

REGULATION No. 11

ON THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS Dated 6 November 1998

Chapter One GENERAL CONDITIONS

Article 1

(1) This Regulation sets out the requirements for construction and operation of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, including those for:

- 1 thermal disposal (incineration, pyrolysis etc.) in compliance with Annex 1;
- 2 domestic waste composting;
- 3 domestic waste recycling;
- 4 other domestic waste disposal and treatment methods.

(2) The thermal disposal of domestic waste shall be carried out in specially designed facilities and installations. Prohibition exist on incineration of domestic waste as main or auxiliary fuel in industrial processes and activities (production of cement, energy etc.).

(3) The installations for combined incineration of municipal and hazardous and/or industrial wastes shall be subject to the requirements under Article 23, paragraph 1 of the Limitation of the Harmful Impact of Waste upon the Environment Act (LHIWEA).

(4) The construction and operation of domestic waste landfills shall be carried out under the conditions and procedures of Regulation 13 on the Conditions and Requirements for the Construction and Operation of Waste Landfills.

(5) Upon construction and operation of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, the international agreements to which the Republic of Bulgaria is a party shall be observed - in the cases where additional requirements are imposed by these agreements to the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations.

Article 2

The aim of this Regulation is to determine the necessary measures and requirements for prevention or limitation to the highest possible extend of the probable negative impacts on the environment related to the disposal of domestic waste, in particular pollution of air, soil, surface and ground water and the ensuing threat to human health, by introducing the respective technical requirements and admissible emission standards that are obligatory for the domestic waste disposal installations and facilities.

Article 3

(1) The permitting for construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall comply with the conditions and procedures of Chapter Five, Section I, 'Permits' of the LHIWEA.

(2) The issuance, amendment, addition or canceling of the permits for construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall comply with the conditions and procedures under Articles 41 - 50 of the LHIWEA.

(3) The permit for the construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations entitles the applicant to the construction of the facilities or installations specified therein.

(4) Where the documents under Article 40 of the LHIWEA are attached to the Final Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA shall be issued simultaneously with the EIA statement.

Article 4

The owner of permit for construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall observe the requirements for the operation thereof, including:

- 1 the management of domestic waste disposal activities;
- 2 safe operation of the facilities and installations, including the fire protection precautions;
- 3 ensuring of safe and healthy working conditions;
- 4 increasing of qualification and training of the staff involved in operation of the facilities and installations.

Article 5

(1) The domestic waste treatment activities shall be carried out by persons to whom concessions had been granted under the procedures of chapter eight of the Municipal Property Act, as well as to the persons under §9 thereof.

(2) The operator of the particular facility or installation which has received waste, shall be responsible for the disposal thereof.

Article 6

The management of domestic waste disposal activities shall be organised on the basis of the following principles:

- 1 it should not pose immediate human health and environmental risk;
- 2 rational use of the available raw materials;
- 3 integrated waste management;
- 4 assumption of complete property liability by the environmental polluters;
- 5 public participation.

Article 7

(1) The management of domestic waste disposal activities shall be carried out under a Waste Activity Management Programme adopted by the facility and installation operators.

(2) The waste activities management programmes for the operators shall be developed in conformity with the goals and objectives of the relevant municipal programme and of the National Waste Activities Management Programme in observation of the requirements under Articles 28-31 of the LHIWEA.

(3) The programmes shall be established in compliance with the conditions and procedures for execution of waste treatment activities under the municipal councils' regulations issued pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 1 of the LHIWEA.

(4) A prerequisite for the permitting of domestic waste disposal activities shall be the state acceptance permit and the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA, following an inspection by the municipal control authorities of the compliance with the conditions provided therein.

(5) Where the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations are located on the territory of or/and service more than one municipality, the wastes activities management programme shall be agreed with all interested municipalities.

(6) The wastes activities management programmes shall make provisions for the necessary measures to achieve the objectives under Article 30 of the LHIWEA.

(7) The wastes activities management programmes shall make provisions for the waste control conditions and procedures in accordance with the requirements of Annex 2, including entrance control, control of the disposal technology, control on the pollution of environmental components during operation period and after the closure of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations.

Chapter Two

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS

Article 8

The sites for the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be determined, allocated and developed in compliance with the requirements provided for in Regulation 12 on the Requirements for Waste Treatment Facility Sites.

Article 9

The domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be constructed in accordance herewith and with existing in the country provisions as follows:

- 1 standards for designing and laying of foundations, for building constructions and installation and for installations systems and installations in buildings;
- 2 fire protection construction and technical standards (FCTS);
- 3 environment protection standards;
- 4 hygiene and sanitation standards;
- 5 standards and rules for safe operation of facilities with a higher level of hazard;
- 6 rules for control and acceptance of the construction of land-surface facilities and foundations of buildings and facilities, building constructions, protection and insulation coatings, installation systems and installations in buildings, industrial, hydro-technical and transport facilities.

Article 10

(1) The requirement concerning the quality of input materials for the construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, as well as the manner of their determination and proving shall be determined with a quality project representing an inseparable part of the project for the respective facility or installation.

(2) The quality project shall contain

- 1 requirements for specifications of the input materials and goods for the construction in relation to the safety requirements, including environmental protection;
- 2 system for management, monitoring and control of quality during construction and operation of the facility or the installation, which defines:
 - a) scope and responsibility during the quality control;
 - b) manner and methods for establishing of the quality of input material and goods during their production or extraction and in the process of their input in construction

in conformity with the Regulation on the Assessment of the Compliance of Products with the Safety Requirements, adopted with Decree 226 of the Council of Ministers dated 1997 (State Gazette, issue 43/1997), the relevant regulatory documents concerning construction standards and rules, and the standardisation documents;

- c) type and scope of the tests and inspections during the quality control;
- d) documenting of the performed measures for quality control, including the test and inspection results.

Article 11

(1) The projects for domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be agreed and approved in compliance with the conditions and procedures of Chapter Five of the Rules on the Implementation of the Territorial and Urban Development Act, and the construction permits shall be in compliance with the conditions and the procedures of Chapter Six of the same Rules.

(2) A pre-requisite for the approval of projects and issuance of permits for construction of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be the presence of a permit issued under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA.

Article 12

The acceptance and commissioning of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be in compliance with the conditions and procedures of Regulation No.6 on State Acceptance and Permitting of Use of Constructions in the Republic of Bulgaria (SG 28/1993; amended SG 73/1993).

Chapter Three

REQUIREMENTS TOWARDS THE DECISIONS CONCERNING THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS DESIGN

Section I

Requirements for the Domestic waste Incinerators

Article 13

(1) The domestic waste incinerators shall be designed in conformity with the requirements set out in Annex 1.

(2) The designs for the installations for thermal disposal of domestic waste shall provide for monitoring (measurements, analyses etc.) of the emissions from the emitting devices.

(3) The installations for thermal disposal of domestic waste shall ensure:

- 1 organised emitting of flue gases into the atmosphere;
- 2 protection of the soil against pollution in observation of the requirements of Regulation No.3 on Admissible Contents of Harmful Substances in the Soil (SG 36/1979; amended 5/1996);
- 3 protection of the geological foundation in conformity with the requirements of Regulation No.1 on Geological Protection Activities (SG, 12/1994), Regulation No.1 on Foundation Designing (Bulgarian Building Association, issue 10/1996) and the Norms on Designing of Buildings and Facilities in Seismic Areas (Committee on Territorial and Urban Development, 1987; amended SG issue 6/1989);

4 protection of surface and ground water in observation of Regulation No.7 on Indices and Norms for Running Surface Water Quality Determination (SG issue 96/1986), Regulation No.8 on Indices and Norms for Coastal Sea Water Quality Determination (SG issue 2/1987), Regulation No.6 on Discharging into the Earth Bowels of Waste Water Containing Harmful Substances (SG issue 87/1981) and Regulation No.2 on Sanitary Protection Belts Around Drinking Water Supply Sources (SG issue 68/1989).

Article 14

(1) The facilities and installations for acceptance and pre-treatment of domestic waste for incineration (automatic scales; facilities for unloading, separation, transferring and feeding of waste for incineration, respectively for pyrolysis), as well as the facilities and installations for additional treatment of the incineration residues (slag cooling; sorting, including separation, grinding, pressing, briquetting or packing; treatment of the thermal disposal waste water etc.), shall be designed in compliance with Article 20.

(2) To provide healthy and safe working conditions and guarding of the site, the utility buildings, rooms and facilities for the staff shall meet the following requirements:

1 utility buildings and rooms - the requirements set out in the Design Norms for Administrative Buildings (published by the Bulgarian Building Association, issue 8/1991; amended issues 3-4/1984, issues 3-4/1985 and issue 6/1986) as well as the Design Norms for Utility Buildings and Rooms in Industrial Enterprises (Bulgarian Building Association, issue 7/1982);

2 fence and the check-point - the requirements set out in Regulation No.7 on Systems for Physical Protection of Construction Sites (supplemented SG issue 70/1998; amended issue 82/1998).

Section II

Requirements for the Composting Facilities and Installations

Article 15

(1) The composting facilities and installations are designed for domestic waste disposal by way of biological degradation thereof through immobilisation, mineralisation, oxidation, reduction, transformation into soluble forms, transformation into volatile forms or binding thereof, absorption of organic substances etc. until obtaining of compost.

(2) The composting method shall be determined depending on:

1 waste composition including the morphological composition, whether susceptible to biochemical degradation or not, pH of the media, the carbon/nitrogen ratio, presence of toxic compounds, activity and type of micro-organisms, capability of degrading specific substances, availability of biogenic elements and water content;

2 capabilities of the individual facilities and installations to create suitable environment for composting of waste as determined by type and composition, i.e. temperature of environment, aeration intensity, composting process implementation, process duration, as well as the specific environmental protection requirements.

Article 16

The disposal of domestic waste through composting is provided for as a complex facility on a separate site including:

- 1 main composting facilities and installations, including:
 - a) on-site composting facilities with or without waste pre-treatment;
 - b) static, dynamic and intermediary type of biochambers;
 - c) installations for composting through briquetting etc.;
- 2 auxiliary facilities and installations, including for:
 - b) pre-treatment of waste - installations for crushing, separation, transferring, screening etc.;
 - c) air supply for acceleration of the biochemical reactions;
 - d) storing, separating, transferring etc. of the received compost;
- 3 utility buildings and facilities, including administrative and utility rooms for staff, on-site utility networks, garages, parking lots etc.

Article 17

The main composting facility or installation and the related service and auxiliary buildings, facilities and installations shall be determined depending on the type, composition and quantity of waste, the expected utilization of compost and the environment protection requirements for any individual facility or installation.

Article 18

To ensure reliable operation and environmental protection concerning the facilities and installations used for domestic waste composting, the following shall be required:

- 1 construction of on-site composting facilities shall ensure:
 - a) permanent monitoring and adjustment of temperature, humidity and physical-chemical properties of waste;
 - b) air circulation in the waste bulk;
 - c) protection against pollution of the geological base, the water and the atmospheric air;
- 2 the composting biochambers shall meet the following additional requirements:
 - b) protection against noise in conformity with the requirements of the Sanitary Norms for Production Noise No 0-64 (SG issue 23/1971);
 - c) protection against vibrations in conformity with the requirements of the Sanitary Norms for Production Vibration No 0-45 (SG issue 23/1971) and the Norms for Designing of Foundations Subjected to Dynamic Loads from Machines (publication of Bulgarian Building Association, issues 2 and 4 dated 1986; amended issue 7/1986);
- 3 the staff utility buildings, rooms and facilities shall ensure safe and healthy working conditions and protection of the environmental components in observation of the established requirements of the regulatory documents specified in Article 14, paragraph 2.

Section III

Domestic waste Pre-Treatment Facilities and Installations

Article 19

(1) Domestic waste pre-treatment (separation, packing, baling etc.) facilities and installations shall be provided for as:

1 auxiliary facilities and installations for the main methods of disposal such as landfilling, incineration and composting;

2 individual domestic waste treatment facilities.

(2) Provided as service installations for the main domestic waste disposal methods may also be installations for briquetting, baling or packing of municipal solid waste.

Article 20

(1) The waste pre-treatment facilities and installations (screening devices, vibrating screens, crushing and separating installations including crushers, mills, magnetic, ballistic and other separators, presses, flus gas treatment filters, transfer facilities, briquetting, baling, packing installations etc.) shall ensure environmental protection at a level of reliability not lower than that of the main domestic waste disposal facility.

(2) The facilities which emit harmful radiation (electromagnetic separators, high-frequency generators etc.) shall be secured as per the Sanitary Norms for Maximum Allowable Intensity of Radio Frequency and Electromagnetic Fields No 0-4 (SG issue 23/1971), Regulation No.3 on Sanitary Rules and Requirements to the High-Frequency Industrial Facilities (Generators) (SG issue 64/1977) and Regulation No.9 on Admissible Electromagnetic Field Levels in Populated Areas and Determination of the Hygienic-Protection Areas Around Emitting Facilities (published with the methodical guidance by the Scientific Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases at the Medical Academy, Official Bulletin issue 2/1991).

Chapter Four

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS

Article 21

The domestic waste disposal facilities and installations and the individual construction and assembly works shall be carried out in a manner ensuring the compliance of construction works and elements thereof with the safety requirements, including:

- 1 protection of human health and life;
- 2 protection of the environment;
- 3 ensuring of safety of building constructions and safe operation of facilities with a higher level of danger;
- 4 ensuring of fire safety.

Article 22

The construction of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be carried out in:

1 observation of the technical and regulatory provisions on the control and acceptance of construction works, including:

a) the Rules on Acceptance of the Ground Base and Foundations (Bulgarian Construction Association, issue 6/1985), the Rules on Acceptance of Ground Works and Ground Facilities (Bulgarian Construction Association, issue 6/1988) and the Rules on the Implementation and Acceptance of Construction and Assembly Works -

Section "Special Industrial Foundations" (Bulgarian Construction Association, issues 7-8/1968) - concerning the foundations of mills, separators, crushing installations and other vibration emitting machines;

b) the technical regulatory instruments on control and acceptance of building constructions;

c) the technical regulatory instruments for control and acceptance of:

- internal water supply and sewer installations;
- external water supply networks and waste water treatment facilities;
- electrical assembly work;
- assembly work for technological machines, facilities and pipelines;

d) Rules on the Implementation and Acceptance of Construction and Assembly Works - Section "Road and Streets" (Bulgarian Construction Association, issue 3/1978);

e) The Rules on the Acceptance of Furnace Construction Works for Heating Facilities (Bulgarian Construction Association, issue 9/1968);

2 Carrying out of individual construction and assembly works as provided for in the approved designs;

3 Carrying out of control on the compliance of construction input materials and goods with the safety requirements under Article 10;

4 Carrying out of the necessary single and complex tests of individual construction and assembly works, machines, facilities and installations in the presence of the relevant competent authorities, including the environment protection authorities;

5 Carrying out of independent construction supervision following the conditions and procedures under Article 42 of the Territorial and Urban Development Act, and technical supervision during the implementation of facilities with a higher level of hazard under Order No A-57 dated 16.03.1994 of the Chairman of the Committee on Standardisation and Metrology on the Determination of Nomenclatures of Machines, Systems and Installations (SG, issue 29/1994);

6 Carrying out of monitoring and control by the operator during the construction of facilities or installations according to the design.

Article 23

(1) The operation of domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, including their supply with electric and other energy and their connection to the respective water supply and sewer system shall be allowed on the basis of a building use permit issued following the conditions and procedures of Regulation No.6 on State Acceptance and Permitting of Use of Buildings in the Republic of Bulgaria (SG, issue 28/1993, amended issue 73/1993)

(2) Attached to the obligatory documents for state acceptance shall be the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA and the results from the monitoring during the construction work as prescribed by the design.

(3) A member of the State Acceptance Panel for the acceptance of domestic waste disposal facilities shall be the authority which has issued the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA or a person authorised by it, who shall submit a written statement on the compliance with the permit conditions.

Chapter Five
**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE DOMESTIC WASTE
DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS**

Section I
General Requirements

Article 24

The basis for permitting of the domestic waste disposal activities by the municipality shall be the building use permits issued by the State Acceptance Panel, following an inspection by the competent authorities on the compliance with the conditions provided for in the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA.

Article 25

(1) During the operation of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, the following shall be controlled:

- 1 type and composition of waste entering for disposal;
- 2 observation of the disposal technology;
- 3 condition of the technological equipment and the reliability of building constructions and facilities;
- 4 the emission of harmful substances in the air, surface and ground water; pollution of soils and impact on other environmental components in accordance with the provisions of the waste activities management programme and as prescribed by the competent authorities.

(2) The control of domestic waste disposal activities shall comply with the requirements set forth in Annex No. 2.

Section II
Fire Precautions

Article 26

During the operation of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations, fire precautions shall be provided in compliance with the requirements of Regulation No.2 on Construction and Technical Standards for Fire Precaution (published along with FCTS and their amendments, in an official publication of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Territorial Development and Construction, dated 1994), and:

- 1 the performed construction and assembly works and the building works in general shall be constructed in compliance with the general FCTS requirements, while the special FCTS shall be observed in respect of the facilities and installations for storage or for technological processes with flammable or combustible materials, liquids and gases;
- 2 during the operation of the facilities and installations, the necessary fire-precaution equipment and devices shall be provided in compliance with the special FCTS requirements;
- 3 where necessary, according to the specific fire-precaution measures and the size of the domestic waste disposal facility as per the FCTS requirements, the installation operator shall ensure a fire precaution unit and the necessary buildings, rooms and facilities, roads, fire-fighting tanks and water containers, etc.

Section III

Ensuring of Safe and Healthy Working Conditions

Article 27

The organisation and carrying out of the working activities during the operation of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall comply with the requirements of Regulation No.6 on General Requirements and Responsibilities for Ensuring of Work Safety (SG, issue 75/1996), Regulation No.4 on Labour Safety and Fire Precaution Signs and Signals (SG, issue 77/1995), the regulatory instruments for labour safety for various activities, types of work and working equipment related to the domestic waste disposal activities, and the regulatory instruments for occupational hygiene, fire-precautions and safe operation.

Article 28

The employers and the persons in charge and/or managing the work processes shall provide and approve instructions on safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety for the individual work places for domestic waste disposal in compliance with the labour safety requirements approved in the regulatory instruments, standardisation documents and work equipment certificates.

Article 29

The instructions on labour safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety shall be made with the following scope and contents:

- 1 the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the persons who are in charge of or manage the work processes;
- 2 the required capacity or qualification of the production staff;
- 3 the work safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety requirements prior to commissioning, during the operation and during interruptions, termination and completion of the work;
- 4 the work safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety requirement that must be met by the utilised construction machines and other working equipment;
- 5 the necessary personal protection equipment which shall be used;
- 6 other requirements being necessary because of the specific working conditions;
- 7 the conditions for forced and emergency termination of work, emergency prevention and elimination measures, rendering of pre-medical aid during accidents, etc.;
- 8 the locations for placing of work safety and fire precaution signs, the description of the signals made by hand and the verbal messages issued during work with cranes and hoisting equipment.

Article 30

The managers shall provide in the enterprises under their governance complex safety and healthy working conditions for all employees.

Article 31

(1) Labour contracts can be signed only with persons meeting the requirements of the Labour Code. Where it is required that the persons should have legal capacity or

the necessary qualification for the work or work place, they must hold the necessary document.

(2) It shall be prohibited to admit to work persons who:

- 1 are not appointed in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 1;
- 2 are not adequately instructed and trained in labour safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety;
- 3 are not acquainted with the emergency response plan;
- 4 are not equipped or do not use the required working attire, boots, personal protective equipment and safe tools;
- 5 suffer from diseases contradictory to the conditions of work entrusted to them;
- 6 are legally capable or have the necessary qualification but are transferred to a different work place and have not undergone instructions for the conditions of the new work place;
- 7 are in a state of insobriety or are under the influence of other opiates.

Article 32

The persons employed in the domestic waste disposal enterprises shall be instructed on the work safety, occupational hygiene and fire safety rules and shall be subject to medical tests as per Regulation No.3 on Obligatory Preliminary and Periodic Medical Tests (SG 16/1987; amended 65/1991 and 120/1994).

Article 33

The admittance to employment of women workers and officials shall be in compliance with Regulation No.7 on Harmful and Heavy-Duty Works Prohibited for Carrying Out by Women (SG, issue 58/1993).

Article 34

Specialised labour safety authorities shall be established with the domestic waste disposal enterprises in observation of the conditions and procedures of Regulation No.2 on Functions and Objectives of the Specialised Labour Safety Authorities (SG, issue 34/1995).

Article 35

The presence of non-employed persons in the danger zones of the working equipment shall be prohibited.

Article 36

The employer in the domestic waste disposal enterprises shall provide special working attire and personal protective equipment in compliance with Regulation No.11 on Special Attire and Personal Protective Equipment (SG, issue 66/1993).

Article 37

Where more than 50 women are employed in an enterprise, ladies' personal hygiene rooms shall be provided in keeping with Regulation No.11 on Personal Hygiene of Women and for the Relief of Pregnant Women (SG, issue 57/1987).

Section IV

Safe Operation of the Domestic waste Disposal Facilities and Installations

Article 38

The servicing, maintenance and technical supervision of the facilities and installations qualified as higher-hazard level facilities (pressurised vessels, conveyors and hoists, flammable gas installations etc.), shall be carried out in observation of:

- 1 the technical requirements of the rules on servicing, maintenance and technical supervision provided in Annex No 3;
- 2 Regulation No.2 on Construction and Technical Fire Precaution Standards and the legal provisions posing requirements for the servicing, maintenance and technical supervision, the environment and occupational safety concerning issues not settled in Annex No.3.

Article 39

The servicing and maintenance of higher-hazard level facilities for the disposal of domestic waste include:

- 1 technical maintenance;
- 2 on-going and capital repaired;
- 3 emergency and restoration works;
- 4 putting of seasonally operating facilities into or out of use;
- 5 decommissioning (termination of operation) of operational facilities.

Article 40

The higher-hazard level facilities shall be serviced and maintained by their operating facilities (operators) in observation of the rules in Annex No. 3.

Article 41

(1) The technical supervision of the higher-hazard level facilities for the disposal of domestic waste shall, depending on the facility type and size, be carried out by the state technical supervision authorities or by persons authorised for technical supervision of companies.

(2) The installation operator shall keep a register for the technical supervision inspections where the penal writs, permits and prescriptions shall be described.

(3) Where the technical supervision authorities establish threats to the reliability of the installation, they shall prescribe the necessary repair works or changes and the schedule for their implementation. The schedule shall not be longer than six months.

Article 42

The servicing, maintenance, reconstruction and repair of the higher-hazard level facilities shall be performed in observation of documents approved by the technical supervision authorities.

Chapter Six
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING OF THE
STAFF INVOLVED IN THE OPERATION OF THE DOMESTIC WASTE
DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS

Article 43

The staff involved in the operation of the domestic waste disposal facilities and installations shall be subject to compulsory training and qualifying:

- 1 on waste management, including the technology used;
- 2 on labour safety;
- 3 on safe operation and supervision of the higher-hazard level facilities and installations.

Article 44

(1) The staff involved in waste management activities shall be subject to training and periodic increasing of qualifications in conformity with the provisions of the waste management programme.

(2) The training and re-qualifying of the staff under paragraph 1 shall be carried out at the expense of the facility or installation operator.

(3) The training and re-qualifying programme under paragraph 1 shall include:

- 1 waste management;
- 2 organising of the waste disposal activities and measures related to the protection of environmental media in each workplace;
- 3 obligations and responsibilities related to environmental protection;
- 4 actions in extraordinary situations and emergencies.

Article 45

The persons employed in the domestic waste disposal enterprises shall:

1 increase their qualifications in keeping with Regulation No.8 on the Training and Increasing of the Qualification in Labour Safety and Fire Precautions (SG, issue 51/1982);

2 be admitted to work following introductory instruction, and shall be subject to subsequent periodical instruction in conformity with Regulation No.3 on the Instruction of Workers and Officials on Labour Safety, Occupational Hygiene and Fire Safety (SG, issue 44/1996).

Article 46

(1) The persons involved in the designing, assembly, acceptance, servicing and maintaining of the higher-hazard level facilities shall receive preparedness through training and increasing of qualifications on the requirements for the structure, safe and accident-free operation of the higher-hazard level facilities.

(2) The training, qualification and re-qualification study plans shall be approved by the technical supervision authorities and their representatives shall chair the examination panels, while the person in charge of the supervision shall issue certificates to designers, technical construction managers, engineering and technical operations staff and to workers (assembly workers) who carry out the construction, repair and technical maintenance of the higher-hazard level facilities for the disposal of municipal waste.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION

§ 1. Pursuant hereto:

1 "domestic waste", "waste disposal", "recycling of waste", "waste treatment" and "waste landfilling" shall be according to § 1, item 2, item 8, item 9, item 10 and item 11 of the Additional Provisions of the Limitation of the Harmful Impact of Waste upon the Environment Act;

2 "atmospheric air pollution", "harmful substances" and "emissions" shall be according to § 1, items 1, 2 and 8 of the Additional Provisions of the Clean Air Act;

3 "maximum density of development", "maximum intensity of development", "maximum intensity of development expressed in volume" shall be according to Article 9, Article 10 and Article 23, paragraph 3, item 4 of Regulation No 5 on the Territorial and Urban Development Rules and Norms (SG, issue 48/1995; amended, issues 30/1996 and 7/1998);

4 "residue" shall mean any solid or liquid matter (including bottom ash), meeting the definition for "waste" according to § 1, item 1 of the Limitation of the Harmful Impact of Waste on the Environment Act;

5 "operator" shall mean a legal or natural person to whom a waste disposal permit is issued and who is responsible for the management of a waste treatment site and for the management of waste activities during the period of operation and after the closure of the site;

6 "domestic waste incineration (thermal disposal) installation" shall be any technical facility designed for the treatment of domestic waste by means of incineration, pyrolysis etc., with or without recovery (recuperation) of the heat resulting from the incineration, irrespective of their location (within the country or at sea), except for the installations specially designed for the incineration of waste water treatment plant sludge, hazardous, industrial and hospital waste, except for the cases where the latter are capable of being incinerated with domestic waste. The definition applies to the whole territory on which the incinerator is located, including its waste, fuel and atmospheric air feeding systems, and the devices and systems for process control, continuous recording (registering) and monitoring of the incineration process parameters;

7 "nominal capacity" shall mean the sum of the capacities (in respect of the incinerated waste quantities) of the individual furnaces comprising the incinerator, according to the operator tested and confirmed design data with obligatory recording, in particular, of the heat producing capacity of the wastes expressed as quantity of waste incinerated per one hour.

TRANSITIVE AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

§ 2. This Regulation is issued pursuant to Article 15 of the Limitation of the Harmful Impact of Waste on the Environment Act.

§ 3. This Regulation shall revoke the Solid Domestic waste Landfill Design Standards (SG, issue 40/1993), the Temporary Sanitary and Technical Norms and Rules No 0-44 on the Treatment of Solid Waste in the Populated Areas (SG, issue 55/1973), the Instruction on Designing and Operation of Storage Facilities for Controlled Disposal of Domestic Waste (published in a publication of the Committee for Territorial and Urban Development, 1989), the Instruction on Separate Collection and Transportation of Domestic waste from the Populated Areas (published in a

REGULATION No. 11 ON THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES
AND INSTALLATIONS

publication of the Committee for Territorial and Urban Development, 1989) and the Methodical Guidance on the Planning and Organisation for the Collection and Transportation of Domestic Waste from the Populated Areas (published in a publication of the Committee for Territorial and Urban Development, 1989).

§ 4. Instructions on the enforcement of the Regulation shall be issued by the Minister of Regional Development and Public Works, in agreement with the Minister of Environment and Water and the Minister of Health Care.

**For the Minister of Regional Development
and Public Works:**

E. Chachev

Minister of Environment and Water:

E. Maneva

Minister of Healthcare:

P. Boyadzhiev

Annex No 1
to Article 1, paragraph 1, item 1 and
Article 13, paragraph 1

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL
INSTALLATIONS**

I. General Requirements

1. When designing, building, equipping and operating domestic waste incinerator installations, the installation designer and the operator shall observe the requirements of this Annex No 1.

II. Admissible Harmful Substance Levels in the Atmospheric Air

2. The harmful substance concentrations released in the flue gases shall not exceed the following admissible emission levels (concentrations in the flue gases):
 - 2.1. The average daily levels determined as 24 hour values in Table 1:

Table 1		
No.	Harmful substances	Admissible emission levels
1.	Particulate matter (total dust)	10 mg/m ³
2.	Gaseous or vapour organic compounds expressed as total organic carbon	10 mg/m ³
3.	Gaseous chlorine compounds expressed as hydrogen chloride	10 mg/m ³
4.	Gaseous fluorine compounds expressed as hydrogen fluoride	1 mg/m ³
5.	Sulphur trioxide and sulphur dioxide expressed as sulphur dioxide	50 mg/m ³
6.	Nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide	0,2 mg/m ³
7.	Nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide - for domestic waste incinerators with a nominal capacity of less than 3 t/h.	0,4 g/m ³

- 2.2. The half-hour values determined as 30-minute average values, in Table 2:

Table 2		
No	Harmful substances	Admissible emission
1.	Particulate matter (total dust)	30 mg/m ³
2.	Gaseous or vapour organic compounds expressed as total organic carbon	20 mg/m ³
3.	Gaseous chlorine compounds expressed as hydrogen chloride	60 mg/m ³
4.	Gaseous fluorine compounds expressed as hydrogen fluoride	4 mg/m ³
5.	Sulphur trioxide and sulphur dioxide expressed as sulphur dioxide	0,2 mg/m ³
6.	Nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide	0,4 g/m ³

2.3. The average values for a sampling period between 30 minutes and 8 hours for the admissible emission levels for the gaseous and vapour emissions of heavy metals and their compounds, in Table 3:

Table 3

No	Harmful substances	Admissible emission
1.	Cadmium and its compounds determined as cadmium	Total
2.	Thallium and its compounds determined as thallium	0,05 mg/m ³
3.	Mercury and its compounds determined as mercury	0,05 mg/m ³
4.	Antimony and its compounds determined as antimony	Total 0,5 mg/m ³
5.	Arsenic and its compounds determined as arsenic	
6.	Lead and its compounds determined as lead	
7.	Chromium and its compounds determined as chromium	
8.	Cobalt and its compounds determined as cobalt	
9.	Copper and its compounds determined as copper	
10.	Manganese and its compounds determined as manganese	
11.	Nickel and its compounds determined as nickel	
12.	Vanadium and its compounds determined as vanadium	Total 0,5 mg/m ³
13.	Tin and its compounds determined as tin	

2.4. The concentration of dioxins and furans in the flue gases from the domestic waste incinerators determined as an average value for a 6 to 8 hour sampling period may not exceed 0.1 nanograms/m³ under the following conditions:

2.4.1. The total concentration of individual dioxins and furans in the flue gasses is determined as the sum of the individual concentrations of the dioxins and furans shown in Table 4 multiplied by the relevant toxic equivalence coefficient (TEC).

Table 4

Individual dioxins and furans		
Toxic Equivalence		
Coefficient		
2, 3, 7, 8	Tetrachlordibenzodioxin (TCDD)	1
1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Pentachlordibenzodioxin (PeCDD)	0,5
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1
1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9	Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0,1

REGULATION No. 11 ON THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES
AND INSTALLATIONS

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	Heptachlordibenzodioxin (HpCDD)	0,01
	Octachlordibenzodioxin (OCDD)	0,001
2, 3, 7, 8	Tetrachlordibenzofuran (TCDF)	0,1
2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Pentachlordibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,5
1, 2, 3, 7, 8	Pentachlordibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0,05
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9	Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,1
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0,01
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	Octachlordibenzofuran (OCDF)	0,01
	Octachlordibenzofuran (OCDF)	0,001

2.5. The admissible emission levels for carbon oxide in the flue gases shall, except for the periods of starting and stopping of the installation, be as follows:

2.5.1. average daily value - 50 mg/m³.

2.5.2. admissible emission level - 100 mg/m³, determined as an average value for a 30 minute period.

2.5.3. admissible emission level - 150 mg/m³, determined as an average value for a 10 minute period.

III. Technical Requirements

3. The mass of organic substances contained in the slag and ash formed during the incineration, expressed as total organic carbon may not exceed 3% of the dry weight (mass) of the wastes incinerated during the respective period.

4. Where the requirement under item 3 may not be reached, the designer shall make provisions for, and the operator shall apply, suitable waste pre-treatment measures (crushing, pulverising, mixing etc.).

5. After the last injection into the combustion chamber of air needed for the incineration process, the temperature of the homogenous gas mixture resulting from the mixing of injected air with the gases from the incineration process shall reach a controllable temperature of no less than 850°C.

5.1. The duration of the stay of the homogenous gas mixture, and under the most unfavourable conditions for the process at a temperature of no less than 850°C, measured near the inner wall of the combustion chamber, should not be less than 2 seconds at an oxygen contents of not less than 6% by volume.

6. Where liquid waste is incinerated, the minimum oxygen content under item 5 shall be 3%.

7. The installations shall be equipped with auxiliary (emergency) burners automatically energised in the case of difficult maintenance of the incineration gases temperature above 850°C. The auxiliary burners shall be used also during the starting up and stopping of the installations to guarantee the maintenance of a minimum temperature of 850°C during the whole period of operation when incompletely incinerated wastes present in the combustion chamber.

8. During installations starting up and stopping, in the cases when the temperature of the incineration generated gases decreases below the minimum temperature of 850°C, or in the cases when the quoted temperature has not been reached, then the

auxiliary burners shall be fueled by industrial diesel oil, liquefied gases or natural gas or low sulphur content masout.

9. The installations shall be equipped with automatic waste charging cut-offs activated in the following cases:

9.1. During commissioning when the maximum temperature of 850°C is not reached.

9.2. When the requirements for maintenance of a minimum temperature of 850°C has not been met.

9.3. The measurement results indicate exceeding of the admissible emission levels under item 2 in result of disturbances or damage of the flue gasses cleaning systems.

10. The domestic waste incinerator exhaust gases are discharged in the atmospheric air in a controlled manner via a stack (or a set number of stacks) in compliance with the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Clean Air Act.

11. The designer is obliged to envisage, and the operator shall undertake adequate measures ensuring the application of the available high-efficiency methods for limitation of dioxin and furan emissions.

12. The designer is obliged to envisage, and the operator shall undertake adequate measures to recover to the maximum possible extent the energy generated in the incineration process.

IV. Monitoring and Control of Emissions in the Atmospheric Air

13. The installations shall be equipped with the adequate number of sampling points necessary to ensure the measurements under Section V under the conditions and the procedures of the Clean Air Act and in compliance with the effective Bulgarian provisions

13.1. The sampling points shall be suitably sized and easily accessible in order to be performed the necessarily measurements

13.2. The sampling point location shall ensure the adequate measurement and determination of the emissions of harmful substances and the representativeness of the obtained results.

14. The installation, calibration and obligatory metrological control of the measurement devices (measurement facilities) used for the measurements under Section V shall be carried out in observation of the conditions and the procedures of the Measurements Act and the Clean Air Act.

14.1. The installation operator shall ensure the carrying out of annual periodic inspections and calibration of the measurement devices used for automatic emission measurement under item 17, in observation of the conditions and procedures of the Clean Air Act.

15. Within one month following each starting up, reconstructing or modifying of the installation, the operator shall submit to the competent authority under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA the certificate (certificates) for the proper installation, calibration and inspection of the measuring devices used for the measurements under item 17, issued by a laboratory accredited under the conditions and procedures of the Measurements Act.

V. Obligatory Measurements

16. During the operation, the domestic waste incinerator operator shall provide for the obligatory measurements under items 17-20.

17. Automatic (continuous) measurements:

17.1. automatic (continuous) measurement, determination and registration of the emissions of carbon oxide, particulate matter, total carbohydrates, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluorine, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the flue gases from the installation.

17.2. automatic (continuous) measurement, determination and registration of the following operational parameters needed for the adequate determination of the emissions from the installation: temperature, pressure and water vapour contents in the flue gases from the installation, as well as their flow-rate by volume;

17.3. the minimum temperature under item 5;

17.4. the concentration of oxygen in the waste gases from the installation in % by volume.

18. By virtue of the permits for construction of domestic waste incinerators issued in observation of the conditions and procedures under Article 37 of the LHIWEA the competent authorities on environment and water may require from the installation operator to provide for the carrying out of automatic (continuous) measurement, determination and registration of the emissions of harmful substances under items 2.3 and 2.4 upon the condition that the relevant measurement devices and methods are available.

19. Periodic measurements for the determination of the emissions of harmful substances under items 2.3 and 2.4 shall be carried out at least twice within one calendar year in observation of the conditions and procedures of the Clean Air Act.

19.1. During the first 12 months following each commissioning, reconstruction or modification of the installation, the operator shall provide for the carrying out (once every quarter) of periodic measurements of the emissions of harmful substances under items 2.3 and 2.4 by a laboratory accredited in observation of the conditions and procedures of the Measurements Act.

20. During each commissioning, reconstruction or modification of the domestic waste incinerator, at least one measurement shall be carried out, including when the most unfavourable conditions for the incineration process are recorded, in order to establish:

a) the reaching and maintenance of the minimum temperature of (850°C) and the duration (2 sec.) under item 5.;

b) of the concentration of oxygen in the flue gases.

20.1. The measurement results shall be submitted to the competent authorities under Article 37 of the LHIWEA within one month as of completion thereof.

21. The permits issued under Article 37 of the LHIWEA allow the following exceptions under item 16 upon condition that, according to the opinion of the competent authorities, a reliable protection of human health and environment is provided for:

21.1. in the cases where the installation comprises special hydrogen chloride emission limiting stages and facilities, and where the operator can prove the compliance with the relevant admissible emission levels under item 2, the requirement for automatic hydrogen fluoride emission measurement may not apply if the latter are subject to periodic measurements as per item 19;

21.2. the automatic measurement and determination of water vapour contents in the flue gases from the installation may not be performed where the flue gases are dried prior to being subjected to analysis;

21.3. in the cases where the operator can prove that in all conditions the emissions of hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride, total hydrocarbons and sulphur dioxide do not exceed the admissible emission levels under item 2, the automatic measurements for the relevant harmful substances may be replaced with periodic measurements.

22. The results from the automatic (continuous), periodic and control measurements shall be adjusted for the following conditions:

22.1. temperature 273°K, pressure 101,3 kPa, 11% by volume of oxygen and dry gas;

22.2. temperature 273°K, pressure 101,3 kPa, 3% by volume of oxygen and dry gas - in the cases of incineration of liquid waste;

22.3. upon incineration of domestic waste in an oxygen enriched environment - for oxygen content determined with the permits issued under Article 37, par.2 of the LHIWEA, in observation of the specific conditions, typical for each specific case.

23. The admissible emission levels are not exceeded in the following conditions:

23.1. neither of the registered (measured and determined) average daily concentrations of the respective harmful substances exceeds the admissible emission levels under items 2.1 and 2.5.1;

23.2. neither of the registered (measured and determined) 30-minute average concentrations of the respective harmful substances exceeds the admissible emission levels under item 2.2;

23.3. neither of the registered (measured and determined) values, averaged for the respective sampling periods, exceeds the admissible emission levels under items 2.3 and 2.4;

23.4. neither of the registered (measured and determined) 30-minute average carbon oxide concentration values within a randomly chosen 24 hour period exceeds the admissible emission levels under item 2.5.2;

23.5. at least 95 % of the registered (measured and determined) 10-minute average carbon oxide concentrations do not exceed the admissible emission level indicated under item 2.5.3;

24. The methods used for sampling, measuring and analysis of the concentrations of the relevant harmful substances in the flue gases under item 2, as well as these, used for metrological control of the automatic measurement systems and devices (facilities) shall be determined in observation of the conditions and procedures of the Clean Air Act and shall be defined by means of standardisation documents or of methods approved by the Minister of Environment and Water.

24.1. The sampling, measurement and analysis of concentrations of dioxins and furans in the flue gases from the domestic waste incinerators shall be carried out according to the Bulgarian State Standards which are identical to the relevant European EN Standards.

24.2. The installation operator shall provide for the carrying out of all necessary (as per the preceding items) measurements and determinations according to the standardising documents or methods which are analogous of the respective ISO or CEN standards, where existing, the latter having priority.

25. Upon determination of the emissions of the respective harmful substances, the values of the 95% confidence intervals shall not exceed the following per cent values of the average daily admissible emission levels:

- carbon oxide - 10 %;
- sulphur dioxide - 20 %;
- total particulate matter - 40 %;
- nitrogen oxide - 20 %;
- total hydrocarbons - 30 %;
- hydrogen chloride - 40 %.

26. The control measurements of the concentrations of harmful substances in the flue gases and the inspections of the combustion process parameters shall be carried out by the competent authorities with a view to the inspection of the compliance with the admissible emission levels under item 2 and the technical requirements under item 5 under the conditions and procedures of the Clean Air Act.

VI. Processing, Evaluation and Presentation of the Measurement Results

27. All measurement results shall be recorded, processed and presented to the competent environment and water authorities in a manner allowing for their checking and compliance with the requirements hereof.

28. The domestic waste incinerator operator shall assess the results of the measurements carried out during the relevant calendar year under item 16 in his annual report prepared under the conditions and procedures of the Clean Water Act.

28.1 The operator shall, not later than 1 April of the subsequent year, submit the annual report to the competent authority which had issued the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA.

28.2. The operator shall keep the measurement results under item 16 for five years as of the measurement date.

VII. Obligations and Responsibilities of the Domestic Waste Incinerator Operators

29. The operator bears responsibility in the event of breach of the admissible emission levels for harmful substances in the atmospheric air and water.

30. Where the measurements show exceedance of the admissible emission levels under item 2, the operator shall notify immediately the competent authority which had issued the permit under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA and shall undertake without delay the necessary measures to bring the installation in compliance with the relevant emission standards.

30.1 Where the timely bringing of the installation into compliance with the admissible emission levels under item 2 is technically impossible, the operator shall undertake immediately the necessary measures to terminate its feeding with waste and its decommissioning in the shortest possible time while observing the requirements under items 9.2 and 9.3. In no circumstances, the period of stopping operation shall be longer than 8 hours.

30.2 Following the elimination of the causes, the competent authorities under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA shall allow the operator to resume the operation of the installation.

31. In the event of an emergency, the operator shall restrict or cancel the operation of the installation in the shortest possible time until restoration of its normal operation in observation of the requirements under items 9.2. and 9.3. Under no circumstances, the period of stopping operation or bringing the installation in compliance with the admissible emission standards, shall be longer than 8 hours.

32. Under no circumstances, the duration of the periods of operation of the domestic waste incinerators during which the admissible emission levels under item 2 are exceeded or can be exceeded due to obligatory technical interruptions, operational irregularities and damages to flue gas cleaning systems and the measurement devices, shall be longer than 8 hours.

33. Under no circumstances shall the total duration of the periods under items 30.1, 31 and 32 exceed 96 hours within one calendar year.

34. In each of the cases under items 30.1, 31 and 32 the following requirements shall be complied with:

34.1 the particulate matter concentration (total dust) in the flue gases emitted from the installation into the atmospheric air, determined as a 30-minute average value shall not exceed the admissible emission level of 150 mg/m³;

34.2 no exceedance of the admissible emission levels for total hydrocarbons under item 2.2. shall be allowed;

34.3 the requirements under item 5 shall not be violated.

VIII. Access to Information

35. The operators of domestic waste incinerators shall ensure public access to the permits under Article 37, paragraph 2 of the LHIWEA, to the applications for the issuance thereof and to the annual reports under item 28 under the conditions and procedures of the Environment Protection Act and LHIWEA.

IX. Water Protection

36. The domestic waste incinerators shall discharge waste water following permit of the competent authority on environment and water, issued in observation of the conditions and procedures of the Water Act or by the relevant enterprises operating the sewer systems where the waste water are discharged into the sewer systems of settlements .

36.1 The waste Water discharged from the waste incinerator shall meet the requirements of:

a) Regulation No.7 on the Indicators and Standards for the Determination of the Quality of Running Surface Water (SG, 96/1986);

b) Regulation No. 8 on the Indicators and Standards for the Determination of the Quality of Coastal Marine Water (SG, 2/1987);

c) Regulation No.2 on the Standards Concerning the Admissible Content of Harmful Substances in the Waste Water Discharged into the Sewer Systems of Settlements (SG issue 72/1978);

d) Regulation No.6 on the Discharging into the Bowels of the Earth of Harmful Substance Containing Waste Water (SG issue 87/1981).

36.2 The mass of heavy metals, dioxins and furans discharged with the waste Water shall not exceed that of the same substances emitted into the atmospheric air for the same quantity of disposed municipal waste.

37. The domestic waste incinerators, including the storage sites of incoming waste and combustion residues shall be designed and operated in a manner not allowing pollution of soil or ground Water in excess of the effective admissible levels for harmful substance contents.

38. The surface water (precipitation runoff, water spills, fire-fighting water etc.) shall be discharged in an organised manner on the territory of the domestic waste incinerator and shall be discharged into the waste water intake body.

39. Where necessary, the waste water from the waste incinerators and their territory shall be treated prior to their discharge into the respective water intakes.

X. Residue

40. The domestic waste incinerator residues shall be stored separately until their recycling or landfilling. Where necessary, the necessary preliminary treatment shall be carried out prior to the recycling or landfilling.

40.1 The temporary storage and transporting of dry powdered waste from the installations (boiler ash and dry waste from exhaust gas scrubbing) shall be performed in closed vessels (containers).

40.2 The design of the installation shall provide for recovery to the highest possible extent of the heat emitted from the domestic waste incineration process.

40.3 The recycling and disposal methods and processes, including landfilling of the waste residues, shall be carried out following the determination of their physical and chemical characteristics as well as the threat of possible environmental pollution with the emitted waste. The tests for the determination of the physical and chemical characteristics shall comprise also analyses of the soluble components and of the heavy metal content in the residues.

Annex No. 2
to Article 7, paragraph 7 and
Article 25, paragraph 2
CONTROL OF THE DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

I. General Requirements

1. The control of the domestic waste disposal activities involves:
 - a) control on the management of waste performed by the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water according to Article 58 of the LHIWEA;
 - b) control on the management of waste performed by the mayors of the municipalities, according to Article 57 of the LHIWEA;
 - c) intra-company control performed by the domestic waste disposal facility and installation operators in accordance with the requirements hereof.

II. Incoming Control of the Domestic waste Upon their Submission for Disposal

2. The incoming control of the domestic waste prior to their disposal shall be carried out at the check point on the territory of the disposal facility or installation and, where necessary, a laboratory shall be provided for sampling for testing of the properties and determining the composition of the waste. The control criteria shall be fixed depending on the type, specifics and the disposal technology applied in the facility.

3. Responsible for the incoming control of the domestic waste prior to their disposal shall be the facility or installation operator.

4. The incoming control of waste shall involve:
 - a) inspection of the carrier accompanying documents;
 - b) measuring the incoming waste quantities on automatic weightbridge;
 - c) visual control of the waste;
 - d) periodic random sampling for analysis of the incoming waste;
 - e) keeping of a record book "Waste register", certified by the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water;
 - f) preparation of an annual report on the submitted waste.

4.1 The operator shall issue a written document for each delivery of waste accepted in the site.

III. Control of the Domestic Waste Disposal Technology

5. An operational plan shall be drawn up for the domestic waste disposal technology.

5.1. The disposal shall be performed and controlled in conformity with the safe operation rules and requirements as defined in the operational plan.

6. During the operation of the facilities and installations, control shall be exercised for the following:

- a) type of wastes
- b) observation of the waste disposal technology by means of the monitoring prescribed in the design;
- c) the waste pre-treatment activities prior to the disposal thereof, including large-size waste;
- d) the environmental components parameters as provided for in the self-monitoring system.

Annex No. 3
under Articles 38 and 40
RULES ON THE SERVICING, MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL
SUPERVISION OF THE HIGHER DANGER-LEVEL DOMESTIC WASTE
DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND INSTALLATIONS

I. Rights and Obligations of the Engineering and Technical Staff Operating Higher danger-level Facilities

1. The operating enterprise manager shall:
 - a) control the activity of the enterprise concerning the safety and accident-free operation of the higher danger-level facilities;
 - b) provide for the timely compliance with the prescriptions of the technical supervision authorities;
 - c) provide for the training, instructing and testing of the safe operation knowledge of the engineering and technical staff and the workers;
 - d) approve of annual schedules for the planned repairs of higher danger-level facilities.
2. The engineering and technical staff shall:
 - a) be responsible for the carrying out of training and instruction on safe operation;
 - b) carry out continuous control on the activities of the workers involved in facility operation;
 - c) be responsible for the installations irregularities;
 - d) perform, in the case of threat of emergencies, accidents etc., the activities provided for in the emergency plan;
 - e) check upon the timely compliance with the prescriptions of the technical supervision authorities.
3. The workers shall:
 - a) carry out the activities of operation, maintenance and repair of the higher danger-level facilities which they are trained and instructed for and for which they have certificates;
 - b) use and operate facilities and installations, and machines and equipment in good working status;
 - c) upon discovery malfunctions or of conditions leading to emergency, accident, fire or explosion, perform the activities according to the emergency plan.

II. Rights and Obligations of the Technical Supervision Authorities

4. The company's technical supervision authorities for the higher danger-level domestic waste disposal facilities shall:
 - a) agree on the approval and certifying of designs;
 - b) allow for the changing during the construction of the materials specified in the design, and the changing during the operation of materials, goods, details, units and assemblies related to the safe operation of the facility;
 - c) carry out technical inspections and technical certification by drawing up writs and agree on the use of facilities;
 - d) perform tests, inspections and assessment of the compliance with the technical safety and technical supervision regulatory framework where there are conditions endangering the safe operation of the facilities, and issue prescriptions for the elimination thereof;

- e) approve the training, qualification and requalification plans, chair the examination panels and issue certificates;
- f) register the higher danger-level facilities, and investigate the causes of emergencies and accidents;
- g) stop the construction, assembly and functioning of the facilities for which they perform technical supervision;
- h) draw up and keep record of the files of the higher danger-level facilities and keep them until decommissioning thereof.

5. The technical supervision authorities register the higher danger-level facilities following the completion of construction and assembly works based on a written request of the owner or user, and at the same time:

- a) inspect the compliance with the approved design, the certificates of the installed equipment, the writs and the construction and assembly work protocols and the documents (certificates, declarations etc.) for the quality of input materials, goods, machines and other equipment;
- b) draw up and keep records for each site;
- c) in the event of re-constructions of the facilities or parts thereof, attach to the facility files information on the nature of the reconstruction, the designs and the drawings used, the documents of the quality of the materials and goods used, and the documents and protocols for the tests of the construction and assembly works;
- d) register the facilities within a 10-day period as of the date of receipt of the documents.

6. The technical supervision authorities shall certify the higher danger-level facilities when:

- a) newly installed;
- b) undergone capital repair;
- c) reconstructed or replaced main elements, units and details related to the safe operation;
- d) post-accident restored;
- e) decommissioned for more than 6 months;
- f) inadmissible deformations, wear, corrosion and other defects exist, endangering the safe operation thereof.

6.1 The technical certification shall establish the compliance of the performance, the technical state and the maintenance and safe operation conditions with the requirements hereof, with the safe operation regulations and with the technical safety standardisation documents, as well as with the designs, and the necessary technical tests of the facilities and installations shall be performed during the technical certification.

7. The technical supervision authorities shall perform a complete test (at least twice a year) of the technical state of the individual units, assemblies and safety devices of the higher danger-level facilities.

7.1 With regard to the results from the inspections, the technical supervision authorities shall draw up inspection writs and, where necessary, issue motivated prescriptions for the remedying of operational safety related violations. The prescriptions shall be obligatory in accordance with Article 54 of the Territorial and Urban Development Act.

8. The technical supervision authorities shall carry out periodic inspections, not less than once in two years, of the domestic waste disposal sites where higher danger-level facilities are operated. The inspections shall involve:

REGULATION No. 11 ON THE CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF DOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES
AND INSTALLATIONS

- a) inspection of the condition;
- b) maintenance, servicing and repair;
- c) presence of legally capable managerial, service and maintenance personnel and compliance with the safe operation instructions.

8.1 With regard to the inspection results, protocols shall be drawn up recording the violations of the technical safety requirements and the schedules for their elimination.