MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER
MINISTRY OF REDIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

REGULATION № 7 ON THE REQUIREMENTS TO WHICH THE SITES FOR SITUATION OF WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES SHALL ANSWER from 24.08.2004

Chapter One

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Article 1

This Regulation shall define the requirements to which the sites for situation of waste treatment facilities shall answer, called below as “waste treatment sites”.

Article 2

This Regulation shall be applied to the landfill sites intended for the situation of facilities for treatment of municipal, construction, industrial and hazardous waste through effect of the following activities and operations:

1. waste collection, including:

a) at the source of generation there of;

b) on an individual waste collection and/or separation site.

2. temporary storage of waste, including:

a) in transfer sites and stations;

b) in waste baling, packing or briqueting sites prior before and following the carrying out of the main waste disposal activity.

3. recovery of waste in the meaning of §1, point 17 of the Additional provisions of the Waste Management Act (WMA), including:

a) recycling of waste;

b) other treatment of waste;

4. disposal of waste according to §1, point 8 from the Additional provisions of the Waste Management Act (WMA);

5. waste disposition in according to §1, point 11 from the Additional provisions of the Waste Management Act (WMA);

Article 3

(1) The waste treatment sites are determined with the enforcement of a Detail Structure Plan (DSP), drawn up and endorsed according the terms and conditions of Chapter 7, Part III. from the Territorial Development Act (TDA).

(2) The endorsed DSP according to (1) is a basis for a permission for the corresponding activities on waste treatment that is effected in the following sequence:

1. draw up of an investment offer;
2. estimation of the necessity for a Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or issue of a decision for EIA under the conditions and order of the Regulation, according to Art. 101, (1) from the Environmental Protection Act (EPA).
3. issue of a visa for design;
4. issue of a permission according to Art. 37 from WMA for completion of activities for waste treatment or issue if a complex permission according to Art.117 (1) from Environmental Protection Act (EPA).

(3) The exploitation of landfill sites for waste treatment is allowed on condition that the envisaged equipment does not assume impact, which leads to risk to human health or risk for damage to the environment.

Chapter Two

CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR ALLOCATION OF THE LANDFILL SITES FOR WASTE TREATMENT

Part I

Conditions and procedures for landfill sites determination

Article 4

The determination of new waste treatment sites involves:

1. accomplishment of a study and work out of an assignment for design of DSP;
2. suitable choice of the waste treatment site with the enforcement of DSP;

Article 5

(1) The study according to Art.4, point 1 includes:

1. development of a prognosis for the type and quantity of wastes, determination of the activities and operations for their treatment and determination of the type of equipment for the waste treatment;

2. proving the need for a new waste treatment site for the respective territory (region, municipality, settlement or industrial zone), including proof of the impossibility to carry out the treatment on the existing site;

3. determination of the waste treatment site capacity;

4. determination of the possibilities for transport access with the existing road net;

5. assessment of the topographic features of the area, the soil characteristics, category of land and the climatic conditions – for the waste treatment sites outside the construction boundaries of the populated areas;

6. ascertaining of the purpose and ownership of the land on which the waste treatment site is envisioned, as well as the necessity for a change of its purpose – in cases when the landfill site or a part of it is anticipated/envisaged to be on agricultural land and/or territory from the forest fund.

7. determination of sanitary – hygienic requirements to the waste treatment sites, including determination of the distance from the site facilities for waste treatment to the other sites that are subject to health protection;

8. specification of the sources and possibilities for provision of necessary materials for set up of the equipment for waste treatment, including for supporting dikes, liners and top soil cover - when necessary;

9. analysis and technical – economy validity of the results, obtained from the studies according to points 1-8 and (2) for determination of possible alternative ways and suggestions for their consideration with the preliminary project of DSP.

(2) For the cases when activities or operations for waste treatment require measures for protection of water, soil, earth bowels and/or landscape from damages, except the exploration in accordance with (1), geological, hydrogeological and hydrological explorations are accomplished;

(3) When waste treatment sites according to Art.2, points 1-3 are accessory or serving sub-site on the territory of an industrial enterprise, they are determined to be a part of the territory of the enterprise. In these cases an exploration according to (1), points 1, 3, 4 and 9 is made and the analysis and the technical – economy validity of the results are reported for the whole industrial site, taking into consideration the cumulative and combined impact in a result of all activities accomplished by the enterprise.

Article 6

(1) The procedure for determination of the waste treatment sites includes:

1. work out and agreement of a task for design of DSP under the terms and conditions of Art. 125 from TDA, including:

a) estimation from the competent body of environment and water according to EPA for the necessity of a work out of environment assessment as in case of necessity it is worked out as an independent part of DSP under the terms and conditions of the Regulation on Art. 90 (1) from EPA.

b) elimination of the forests and the lands from the forest fund when change of their purpose according to Chapter One, Part III from the Forests Act (FA) – are for the cases when the waste treatment site or a part of it is envisaged to be on a territory of the forests fund;

2. work out, announcement, publishing and agreement of the preliminary project of DSP of the landfill site(s) for waste treatment under the terms and conditions of Art.128 from TDA, including:

a) issue of a stand-point on the environment assessment of the preliminary project of DSP from the competent body of environment and water under the terms and conditions of the Regulation on Art. 90 (1) from EPA.

b) issue of a decision for approval of the landfill site for waste treatment under the terms and conditions of Chapter Five from the Agricultural Land Protected Act (ALPA) – for cases when the landfill site or a part of it is envisaged to be on agricultural land;

c) agreement on the preliminary project of DSP from the Agency for Government Sanitary Control and the other competent bodies, précised by law;

3. endorsement and enforcement of DSP of the waste treatment site.

(2) In cases of a work out of a complex project for an investment initiative under the terms and conditions of Art. 150 from TDA, determination of a waste treatment site is committed with the issue and come into force of an authorization for equipment construction for waste treatment.

(3) (1), point 1 “a” and point 2 “a” are not applicable for the cases according to (2). Endorsement of the complex project parts for investment initiative and issue of an

authorization for equipment construction for waste treatment is committed after taking a decision EIA not to be done or issue of an EIA decision for endorsement of an investment offer under the terms and conditions of the Regulation on Art.101 (1) from EPA – for the cases when such is required.

Article 7

Change of the land function for the landfill sites for waste treatment with purpose to build up according to Art.6, is committed after:

1. enacting and enforcement of a decision for a change of the agriculture land function under the terms and conditions of Chapter 5 from ALPA – for the cases when the waste treatment site or a part of it is envisaged to be on agriculture land, or,

2. pronouncing with a motivated decision for change of the purpose/function of forest and land from the forest fund and issue of an ordinance from the Minister of agriculture and forests, correspondingly acceptation of a decision from the Council of Ministers for exclusion of forests and/or land from the forest fund under the terms and conditions of Chapter One, Part III from the Forests Act – for the cases when the waste treatment site or a part of it is envisaged to be on a territory of the forests fund.

Part II
Conditions for determination of waste treatment sites

Article 8

(1) Individual waste treatment sites are determined outside the border of the urban territories.

(2) The landfill sites for municipal waste are determined in a way so that to serve the population of more than one municipality in accordance with the regional principle of waste management and according to the rules provided in the Action Plan of the National Programme for Waste Activity Management according to Art.28 (1) from WMA.

(3) It is allowed a determination of waste treatment sites in separate regulated land estates of urban territories when the type of waste and activities and operations for their treatment of landfill sites correspond to the requirements in Art.3 (1) and (3) and there are no restrictions according Art.9 for them.

(4) When landfill sites for activities and/or operations of industrial and hazardous waste is envisaged at the place of their formation they are included in the infrastructure of the corresponding industrial enterprise.

Article 9

(1) The location of a landfill and other sites for waste treatment must take into consideration requirements relating to:

1. the distances from the boundary of the site to:

a) boundary of the residential and the recreation areas including the urban areas, the distances to the resorts and other places for rest in accordance with the established hygiene-protective zones for health insurance of the environment and settlements;

b) waterways and water bodies;

c) agricultural and forest sites.

2. The prohibition and the restrictions, related with the exploitation of the hygiene-protected zones around the sources for water supply and mineral waters;

3. Existence in the region of the waste treatment sites of:

a) underground water;

b) coastal water;

c) non-protected water horizons with the maximum water level less than 1,0 m under the low liner;

d) common and individual water supply;

e) protected natural territories and sites;

f) immovable cultural monuments;

g) areas for which there are given permissions for research and/or studies of underground natural resources;

(2) Waste treatment sites may not be located on the territory of:

1. National parks and other protected natural zones, except in the cases when the activity related with the waste treatment is accepted with the plan for the definite zone management;

2. Archaeological, architectural and other reserves and building sites, declared as immovable cultural monuments;

3. Regions marked with unfavourable engineering-geologic conditions, such as land or rock slides, bogs, karsts regions, etc., when their elimination or strengthening is economically not advisable;

4. Regions with the karsts;

5. Areas with the danger for subside and failure in the regions with abandoned mine development;

6. Belt I and belt II of the sanitary protection zones around fresh water sources and the drinking water supply networks and facilities, and around the mineral water resources, used for medicinal, prophylactic, drinking and hygienic needs;

7. The sites for underground natural resources, included in the National balance of underground store wealth;

8. Coastal flood areas, river beds and defense dikes;

9. Other territory, for which the waste activities are prohibited.

(3) The decreasing of the hygiene protection zones in waste treatment siting shall be granted by the competent authorities under the terms and conditions of (1), point 1 “a”, when this is provided with the legal act.

(4) The decreasing of the hygienic – protection zones under the term and conditions of (3) shall be granted when corresponding statements and evidences are presented, that:

1. Technological characteristics and parameters of the waste treatment facilities do not create any risk about human health and environment;

2. The quantity of expected harmful emissions in the environmental components is within the admissible emissions limits for the environment quality;

3. The specific terrain (local) and climatic features do not make prerequisite for violation of the environmental quality norms;

4. The type and quantity of waste and their physical structure and chemical composition, toxicity, duration of impact and bio-accumulation capacity do not presume potential risk to human health and considerable impact upon environment.

Article 10

(1) Issue of a permission according the terms and conditions of Art. 37 from Waste Management Act (WMA), corresponding to a complex permission on Art. 117 (1) from EPA is allowed when the characteristics of the situation of the landfill site towards the pointed out in Art.9 conditions and planned technical and organizational measures show that the envisaged with DSP equipment for waste treatment on the territory of landfill sites does not presume potential risk to human health and considerable impact upon the environment.

(2) In cases when on the waste treatment sites is envisaged situation of movable equipment that are not firmly connected to the area, an additional condition for issue of acts is:

1. the existence of a permission for situation issued according to Art. 56 from TDA – for landed estates of natural and legal persons;

2. endorsed scheme/plan from the municipality chief architect in the term and conditions of Art.56 from TDA – for landed estates that are governmental and municipal possession;

Article 11

(1) The location of waste treatment sites is based on DSP according to:

1. possibilities for maximum conformability of one landfill site of treatment waste activities with preference to the regional principle for waste management and the possibility for joined/combined waste treatment formed from more sources;

2. optimum distances to main sources of waste;

3. use of unproductive agriculture land, woodless areas or areas with bushes and inferior plantation, abandoned quarries and mines, erosion and other negative relief earth forms;

4. possibility for future expansion of the waste treatment site when this is envisaged with a relevant programme for waste activities management according to Art.29 from WMA.

5. provision of possibilities for water and electricity supply of the landfill site for waste treatment and its connection to the existing road net;

6. maximum preservation of existing plant areas between the waste treatment sites and the neighbour sites;

7. the relief of the area and the wind direction and speed with a view to insurance of the optimum conditions for diffusion of the emissions of harmful or intensively stinking substances;

8. the necessary measures for restriction of air pollution in the region providing observation of the limit admissible concentrations of harmful substances in the ground layer of atmosphere.

(2) landfill sites, on which activities for waste treatment are envisaged and at which dust, harmful or intensively stinking substances in the atmosphere air are released, are situated in leeward in respect of residential zones, the other areas under health protection and the neighbour enterprises while direction and speed of dominant winds are reported.

(3) waste treatment sites with facilities that are source for noise over the admissible norms are situated in respect of residential zones at a distance that provides observation of the utmost admissible levels of noise.

Article 12

(1) The territory area that is assigned with DSP for waste treatment sites is determined in accordance with the standard coefficient of the territory utilization of the landfill site, fixed in Annex No.1.

Chapter Three

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS FOR A BUILT UP OF WASTE TREATMENT SITES

Article 13

(1) Landfill sites designed for waste treatment shall be constructed upon with:

1. facilities, providing the activities on collecting, temporary preservation, utilization and treatment of waste;

2. service buildings and facilities for the site's personnel.

(2) Waste treatment sites located within the territory of a waste-generating enterprise shall be laid out and constructed upon according to the rules and norms governing the layout and construction of such key industrial or other enterprise.

Article 14

Construction activities over the territory of a waste treatment site shall be conducted in observance of the norms in Annex 2.

Article 15

(1) Areas (sites), intended for collection and temporary storage of domestic waste within urban territories, including separate collection thereof, shall be classified as:

1. special sites located within unregulated or regulated parcels or within the scope of the road infrastructure (in pavement zones or parking lot spaces);

2. located within residential and other types of buildings at the level of their appertaining terrain as rooms for domestic waste collection.

(2) The places under (1) shall:

1. be situated in closest possible proximity to the road infrastructure and have unobstructed access to the street;

2. have a durable paving (made of concrete, asphalt and concrete, flags, etc.) enabling hygiene operations and soil protection;

3. occupy an area, sufficient for accommodating household waste tipping operations;

4. be equipped with spill-proof and hence environmentally sound waste collection vessels.

Article 16

A waste treatment site's detailed construction plan shall ensure the most favourable conditions for setting up operations, involving waste treatment, environmental protection, healthy and risk-free working conditions, fire safety, physical protection (security) of the territory and thrifty land use at a high return on investment.

Article 17

A waste treatment site's detailed construction plan shall be drawn in observance of:

1. the functional zoning of the territory, including:

a) the peculiarities of the waste treatment technology as a major factor in the master plan layout;

b) the relation between the technological links and the load turnover of the incoming and/or emitted waste;

c) the sanitary, hygienic and fire safety requirements and environmental protection provisions;

2. the thrifty land use which ensures:

a) possibility for fast reconstruction of the facilities or replacement of the waste treatment technology and possibility for fast recultivation of landfills, tailings ponds and sludge ponds;

b) the necessary and justified reserves for expanding the facilities and systems without harming the overall zoning structure;

3. the erection of the necessary administrative and service buildings and premises for the personnel;

4. the improvements to the site area;

5. the need to harmonize the site and its constructions with the surrounding landscape;

Article 18

(1) A waste treatment site shall be subdivided in zones based on the type of operation conducted therein, as follows:

1. a zone for waste receipt with a control check-point;

2. a key (industrial) zone designated for performance of the main waste treatment operations;

3. an auxiliary zone for pre-treatment prior to the main disposal operations and for treatment of the waste treatment residues;

4. a storehouse zone;

5. a service (administrative and housing) zone, wherever there is a need for one.

(2) The zoning under paragraph (1), the grouping of the waste treatment facilities and systems within the separate zones and the allocation of the zones shall be site-specific and tailored to the type of waste treatment operations.

Article 19

The distance between buildings and open-air facilities accommodating machines that cause dynamic loading and vibrations of the ground base shall be calculated in view of:

1. the engineering-geologic and hydro-geologic conditions of the terrain;

2. the physical-mechanical and deformation properties of the ground beneath the foundations;

3. the measures for eliminating the impact of any dynamic load and vibrations of the ground base over other buildings and facilities.

Article 20. Water bodies and water-economy facilities (retention basins, sludge ponds, etc.), located on or close to the waste treatment site shall not pose a danger of flooding its territory.

Article 21

The buildings and waste treatment facilities shall be located depending on the fire-safety construction and technical norms (FSCTN), the sanitary and hygiene requirements and the normatively specified easement of the elements of the technical infrastructure, in the effort to provide the shortest communication and technological links.

Article 22

(1) Vehicles' roads over the area of the waste treatment site, as well as loading/tipping sites, shall ensure:

1. an integrated transportation process for waste submission for treatment by avoiding transfer operation where possible;

2. traffic safety;

3. observance of the FSCTN requirements;

4. enforcement of a control checkpoint regime as stipulated in the requirements for the Physical Protection of Constructions, and the requirements for acceptance and control of the incoming and outgoing from the landfill waste.

(2) The location of hydraulic, pneumatic and conveyor transport, as well as of pipelines, shall be determined in observance of the technological requirements towards on-site transport.

Article 23

(1) In accordance to the activities, operations and technology for waste treatment the following shall be mapped out the territory of a waste treatment site:

1. the operational internal vehicles' roads among the individual waste treatment facilities and systems depending on the topographic and planning conditions;

2. the internal vehicles' roads ensuring passage of fire brigade cars and approaches to garages and parking lots, loading points, store houses, etc. of the territory of the site.

(2) When planning the territory of waste landfills provisions shall be made for individual roads for track-chain and compacting machines traffic (bulldozers, scrapes, etc.) and for big load vehicles.

(3) The number of traffic lanes, the width of the roadway and the type of road paving, the minimum and maximum, lengthwise and crosswise slopes, the minimum horizontal and vertical curve radiuses, the roadway cross-section profile and the possibilities for construction and use of the operational roads in the process of construction shall depend on the road type and function, the designed volume of the transported waste and other transported cargo, the size and width of the sizing vehicle and the driving speed.

(4) Roads, according to (2) shall be designed as running parallel to the vehicles transport roads, at a lower level or separately, where possible. Should the terrain offer scarce space or should a separate road prove unjustifiably costly, track-chain machines may drive along any one of the hard shoulders of the automobile road. The hard shoulder shall be designed with a width greater than 3.5 m and shall be reinforced.

(5) One-way roads shall have broader sections enabling the vehicles to pass by each other or turn around (U-points).

(6) Water run on top of the roads used by waste-transporting vehicles or waste disposing track-chain and compacting machines shall be captured for disposal.

Article 24

The on-site engineering infrastructure for electricity supply, telecommunication, heat supply, and/or gas supply, water supply and sewerage, including retention basins or treatment facilities for waste water purification are envisaged according to the location of the landfill site where necessary, and for the possibilities for incorporation to relevant nets of the engineering infrastructure.

Chapter Four

Geological, hydro-geological and hydrological conditions which the waste treatment sites should meet

Part I

Geological and hydrogeological conditions

Article 25

Screening and selection of the geologic base shall be done for the waste treatment sites in accordance with Art.5 (2).

Article 26

(1) The geologic base of the waste treatment sites should conform to the following conditions:

1. to be homogeneous, of non-ruptured rock or bound lithologic varieties in a solid to a solid-plastic consistency;
2. to ensure compliance with the requirements towards the carrying capacity and stability of the waste treatment facilities.

(2) The screening and selection of the geologic base for determination of the waste site has:

1. to respond to the conditions in (1) and

2. to be a geological barrier to penetration and spread of pollution from the waste body and to be characterised by:

a) permeability (filtration) coefficient $\leq 1.10^{-9}$ м/sec and width minimum 5 m – for landfill sites for hazardous waste;

b) permeability coefficient $\leq 1.10^{-9}$ м/sec and width minimum 1 m – for landfill sites for non-hazardous waste;

c) permeability coefficient $\leq 1.10^{-7}$ м/sec and width minimum 1 m – for landfill sites for inert waste;

(3) When the chosen area does not respond to the requirements in (2), its determination for a landfill according to other essential criteria is admissible on condition that relevant technical activities for provision of the needed soil, underground and surface water protection are envisaged.

Article 27

(1) Sites intended for landfills, biological treatment facilities of biodegradable waste and for other cases, according to Art. 5 (2) shall be designated on the grounds of the following geo-technical criteria:

1. geomorphology of the region;
2. geologic structure, lithologic composition, physical-mechanic and deformation features;
3. tectonic structure;
4. physical-geologic processes and phenomena within the region;
5. groundwater hydro-geologic conditions and regime, including:

a) groundwater regime;

b) the existence of an aquifer and its key parameters;

c) interaction between the aquifers and their individual parts (zones);

d) groundwater chemical content and assessment of its aggressiveness;

e) a hydraulic connection between surface water and groundwater and water catchment areas;

f) aeration zone;

6. ground base carrying capacity and deformation;
7. terrain stability (danger of slipping);
8. behavior during earthquakes and other dynamic impacts;

9. durability of the natural and artificial barriers;

10. need to additionally consolidate and drainage of the ground base;

11. conditions for blocking the migration of contaminants to the geologic base and water;

12. extent of risk and danger of accidents;

13. reliability of the existing natural geologic barrier and natural insulating materials.

Article 28

(1) The type and the volume of geological and hydrogeological studies of the waste treatment sites are determined in accordance with:

1. the requirements to the geological base of the waste treatment facilities;

2. the requirements to bowels of the earth – in cases of underground storage of waste;

3. complicity of nature conditions;

4. the level of region research where the site is envisaged.

(2) With the geologic, engineering-geologic and hydro-geologic surveys, according to Art. 27, the conditions present at the site area geo-morphologic, geologic, lithologic and tectonic structure, physical-mechanic and deformation properties of the lithologic varieties, hydro-dynamic, hydro-chemical and migratory parameters of the individual aquifers and confining beds, engineering-geologic phenomena and processes, etc. are clarified.

Article 29

(1) Geological and hydro-geological surveys shall comprise:

1. engineering-geologic and hydro-geologic surveys;

2. collection, analysis and summarizing of data on the geologic, engineering-geologic and hydrological conditions in the region of the site, including the existing materials from former surveys;

3. engineering-geologic and hydro-geological mapping;

4. field survey of the area and laboratory researches;

(2) A report on the study out comes is delivered that is enclosed to the entrustment of the design of DSP of the waste treatment site.

(3) The indexes in Art.26 (2), point 2 are determined only by current surveys as the width and the surface spreading of the layer are confirmed by geo-physical studies.

(4) The scope and volume of the surveys on (1) are determined according the requirements to the geologic base of the waste treatment facilities and the rate of the region survey.

Part II

Hydrologic conditions

Article 30

The assessment and selection of the waste treatment site location, based on the hydrologic conditions, shall be directly dependent on the type of wastes and the treatment operations to be performed on the site, with view to mitigating the risk of environmental

pollution caused by the wastes, as a result of the impact over them of natural stream flows and natural and artificial water bodies in the event of flooding of the waste treatment facilities and installations.

Article 31

Waste treatment sites shall meet the following hydrologic requirements:

1. should not fall within the flooded zones of natural stream flows (rivers), determined as calculation of the probability of exceeding of the maximum design water discharge as follows:

a) 1 % for hazardous waste treatment facilities;

b) 5 % for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities with a useful life exceeding 10 years;

c) 10 % for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities with a useful life up to 10 years inclusive;

2. should not fall within the flooded zones of hydro-technical structures (HTS), in dependence of the class of the hydro-technical structures, determined as calculation of the probability of exceeding of the maximum design water discharge as follows:

a) class I HTS – 0,01% for hazardous waste treatment facilities, 1% for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities with a useful life exceeding 10 years, and 5% for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities with a useful life up to 10 years inclusive;

b) class II HTS - 0,1% for hazardous waste treatment facilities, and within the meaning of point 1 - for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities;

c) class III HTS - 0,5% for hazardous waste treatment facilities, and within the meaning of point 1 - for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities;

d) class IV HTS - 1% for hazardous waste treatment facilities, and within the meaning of point 1 - for non-hazardous waste treatment facilities;

Article 32

(1) Hydrologic surveys shall help specify the hydrologic conditions at the site and obtain data as would allow to identify the areas, exposed to flooding by the existing stream flows and HTS.

(2) Hydrologic surveys shall include:

1. collection, analysis and summarizing of the available data on the hydrologic and meteorological conditions of the waste treatment site region, materials from past surveys inclusive;

2. hydrographical characteristics (watersheds, geological structure, soils, vegetation);

3. climatic characteristics (temperature, precipitation, wind);

4. flow characteristics (hydrologic, mean annual flow parameters, annual flow distribution, floods);

5. identification of the flood areas of the site and if it necessary design parameters of drainage systems for it;

6. hydrological conditions and factors for a choice of the site;

7. survey of the water’s aggressive qualities, etc.

(3) The hydrologic study results shall be laid out in report, which is applied to the entrustment of the design of DSP of the site for waste treatment.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. With in the meaning of this Regulation:

1. “biodegradable waste” is all the waste that has the ability to degrade anaerobely or aerobely as nutrient and vegetable waste, paper, pasteboards and others;

2. “borders of urban territories” are the construction borders of the territory of populated areas and village, and town formations, determine by the structure plan.

3. “waste landfill” is an facility for waste disposal upon or underneath, including inner sites for waste disposal on the territory of enterprises (landfills where the generator of waste accomplishes the inoffensive of waste at the place of formation) and independent sites for temporary storage of waste that are operated for a term more that one year. Facilities where unload of waste is accomplished with a purpose provision of their preparation for further transportation for utilization, preliminary treatment at other place, facilities for waste storage before utilization or preliminary treatment for a period less than three years and equipment for waste storage before their inoffensive for a period less than one year, are not considered as landfills.

4. “protection dikes” are the hydro-technical facilities for protection of defined territories and buildings that are upon them from the harmful impact of water.

5. “installation for waste treatment” is a stationary or movable technical equipment or facility for accomplishment of activities or operations on waste treatment. Placed / situated on the territory of the site for waste treatment.

6. “leachate” are all liquids filtered through the waste deposition that are lead away or are hold in the waste body of the landfill.

7. “open karst” are the revealed on land surface and without sediment, soil and plantation covering relief forms.

8. “determination of a waste treatment site” is the determination of its purpose/function for treatment of waste and its provision with an endorsed DSP of an independent landed estate or a part of a landed estate for construction with equipments for waste treatment.

9. “waste treatment site” is a territory upon which with an endorsed DSP is envisaged a built-up/ beginning to build equipment for waste treatment and/or situation of moveable ones.

10. “ preliminary treatment” are all physical, thermal, chemical and biological processes including the classification (the sorting out) that change waste characteristics with a purpose to reduce their volume or their risky (dangerous) characteristics, for to help (facilitate) their further treatment or to increase their utilization.

11. “permission for construction” is the permission according to Art. 148 from TDA.

12. “river bed” is the lowest part of the river valley, at which the low and average stream flow run/pass.

13. “facility for waste treatment” is each facility, instalation and other stationary or moving technical equipment for waste treatment activity, including all buildings and technical infrastructure related with the procedure of waste disposal and treatment.

FINAL PROVISION

§ 2. This Regulation has been issued on the grounds of Article 13 from the Waste Management Act.

Minister for Health
Sl. Bogoev

Minister of Agriculture and Forest
M. Dikme

Minister for Regional Development and Public Works
V. Tzerovski

Minister for Environment and Water
D. Arsenova

Annex № 1
to Art. 12

COEFFICIENTS OF UTILIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF SITES FOR TREATMENT OF WASTE

1. The coefficient of utilization of the sites for waste treatment shall be calculated as a ratio of the area occupied by key or auxiliary facilities and waste treatment systems, administrative, housing and other buildings and premises, storehouses, sheds, above-ground and underground engineering infrastructures of the individual sites for the technical infrastructure (roads, pavements, pedestrian lanes, water supply and sewerage systems and facilities, power systems, overpasses and other areas, occupied by open manufacturing sites, storehouses and parking lots), to the total site area.

2. The total area of the waste treatment site shall not include:

a) the envisaged green areas on the territory of the waste treatment site;

b) the areas allocated for health protection of the urban environment, which is beyond the site's territory.

3. The minimum values for the coefficients of utilization of the territory of sites for treatment of waste are determined according to the following table.

№	Sites for waste treatment	Coefficient of utilization of the territory sites
1.	Disposal	0,90
2.	Thermal treatment	0,80
3.	Composting	0,75
4.	Collection, temporary storage and preliminary treatment	0,80
5.	Recycling	0,85
6.	Other physic-mechanical and chemical methods for waste treatment	0,85

Annex № 2

To Art. 14

Norms for planning and construction of waste treatment sites

№	Waste treatment sites	Maximum admissible compactness of construction, P	Maximum admissible intensity of construction K	Minimum green area in % of the total area
1	Disposal	80	-	10 % of the no constructed area +50 % of the recultivated area of the site
2	Thermal treatment	60	1,8	25
3	Composting	70	2,4	25
4	Temporary storage and preliminary treatment	70	1,8	25
5	Recycling	70	2,4	25
6	Other physic-mechanica and chemical methods fo treatment of waste	70	1,8	25