on the same types of objects allegedly operated by the company in other countries to be presented to indicate how far they are located from settlements, whether there are any problems with spreading unpleasant odors and how they are solved.

11. Development of an emergency plan containing, in particular, measures to limit and liquidate the consequences of an accident on the site, the authorities responsible for the implementation of the measures and the procedure for informing the executive authorities if necessary to introduce plans for protection against disasters.

12. Waste which will be treated and those generated during the operation of the installation to be classified with six digit codes in accordance with the European/Romanian legislation and their estimated quantities to be determined.

From the information provided in the EIA report on the nature and quantities of the hazardous substances, it can be concluded that the aforementioned undertaking falls within the scope of Directive 2012/18 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July

2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso III Directive) and is classified as a low risk venture.

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (the Convention) applies only to undertakings classified as high risk ventures.

In case of approval of an investment proposal to construct a new and/or exploit an existing high risk venture that could cause a major accident with cross-border impact, consultations according to Annex III to the Convention are conducted, namely: assessment of the transboundary impacts of major accidents resulting from activities involving hazardous substances in those undertakings for which such a hazard has been identified.

In view of the above, Romania does not need to provide the information under Annex III to the Convention. Nevertheless, we would like to acquaint with the opinion of the competent Romanian authorities regarding the determination of the risk potential of the undertaking when it becomes available.

In conclusion, we would like to inform you that the need for a public consultation in the Republic of Bulgaria will be notified to you after receiving a revised EIA report.

I would like to take the opportunity to express my highest consideration and my willingness for fruitful cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Neno Dimov
Minister of Environment and Water