



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

No.: 1302 /DC/ 23 .02.2017

Cabinet of the Minister

To: Ministry of Environment and Water
Bulgaria

Subject: investment plan (IP) "Zonal Urban Plan – Used oil recycling plant"

Dear Ms. Kostova,

According to Article 3 of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, please find attached the Notification form for "Zonal Urban Plan – Used oil recycling plant" investment plan.

We mention that the first version of the plan and the SEA report can be found on our web page: <http://mmediu.ro/articol/puz-fabrica-de-reciclare-uleiuri-uzate/2137>.

Please accept, Ms. Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration and esteem.

Sincerely Yours,

Vice Prime Minister,
Minister of Environment

Daniel CONSTANTIN

Ms. Irina Kostova
Minister
Ministry of Environment and Water
Bulgaria



**NOTIFICATION OF A PARTY AFFECTED BY A PROPOSED ACTIVITY
ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 3 OF THE CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT**

1. INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY Zonal Urban Plan : " Used Oil Recycling Plant. Oltenita Town, Calarasi County	
(i) Information regarding the nature of the proposed activity	
Type of the proposed activity:	Beneficiary of the investment - GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL wishes to build a used oil recycling plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes/day. The development of this economic activity is also crucial amid the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives.
Is the proposed activity listed in Annex I of the Convention?	The proposed activity is listed in Annex I of the Convention.
The purpose of the proposed activity: (e.g.: primary activities and some/all secondary activities that require assessment)	This Zonal Urban Plan (PUZ) proposes the change of the urban planning indicators related to the land owned by the beneficiary, according to the documents submitted for obtaining the Urban Planning Certificate, and also the current function of the site will be amended from an unproductive arable land to an industrial area. The development of this economic activity - used oil recycling plant - is also crucial amid the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives: At present, in Romania there are no facilities - used oil recycling plants - of this capacity as compared to the investment proposed by GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL. In this respect, a very small quantity of the used oils is collected to be recycled at country level. As a case study concerning the economic impact and environmental impact concerning waste management - in this case used oil, car services will be used as an example. In this respect, a small quantity of the used oils is recycled by authorized companies. When an economic operator is set up and will pay for the acquisition of the amount of used oils, the car service will be directly interested in adhering to this economic flow, both economically and in terms of risks taken so far with regard to the management of the resulting waste.
The scale of the proposed activity: (e.g. size, production capacity etc.)	The used oil recycling plant will have a processing capacity of 200 tonnes/day which requires, according to the technological flow presented by the beneficiary, an annual processing quantity of approximately 66,000 tonnes of oils. Technology will be state-of-the-art by combining advanced technology of vacuum distillation with catalytic high-pressure hydrotreating of the recovered oil. Overall, the plant will ensure environment protection by processing approximately 66,000 tonnes/year of hazardous and toxic waste, producing high quality lubricants.
Description of the proposed activity: (e.g. used technology):	Description of the technological flow: a. Dehydration Dehydration is obtained by heating the oil used in specialized equipment. This process results in 3,986 tonnes/year of vapours, consisting of a mixture of steam and volatile components. Water is then condensed and sent to

the collection system of chemically impure waters. The volatile components are used as fuel gas with low calorific power in the furnace of the facility or burnt in the flare.

- Intake: 66,666 tonnes/year of used oil

- Utilities: heat in the form of recirculated hot oil and cooling water

- Products: 62,680 tonnes/year of dehydrated used oil, 3,986 tonnes/year of wastewater

b. Separation of liquid fuel (diesel oil)

The system consists of a vacuum evaporator. A quantity of 6,680 tonnes/year of fuel will be extracted from the used oil. This will be used in the furnace, but it will also supply the hydrotreater.

- Intake: 62,680 tonnes/year of used dehydrated oils.

- Utilities: heat in the form of hot recycled oil and cooling water

- Products: 56,000 tonnes/year supply of film evaporator, 6,680 tonnes/year of liquid fuel

c. Oil separation

The basic product of the fuel separator will supply the film evaporators (Falling Film Evaporator & Wiped Film Evaporator). The separation will be carried out under vacuum.

The residue (bitumen) from the film evaporator, 9,320 tonnes/year, will be sold as road bitumen.

- Intake: 56,000 tonnes/year

- Utilities: heat in the form of hot recycled oil and cooling water

- Products: 46,680 tonnes/year from film evaporators, 9,320 tonnes/year of bitumen

d. Hydrotreating

The oil recovered from the film evaporators is treated with hydrogen in this facility to produce high quality base oils. The oil resulting from evaporators are treated in the presence of a special catalyst at a temperature of 360°C and pressure of 96 bar. The main resulting product is the oil base. The sulphur present in the raw material is extracted in the form of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S). It will be extracted from the hydrogen flow by means of the amine absorption facility. A part of the recirculated hydrogen flow will be burnt as fuel in the furnace to keep the concentration of light hydrocarbons at the desired level.

- Products: 46,680 tonnes/year from the film evaporators, 3,624 tonnes/year of hydrogen

- Utilities: heat in the form of recirculated hot

oil and cooling water

- ✚ Products: 45,624 tonnes/year of hydrotreated base oils, 680 tonnes/year of hydrogen-rich gases, used as fuel in the furnace.

e. Final fractionation

The hydrotreated oil is fractionated in the vacuum distillation column to produce base oils SN-150 or SN-500. In the same fractionation column light refinery streams are extracted to comply with the specifications of the products SN-150 and SN-500.

f. Hydrogen plant

The hydrogen required for the hydrotreating plant is produced by the electrolysis of water. Oxygen will be released in the air.

- ✚ Intake: 4,285 tonnes/year of demineralized water.
- ✚ Utilities: electricity, cooling water
- ✚ Products: 360 tonnes/year of hydrogen

g. Amine absorption facility

The mixture of hydrogen-rich gases, produced in the hydrotreater, also contains H₂S. The gas is sent to the amines absorption plant for the removal of H₂S. The hydrogen-rich mixture of filtrated gas is recirculated in the hydrotreater while H₂S is burnt in the furnace or in the flare. The maximum quantity of H₂S is 24 kg/h (192 tonnes/year).

The technologies adopted for this facility are state-of-the art and included in the document:

INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION and CONTROL (IPPC) - The reference document on best available techniques for the waste treatment industries, August 2006 - European Commission

The references are the following:

- ✚ Distillation - used to remove water and liquid fuel and decomposition of compounds containing heavy metals
- ✚ Film evaporators - to recover oil fractions and removal of heavy metals in asphalt waste
- ✚ Hydrotreating - used to improve the base oil
- ✚ Absorption of amines - amine absorption facility is integrated into the hydrotreating plant to treat the gases rich in hydrogen sulphide
- ✚ Treatment of resulting gases - they are incinerated in technological furnace

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Wastewater treatment - Treatment of water consists in separation of hydrocarbons, filtration of solids and biological treatment ↓ Vacuum generation - is produced with vacuum pumps (oil ring), not with ejectors. The generation of additional wastewater, difficult to be treated and dangerous for the environment will be avoided
<p>Description of purpose of the proposed activity:</p>	<p>This Zonal Urban Plan (PUZ) proposes the change of the urban planning indicators related to the land owned by the beneficiary, according to the documents submitted for obtaining the Urban Planning Certificate, and also the current function of the site will be amended from an unproductive arable land to an industrial area.</p> <p>The development of this economic activity - used oil recycling plant - is also crucial against the background of the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives:</p>
<p>Justification of the proposed activity:</p> <p>(e.g. social and economic, physical and geographical aspects)</p>	<p>Opportunity of the investment amid the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives:</p> <p>The development of this economic activity - used oil recycling plant - is also crucial against the background of the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives:</p> <p>Economic background:</p> <p>Beneficiary of the investment - GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL wishes to build a used oil recycling plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes/day. The development of this economic activity is also crucial against the background of the obligations undertaken by ROMANIA for waste management and waste recycling according to the European directives:</p> <p>At present, in Romania there are no facilities - used oil recycling plants - of this capacity as compared to the investment proposed by GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL. In this respect, a very small quantity of the used oils is collected to be recycled at country level. As a case study concerning the economic impact and environmental impact concerning waste management - in this case used oil, car services will be used as an example. In this respect, a small quantity of the used oils is recycled by authorized companies. When an economic operator is set up and will pay for the acquisition of the amount of used oils, the car service will be directly interested in adhering to this economic flow, both economically and in terms of risks taken so far with regard to the management of the resulting waste.</p> <p>Contribution to the employment market:</p> <p>The commissioning of the site will directly generate jobs and will have an indirect influence on creating or maintaining jobs in related activities of the investor (administrative services, marketing and accounting services etc.)</p>

	<p>Opportunity concerning the selection of the site:</p> <p>The beneficiary of the investment - GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL is part of a group of companies that developed similar investments in other regions of the world (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, South Africa) - has reviewed several scenarios regarding the location of the site. In this respect, the reviewed scenarios included at macro-regional level several countries in Central Europe and Eastern Europe. Considering the macro-economic stability of Romania in a long-term scenario, and also the possible evolution in a regional geopolitical and economic context, Romania was preferred over other countries (Bulgaria, Serbia etc.). The consultants of the investor on finding the site for carrying out the investment took into consideration several factors, among which the most important were: available surface and the legal status of the land, road access, rail infrastructure, existing utilities in the area and possible connection to the utilities for power supply, natural gas supply, water and sewerage system existing in the area. An important factor was the workforce existing in the neighbouring area of the investment, the human resource being essential from this point of view. Following the review of several possible sites for the investment, the site located within the limits of Oltenita town was selected. A very important factor in selecting this location was also a possible connection - in a possible long-term scenario - to the naval transport infrastructure (both on Danube and Arges rivers).</p> <p>The land proposed for the investment is located within the limits of Oltenita town and is regulated by the town planning documentation - PUG phase - developed and approved in 2013.</p>
Additional information/comments:	Additional information is provided in the first version of the plan and the environmental report (attached).
(ii) Information regarding the spatial and temporal limits of the proposed activity	
Location:	The investment site is located within the limits of Oltenita town in Calarasi county. The address of the property is field 89, plot A5774.
Description of the location: (e.g. social and economic, physical and geographical characteristics)	<p>The area of the property in question (property under review) is 17,88 ha.</p> <p>The land under review is located in the south area of Oltenita municipality, adjacent to two watercourses - Danube river and Arges river.</p> <p>The land proposed for investment is located outside the built-up area of the town, at a distance of over 770 meters from the first houses, so it is unlikely to affect the residential area because of the presence of the industrial constructions and current operations. From the point of view of access to the land subject to the investment, access will be through the national road - DN 4 - up to the area of Oltenita port (road end), then on Portului Street on a distance of approximately 970 meters (modernized road).</p>

	<p>The investment site is located at a distance of 1000 metres from the state border between Romania and Bulgaria. The distance from the Danube River at the time of the topographic measurements is 650 m. The distance from Arges River at the time of topographical measurements is greater than 300 metres. In terms of latitude in the national system of elevation Black Sea 1975 the average altitude of the land subject to the investment is approximately 18.50 - 19.00 metres. The ground is uneven as there are sharp bumps and landforms, mostly created anthropogenically - holes, mounds etc. Considering that in time such anthropogenic landforms were covered by forest vegetation grown sporadically, consisting mainly of shrubs and trees, it is impossible to create a detailed topographical plan. The land subject to the investment is delimited by dams with an upper height limit of approximately 20 metres, both to Danube River and Arges River.</p> <p>The access to the investment will be from Portului Street on a non-modernized road of approximately 200 meters, which the beneficiary of the investments will do its best to improve. To this end, we propose that the road infrastructure should be modernized - Portului Street and access road to the property. In a further phase, proposals will be made for the modernization of the road infrastructure, such as B-dul 1 Decembrie and Dr. Lucian Popescu Street, as well as the surrounding roads.</p> <p>The site is located in about 7 meters from NATURA 2000 ROSPA 0038 Danube-Oltenita site.</p>
<p>Justification of the site of the proposed activity: (e.g. social and economic, physical and geographical arguments)¹⁰</p>	<p>The beneficiary of the investment - GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL is part of a group of companies that developed similar investments in other regions of the world (UAE, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, South Africa) - has reviewed several scenarios regarding the location of the site. In this respect, the reviewed scenarios included at macro-regional level several countries in Central Europe and Eastern Europe. Considering the macro-economic stability of Romania in a long-term scenario, and also the possible evolution in a regional geopolitical and economic context, Romania was preferred over other countries (Bulgaria, Serbia etc.). The consultants of the investor on finding the site for carrying out the investment took into consideration several factors, among which the most important were: available surface and the legal status of the land, road access, rail infrastructure, existing utilities in the area and possible connection to the utilities for power supply, natural gas supply, water and sewerage system existing in the area. An important factor was the workforce existing in the neighbouring area of the investment, the human resource being essential from this point of view. Following the review of several possible sites for the investment, the site located within the limits of Oltenita town was selected.</p> <p>A very important factor in selecting this location was also a possible connection - in a possible long-term scenario - to the naval transport infrastructure (both on Danube and Arges</p>

	rivers)
Duration of the proposed activity: (e.g. date of commencement and duration of construction and operation)	Duration of the construction works is 24 months. The lifespan of the investment is at least 49 years according to the concession contract concluded with Oltenita Town Council, with the possibility of extension thereof.
Maps and other graphical documents with information about the proposed activity;	Layout plan and site plan are presented in the annexes.
Additional information/comments:	Additional information is provided in the first version of the plan and the environmental report (attached).
(iii) Information regarding the estimated impact on the environment and proposed measures to reduce impact:	
Purpose of evaluation: (e.g. information on cumulative impact, evaluation of alternatives, aspects regarding sustainable development, impact of secondary activities etc.)	The area is very anthropogenic as near the site there is a warehouse of aggregates and a loading-unloading berth of aggregates owned by SC Tehnologica Radion SRL. The zero alternative and several versions for carrying out the project were reviewed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alternatives of site for the project and the connecting road; - constructive alternatives for carrying out the investment and the connecting road; Additional information is provided in the first version of the plan and the environmental report (attached). The proposed alternative is the most feasible technically and economically and has the lowest impact on the environment.
The estimated impact on the environment of the proposed activity: (e.g. type, location, magnitude)	In terms of the Natura 2000 site, there haven't been identified any protected nesting species. Most of the protected species observed by monitoring the area were species observed in passage. The bird populations are reduced due to unfavourable conditions of the studied territory characterized by a strong anthropic action. During the operation the environmental impact will be minor since the unit will be closed circuit and wastewater will not be discharged in the natural environment, neither air emissions, these being taken from the exhaust systems equipped with advanced filters. The impact of the operation phase on the integrity of Natura 2000 site is insignificant because there is no loss of habitats of conservation interest, there is no fragmentation of

	<p>habitats, and there are no losses of surfaces of habitats used for the needs of feeding, resting and breeding of the species of Community interest.</p> <p>The operational phase impact on the conservation status of species of Community interest for which the Natura 2000 site has been declared is insignificant.</p> <p>The cumulative impact on the conservation status of species of Community interest in the Natura 2000 site is insignificant.</p> <p>The impact of pollutant emissions on the environment and especially on species of Community interest is reduced due to the use of the latest technology through installation of powerful filters, recirculation of process water, installation of wastewater pre-treatment plant.</p> <p>The monitoring of bird species will continue throughout the entire period of the project, and after its implementation, to track whether there will be changes in the population dynamics and their numerical evolution.</p> <p>After analysing the environmental impact of all factors, we conclude that the "PUZ - waste oil recycling plant" has a low environmental impact, provided that all environmental legal obligations are considered.</p>
<p>Intake: (e.g. raw materials, sources of energy etc.)</p>	<p>Quantity of raw materials and energy that will be necessary for carrying out the project was estimated based on the volume of works.</p> <p>Dehydration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Intake: 66,666 tonnes/year of used oil ✚ Utilities: heat in the form of recirculated hot oil and cooling water ✚ Products: 62,680 tonnes/year of dehydrated used oil, 3,986 tonnes/year of wastewater <p>Separation of liquid fuel (diesel oil)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Intake: 62,680 tonnes/year of used dehydrated oils. ✚ Utilities: heat in the form of hot recycled oil and cooling water ✚ Products: 56,000 tonnes/year supply of film evaporator, 6,680 tonnes/year of liquid fuel <p>Oil separation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Intake: 56,000 tonnes/year

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Utilities: heat in the form of hot recycled oil and cooling water ✚ Products: 46,680 tonnes/year from film evaporators, 9,320 tonnes/year of bitumen <p>Hydrotreating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Products: 46,680 tonnes/year from film evaporators, 3,624 tonnes/year of bitumen ✚ Utilities: heat in the form of recirculated hot oil and cooling water ✚ Products: 45,624 tonnes/year of hydrotreated base oil, 680 tonnes/year of hydrogen-rich gases <p>Hydrogen plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Intake: 4,285 tonnes/year of demineralized water. ✚ Utilities: electricity, cooling water ✚ Products: 360 tonnes/year of hydrogen
<p>Output:</p> <p>(e.g. type and quantity of air emissions, water emissions, solid waste)</p>	<p>The main effluent is hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) which will be produced in the hydrotreater. Quantity is very low, under 24 kg/h. This will be absorbed by the amine plant, and then will be sent to the burner of the furnace or flare. The use of MDEA amines is compatible with BAT.</p> <p>The heat generated by the furnace where hot oil is heated (medium heat) will be generated by 1,188 tonnes/year of gas produced in the hydrotreater, completed by 3,212 tonnes/year of natural gas.</p> <p>There will be two sources of air pollution, namely the technological furnace and the flare. The emissions will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ NO_x: (0.4 kg/h) low NO_x burners (John Zink, ZEECO or equivalent). ✚ CO: (0.3 kg/h) low using modern burners. ✚ CO₂: (1000 kg/h) ✚ SO₂: (35 kg/h) <p>The plant will mainly use demineralized water. The necessary quantity of steam is very low, mainly for cleaning the equipment when stopping. The vacuum pumps do not require steam like conventional ejectors, using state-of-the-art technology in the field.</p> <p>The cooling will be provided by recycled water cooled in a cooling tower. Any leakage of oil products will not affect the groundwater as there is a closed circuit.</p> <p>All liquid effluents will be treated in the wastewater treatment plant, which contains the separation of hydrocarbons, chemical and biological treatment.</p> <p>The reactors in the hydrotreater require the replacement of the catalyst every 6 months. These catalysts will not contaminate the environment, but will be sent to the original provider for regeneration and recycling.</p>

<p>Transboundary impact: (e.g. type, location, magnitude)</p>	<p>In accordance with Annex No. 1 of Law 22/2001 ratifying the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, adopted in Espoo on 25 February 1991, the developed investment is nominated under point 6 "integrated chemical installations."</p> <p>The investment site is located at a distance of 1000 m meters from the state border between Bulgaria and Romania.</p> <p>The only environmental factor to be monitored in a Transboundary Context is the air, the air pollution. The rest of the environment factors are not affected since the factory is mainly closed circuit, there are no wastewater discharges into the water flows of Danube or Arges, and the soil is not directly affected in this case.</p> <p>In Chapter of emissions in the atmosphere a model of dispersion of pollutants in the atmosphere at different wind speeds was made. From this modelling results that there is no significant cross-border impact in normal operation conditions of the factory. Reducing the quantity of particulate matter can be made through the use of protective screens (screens) that reduce the wind speed in the objective area. Also, reducing the amount of pollutants will be achieved by installing performant exhaust systems. The temperature at which operates and the tightness of equipment that uses oil does not lead to the formation of volatile organic compounds. Of course, at this stage, we can only discuss about a theoretical modelling, concrete results only being obtained in the factory testing phase, when analysis reports of the environmental factors can be performed.</p>
<p>Proposed measures to reduce impact: (e.g. if known, measures proposed for the prevention, reduction, compensation of environmental impact)</p>	<p>Technologies adopted for this installation are the most advanced included in the document: INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION and CONTROL (IPPC) - The reference document on best available techniques for the waste treatment industries, August 2006 - European Commission</p> <p>The references are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Distillation - used to remove water and liquid fuel and decomposition of compounds containing heavy metals (Chapter 4, page 88) ↓ Film evaporators - for recovery of oil refinery streams and removal of heavy metals in asphalt waste (chapter 4.4.1.6, page 415) ↓ Hydrotreating - used to improve the base oils (chapter 4.4.1.9, page 416)

- ✚ Absorption of amines - amine absorption facility is integrated into the hydrotreating plant to treat the gases rich in hydrogen sulphide (chapter 4.4.1.9, page 417).
- ✚ Treatment of resulting gases - they are incinerated in technological furnace (chapter 4.6.14, page 473)
- ✚ Wastewater treatment - Treatment of water consists in separation of hydrocarbons, filtration of solids and biological treatment (chapter 4.7, page 488)
- ✚ Vacuum generation - is produced with vacuum pumps (oil ring), not with ejectors. The generation of additional wastewater, difficult to be treated and dangerous for the environment, will be avoided (chapter 4.4.1.1, page 411)

There is a programme of prevention and detection of gas leaks in the plant.

- ✚ The pumps will be equipped with seals that prevent leakage
- ✚ The valves will be equipped with seals that prevent losses
- ✚ All safety valves will discharge to the flare system.
- ✚ Compressors will be equipped with the most modern seals that prevent leaks.
- ✚ The flanges within the hydrotreater will be RTJ, which are the safest in terms of leakage.
- ✚ The tanks for light products will be equipped with breather valves (instead of atmospheric vents).
- ✚ The valves of the tanks and the non-condensable gases will be sent to the flare.
- ✚ Chemically impure water will be stripped for H₂S elimination, and then sent to the flare.
- ✚ All burners will be NO_x reduced burners.

In terms of biodiversity, neither nests nor any other indications were observed in order to prove that on the land under survey there are any protected nesting species.

The area is very anthropogenic as near the site there is a warehouse of equipment and a loading-unloading berth of equipment owned by SC Tehnologica Radion SRL.

The ROSPA0038 Danube-Oltenita site falls into category IV of management, areas for species and habitat management.

Additional information/comments:	For the project was obtained the Natura 2000 site custodian and has been achieved adequate assessment study, which was approved by APM Calarasi.
(iv) Owner / developer:	
Name, address, telephone, fax	Owner: GREEN OIL AND LUBES SRL Address: A.P. Cehov Street 1st district, Bucharest Telephone: +4 0729 120 153 E-mail: daniela.coman@bees_group.eu
(v) SEA Documentation	
Is included in the notification and SEA documentation (e.g. SEA and EIS reports)?	This notification encloses the first version of the plan and environmental report.
If not included or included only in part, describe the documentations to be submitted and estimate the date when they are available	Included all documentation submitted to the competent authority of the local environment and which were approved after the debates of Technical Analysis Committee and Working Group during the approval procedure.
Additional information/comments:	Additional information is provided in the first version of the plan and the environmental report (attached).
2. CONTACT DATA	
(i) Contact data for the party/parties possibly affected:	
The authority responsible for coordinating the SEA activities: (regarding the decision I/3, annex) Name, address, telephone, fax	Ministry of Environment and Water in Bulgaria 22 nd Maria Louiza Blvd., Sofia, 1000, Bulgaria Telephone: +359 2 940 61 94 Fax: +359 2 986 25 33 e-mail: minister@moew.government.bg
The list of affected parties to which the notification is sent	Bulgaria
(ii) Contact data of the party of origin	
Authority responsible for coordinating the activities regarding the SEA procedure: (regarding the decision I/3, annex) Name, address, telephone, fax	Ministry of Environment 12 th Libertatii Blvd., 5th district, Bucharest, Romania 040129 Telephone: 004 021 408 9642 Fax: 004 021 408 9615 e-mail: cabinet.ministru@mmediu.ro

<p>The authority that must take the decision if it is different from the authority responsible for coordinating the activities regarding the SEA procedure:</p> <p>Name, address, telephone, fax</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY CALARASI</p> <p>2nd Chiciu Street, Calarasi County, Calarasi, Postal code 910005</p> <p>Tel: 004 0242.315035</p> <p>Fax: 004 242 315035</p> <p>e-mail: office@apmcl.anpm.ro</p>
<p>3. INFORMATION REGARDING THE SEA PROCEDURE IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS LOCATED</p>	
<p>(i) Information regarding the SEA procedure applied to the proposed activity</p>	
<p>Schedule:</p>	<p>Duration: approximately 10 months</p>
<p>Opportunities for the affected party to be involved in the SEA procedure:</p>	<p>The affected procedure may participate in the decision-making under the procedure as follows:</p> <p>- Following the notification and submission of the enclosed documentation, the affected party may take the decision to participate to the public debate organised in the strategic impact assessment procedure and may send comments and observations that will be taken into consideration in the SEA documentation:</p> <p>If necessary, the authorities of the affected party will be consulted subsequently, according to the provisions of art. 5 of the Espoo Convention.</p>
<p>Opportunities for the affected party to review and to make suggestions/comments concerning the notification and SEA documentation:</p>	<p>Comments on the Notification are expected, if Bulgaria decides to take part in the procedure.</p> <p>Comments on the SEA documentation are expected during the procedure.</p>
<p>The nature of the decision that might be taken and the time interval for the communication of the response:</p>	<p>The decision that might be taken is to issue the document to regulate in terms of environment protection and approval for development of this project.</p> <p>Communication time interval for response is 30 days from the receipt of this notification.</p>
<p>Procedure for the approval of the proposed activity:</p>	<p>The proposed development plan will be approved by the local administrative authorities after the issue of the document regulating in terms of environment protection (SEA final decision) by the competent environment authority.</p>
<p>Additional information/comments:</p>	<p>There are no</p>
<p>4. INFORMATION REGARDING THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURE IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</p>	
<p>Procedure of public participation:</p>	<p>According to the provisions of the legislation in Romania, the public participates in the decision-making within the procedure for the assessment of environmental impact as follows:</p>

	<p>- has at least 60 days available to submit the comments/observations on the SEA documentation in the procedural stages;</p> <p>- within the public debate organized after sending the SEA report; the public has access to the SEA documentation and may formulate comments/observations on it both before and during the public debate.</p>
The estimated date and the duration of the public consultation procedure:	The public has the opportunity to express observations over a period of minimum 60 days from the beginning of the approval procedure.
Additional information/comments:	<p>Contact persons within the Ministry of Environment - General Division of Impact Assessment and Pollution Control:</p> <p>Mihaela MĂCELARU, focal point Espoo Convention</p> <p>e-mail: mihaela.macelaru@mmediu.ro</p> <p>Anca – Maria APREUTESEI, senior advisor</p> <p>e-mail: anca.apreutesei@mmediu.ro</p> <p>Telephone: 004 021 408 9588</p> <p>Fax: 004 021 316 0421</p>
5. DEADLINE FOR RESPONSE	
Date:	30 days from the date of receipt of notification.