









Progress in establishment the PRTR System in the Republic of Moldova

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"Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a tool for POPs reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru"

Budget: \$ 190,000

National contribution (in kind) - \$ 1,183,583

Duration of implementation – 48 months



National Executing Agency - Environmental Pollution Prevention Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of the Republic of Moldova



Implementing Agency - UNEP



Executing Agency - UNITAR

Overall project objectives

Development of national capacities for establishment of national PRTR system

Improvement of access and accuracy of environmental data on POPs and other priority chemicals in 6 countries, and to enhance awareness and public participation on environmental matters, through implementation of fully operational national PRTRs.

Project components

1: Strengthening baseline and identification of national needs

- 1.1 Basic existing materials on PRTRs revised and made available for national consideration
- 1.2 National proposals updated and guiding PRTR implementation
- 1.3 Draft national regulatory framework developed and facilitating PRTR implementation



- 2.1 Standard training modules and materials developed to be used by any interested country
- 2.2 Sector-specific training programme developed and properly documented.
- 2.3 National estimation techniques developed and available
- 2.4 POPs reporting documents developed by using PRTRs through pilots

3: Standardization and comparison of PRTR data

- 3.1 Reports and studies on standardization of PRTRs available for countries' use
- 3.2 Developed PRTR implementation guidance facilitates inclusion of POPs into the PRTR system
- 3.3 Comparison of PRTR data facilitates quality data and improves PRTR reporting

4: Access to PRTR data and public information

4.1 National strategies developed enable public access to PRTR data and more active participation in PRTR implementation

4.2 PRTR information accessed by civil society and other sectors



5: Lessons learned and replication

- 5.1: Organise a global workshop to analyse lessons learned
- 5.2: Organise a mid-term global meeting on lessons learned
- 5.3: Organise a final lessons learned workshop
- 5.4: Project monitoring and evaluation

"Strengthening capacities for the development of the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and supporting SAICM implementation in two countries with economy in transition: the Republic of Macedonia"

Financial support – UNEP QSP

Budget: \$ 113689

Duration – 14 months



National Executing Agency - Environmental Pollution Prevention Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment of the Republic of Moldova

Implementing Agency – UNEP



Overall project objectives

Strengthen capacities of the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia for implementation of the Kiev Protocol on PRTR in line with SAICM strategy

The project will assist the countries in promoting of setting up and implementation the National Pollutant Release and Transfer Register System as well as capacity building and sharing of information and experience among CEE countri

Project components

1. Designing/improving national PRTR systems in Moldova and Macedonia

- 1.1 . Setting up the objectives and key elements of the National PRTR System
- 1.2 Assessing the Existing technical Infrastructure relevant to PRTR
- 1.3 Organizing a National PRTR Review Workshops

2. Legal and institutional capacity strengthening for PRTR implementation in Moldova and Macedonia

- 2.1 Developing enforcement mechanism for the application of the national regulation on PRTR based Regulation EC nr. 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European PRTR (Ghid PRTR)
- 2.2 Developing legal act for the methodologies approval MoE Decree (conduct multistakeholder consultation prior the estimation techniques approval by MoARDE Decree) (MD)
- 2.3 Developing/updating database of facilities / business to report under PRTR system (MD/MK)

3. Awareness raising and information activities

- 3.1 Conducting intensive consultations/ trainings with facility managers/PRTR installations (MK/MD)
- 3.2 Support the PRTR national reporting pilots for relevant sectors, including intensive ecological inspectorate training (MD)
- 3.3 Public awareness raising campaign conducted among key stakeholders (MK/MD)
- 3.4 Publication of the guidebook and relevant PRTR sector estimation methodologies (MD)

4. CEE region capacity building on PRTR

- 4.1 Conducting CEE regional seminar in Macedonia on PRTR (MD/MK+ invited countries within the region)
- 4.2 Site visit to PRTR facility as best practice sharing

4.3 Study tour

Establishment of the legal and regulatory framework

- Law no. 99 of 26.04.2013 on ratification of the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Justice and Public Participation in Environmental Decisions
- Regulation on the implementation of the National Registry for Pollutant Emissions and Transfer

Establishment of the PRTR infrastructure

- Development of the Concept of the Automatic Informational System "Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry" – AIS PRTR
- Development of the AIS PRTR software

Capacity building

- Training of the business/local and central authorities/civil society

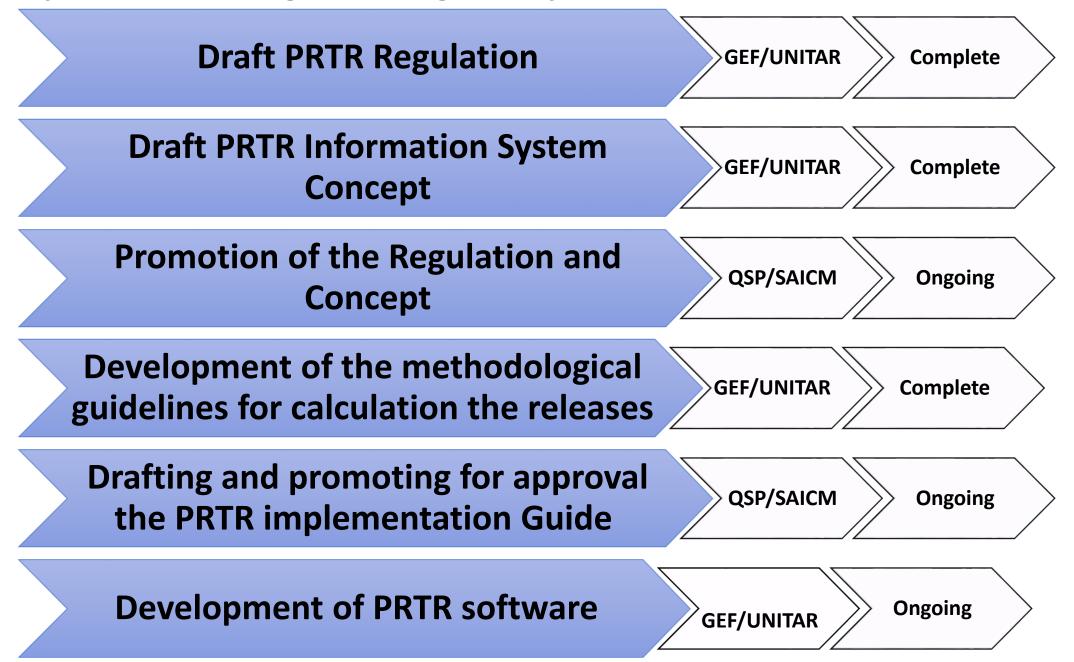
Piloting AIS PRTR

- I stage preparation of report for 2017
- II stage support MARDE in preparation of the report for 2018

Reporting

- Report on Pollutant
 Emissions and Transfer to
 the Secretariat of the
 Kiev Protocol
- Reporting to Stockholm,
 UNFCCC, CLATAP,
 Minamata Conventions

Development of the legal and regulatory framework and infrastructure



Government Decision on approval the:

Regulation on the implementation of the National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry

establishes the necessary institutional framework for setting up, and regulating, the National Emissions and Pollutant Transfer Register

Concept of the Automatic Informational System "National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry" – AIS PRTR

establishes the objectives, the purpose, the principles, the legal normative framework, the basic functional characteristics and the conceptual architecture of the information system

Regulation on the implementation of the National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry

Transposes the Regulation (EC) No. No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689 / EEC and 96/61 / EC

Contains provisions related to:

Subjects of legal relations in the field of creation and use of the National Registry

Structure,
Principles of
Creating and
Maintaining
the National
Registry

Collecting,
presenting
and
validating
the data in
the National
Register

Access to information, public participation and access to justice

Monitoring of emissions

Subject of the National Registry

a) Data suppliers:

- 1) Central and local public environment authorities and subordinated institutions
 - 2) Agency "Apele Moldovei", National Agency for Food Safety, Public Services Agency, National Bureau of Statistics
 - 3) Economic operators

b) Data users:

1) Central and local public environment authorities and subordinated institutions

3) Economic operators

4) Civil society

Methodological guidelines for calculation the releases to air from stationary sources:

Based on the IPCC, EMEP/EEA and UNEP (Hg) Guidelines

Detalied methodological guidelines and dedicated excel files for 8 sectors:

Energy

Metalurgy

Minerals

Chemical

Waste and wastewater

Food process

Animal rearing

Other activities

Methodology for the calculation of pollutants releases into the atmosphere to be applied in the Republic of Moldova for the PRTR reporting

Chisinau, 2017

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Ghid metodologic privind calculul

Sectorul 1. Sectorul energetic

emisiilor de poluanți în aer pentru raportare în RETP

SECTORUL ENERGETIC

- (a) Rafinării de petrol și gaze
- (c) Centrale termice și alte instalații de ardere
 - (d) Cuptoare de cocs
- (f) Instalații de fabricare a produselor din cărbune și a combustibilului solid nefumigen



Ghid metodologic pentru calculul emisiilor de poluanți în aer pentru raportare în RETP

1

Methodological guidelines for each sector contains the following chapters:

Overview

General description

Process description

Techniques

Emission and abatements systems

Methods

Level 1

- Algorithm
- Emission factors
- Activity data

Level 2

- Algorithm
- Emission factors
- Abatement systems
- Activity data

References Glossary

CALCULUL	EMISIIL	OR DE N 20 DE L	A TRATAREA APELOR	UZATE PENTRU	RAPORTAREA ÎN CADRUI	RETP				
			Denumirea instalației:							
			Adresa				4			
			Anul de raportare:							
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EMISII ÎN AE	R									
	2		Categoria	Stații de epurare a ap	pelor uzate urbane					
			Codul Categoriei	5 (f)		1				
		A	В	C	D	E	F	G	н	
Nr. poluantului RETP	Poluant	Numărul de locuitori deserviți de stația de tratare	consumul anual de proteine pe cap de locuitor,	Fracția azotului în proteine,	Factorul de corecție pentru proteinele neconsumate adăugate la apele uzate, Fnon-con	Factorul de corecție pentru proteinele co- deversate în canalizare din sectorul industrial și cel comercial	azotul eliminat cu námol	Factor de emisie,	Raportul stoichiometric între conţinutul azotului în N2O-N şi N2O 44/28	Emisi N20
		(locuitori)	kg/capita/an	kg N/kg potein	(fractie)	(fractie)	kg N/an	kg N2O-N/kg N	(fractie)	kg
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		Address							
	Report	ing year.							
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		RELEASE	S TO AIR						
			Category	1A1a Public electricity	and heat produ	ction			
		С	ategory Code NFR	1A1a					
			Method ology	Tier 1 emission factors	for source cate	gory 1.A.1.a	us ing gaseous	fuels	
				Fuel Consumption					
				A3					
				Gaseous fue	Is				
				(GJ)					
Enter fuel co	nsumptio	n in GJ p	er year(GJ/yr)	50	enter figure				
			Not estimated (NE)	NH3, PCBs, HCB					
	Guide	PRTR Pollutant Number	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Unit	Pollutant Emissions	Unit		
				B3		C3			
				Gaseous fuels					
				Table 3-4 Tier 1 emission factors source category 1.A.1.a using ga fuels		C3 = (A3 * B3)	_		
EX	EP-2016, 1.	8	NOx	89	gGJ	4450	g		
se	ction 1A1a	2	co	39	gGJ	1950	g		
		7	NMVOC	2,6	gGJ	130	g		
		11	SOx	0,281	gGJ	14,05	g		
		102	TSP	0,89	gGJ	44,5	g		
		86	PM 10	0,89	gGJ	44,5	g		
		100	PM 2.5	0.89	gGJ	44,5	g		

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MISIIÎN A	ER													
	469		Categoria	Stații de epurare	a apelor uzate	urbane								
			Codul Categoriei	5 (f)		1 c								
Nr.				A	В	Numărul de locuitori	D	E	E misile de metan	G				
oluantului RETP	Poluant	Tipul sistem elor	Sisteme de tratare și evacuare a apelor reziduale	Bo,	MCF	deserviți de stația de tratare	СВО	Năm ol îndepărtat	recuperate de la tratarea apelor	Emisii CH4				
				kg CH4/kg CBO5	(fractie)	(locuitori)	(kg CBO/locuitor/an.)	kg CBO'an	kg CH4/an	(kg CH4)				
										G = (A*B*C*(D-E)-F)				
	CH4	Sisteme fără tratarea apelor reziduale Sisteme cu tratarea apelor reziduale	Evacuare a apelor reziduale în râuri și lacuri fără tatarea prevent di a apelor reziduale	0.6	0.1	0,00	27,38		0					
				Ape s tit to area deschise	0,6	0,5	0,00	27,38		0				
				rezionale	rezionale	reziduale	rezionale	Canalizare ou sourgere rapidă în fux (închisă sau de schisă)	0,6	0	0,00	27,38	0	0
			Sistem de epurare centralizată cu tratare aerobă a apelor reziduale administrată eficient (epurare normatiă)	0,6	0,1	700 000,00	27,38	0	0	1 149				
1			Sisteme cu tratarea	Si stem de epurare centralizată cu tatare a edoă a a pelor reziduale administrată îneficient (epurare su ficientă)	0,6	0,3	4	27,38	0	0	1			
				Reactoare anaerobe pen su nâmo lurile do senite de la tratarea apelo r reciduale	0,6	0.8		27,38	0	0				
			Lagune an aero be puțin adânci (<2 m	0,6	0.2		27,38		0					
227007					Lagune anaerobe adánd (>2 m)	0,6	0,8		27,38	0	0			
			Sisteme septice (jum štate din contrates CBO sedimenteszá In tangun a naerobe)	0.6	0,5		27,38	0	0					

	Category Code	fibre (with a meltin 3(e)	e manufacture of glass, g capacity of 20 tons pe	
	Methodology	Tier 1 (process e	missions)	
		Α	В	С
PRTR Pollutant Number	Pollutant	Mass of Glass Produced	Emission Factor for Glass Manufacturing	Pollutant Emissions
		(tonne)	(g/tonne glass)	(kg)
				$C = (A * B)/10^3$
17	As		0,19	0,0
18	Cd		0,13	0,0
19	Cr		0,23	0,0
20	Cu		0,007	0,0
21	Hg		0,003	
22	Ni		0,49	
23	Pb		1,7	0,0
24	Zn		0,37	0,0
NA	Se		0,8	
86	PM10		270	
100	PM2.5		240	
101	BC		0.062% of PM2.5	
102	TSP		300	0,0
introdu	ula galbenă ceți datele de tivitate			În celula verde rezulta va calcula automa

unauthorized landfills

emissions from transport means

Diffuse sources:

(proposed to be calculated on the basis of IPCC and EMEP/EEA guidelines, basing on statistical data/regional profile)

agricultural activities (use of pesticides and fertilizers)

livestock farms with nonorganized wastewater discharges on their surface Within one month of the entry into force of the Regulation, the **Guide to facilitating the Implementation of the National Emissions and Pollutant Transfer Registry** shall be approved.

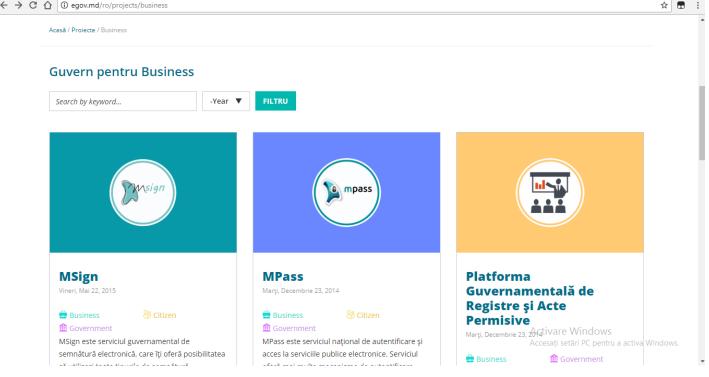
The Guide will include:

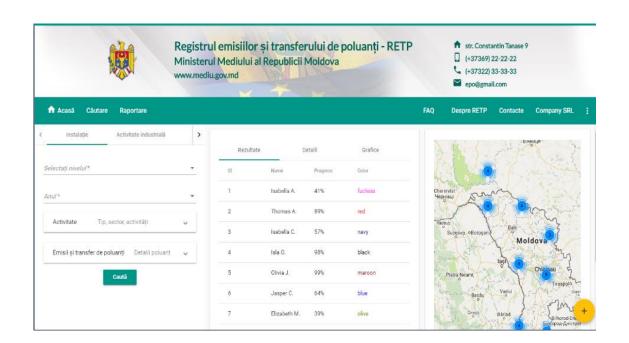
- reporting procedures;
- the reporting forms for pollutant release data and off-site transfers;
- procedures for assessing and assuring the quality of collected and reported data;
- indications of the type of data not provided and the reasons why they were not provided in the case of confidential data;
- methods for determining and analyzing emissions and methods of sampling, approved at international and national levels;
- the coding of activities according to Annex no. 1 and the legislation on full environmental control.



AIS PRTR will be hosted by the governmental technological platform Mcloud

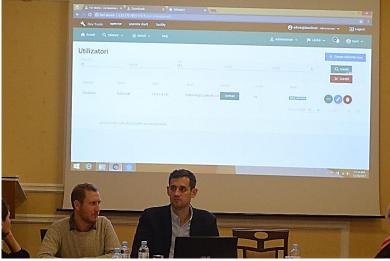
Will be interconected with other governmental services MPass, MSign, MLog)

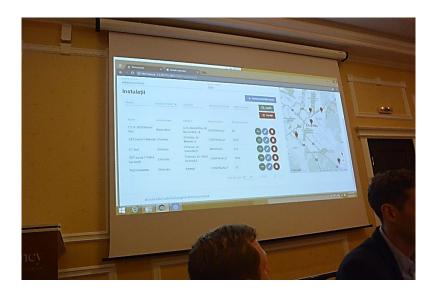




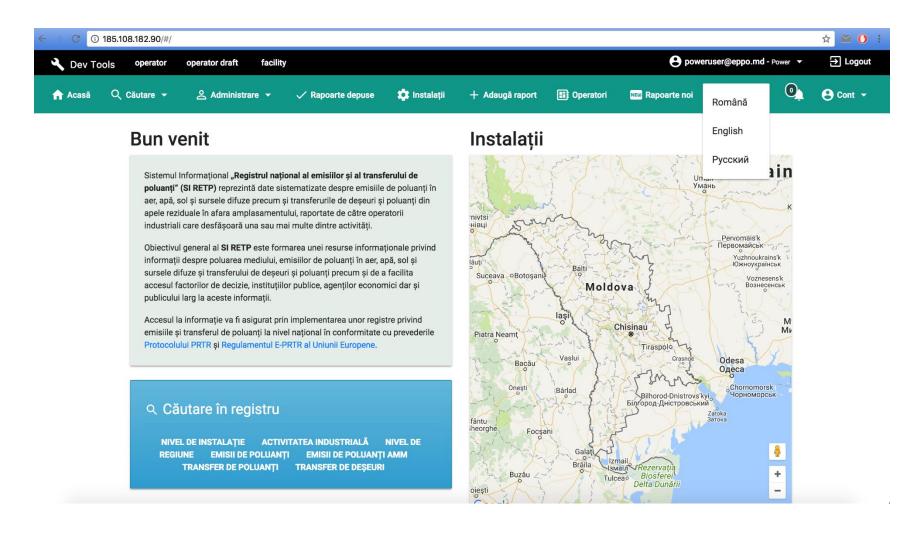
The first prototype was presented during the National initial workshop of the project Strengthening capacities for the development of the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR) and supporting SAICM implementation in two countries with economy in transition: the Republic of Moldova and the Republic of Macedonia (28 December, 2017)



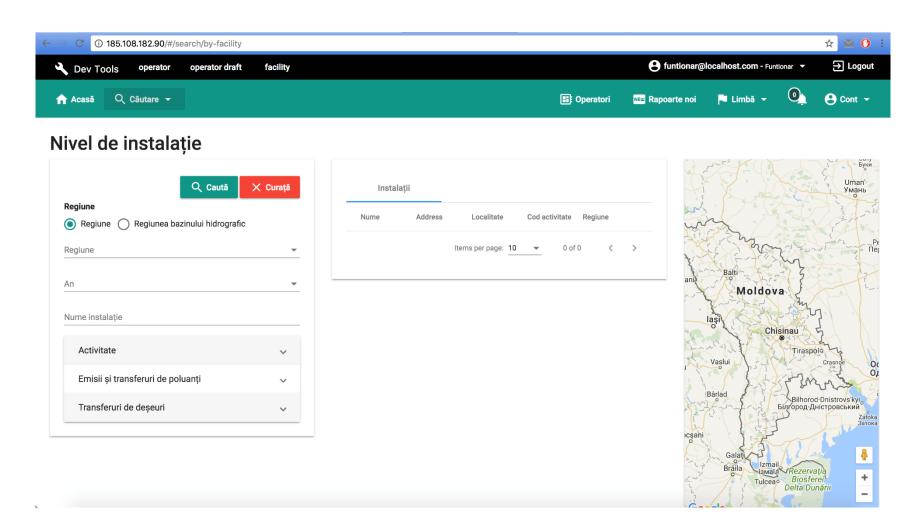




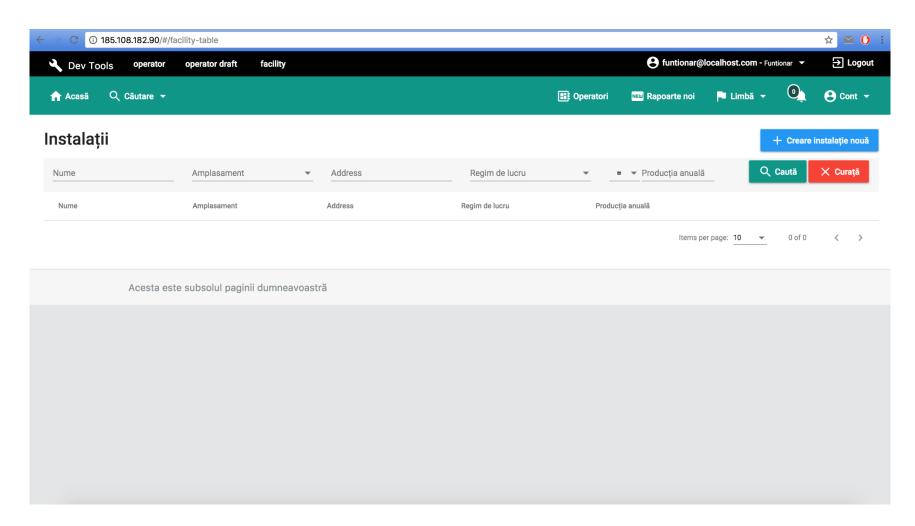
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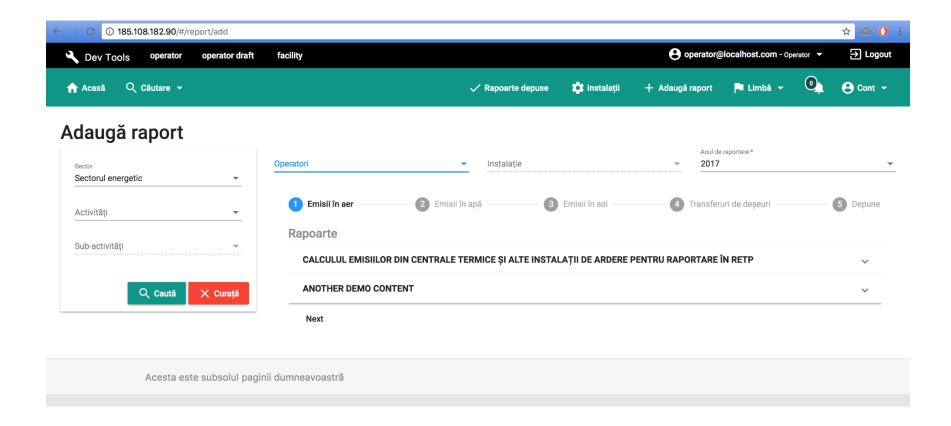
Facilities Page, Search, Interactive Map



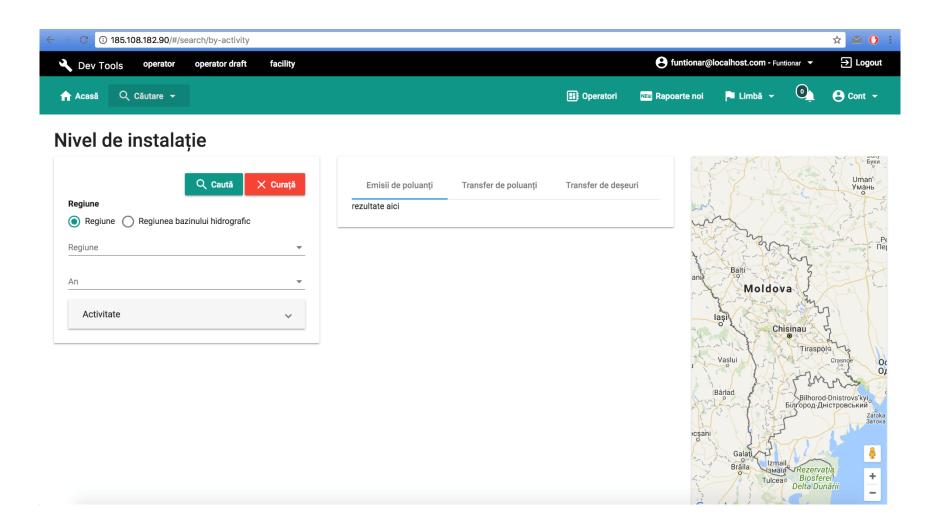
Facility Table



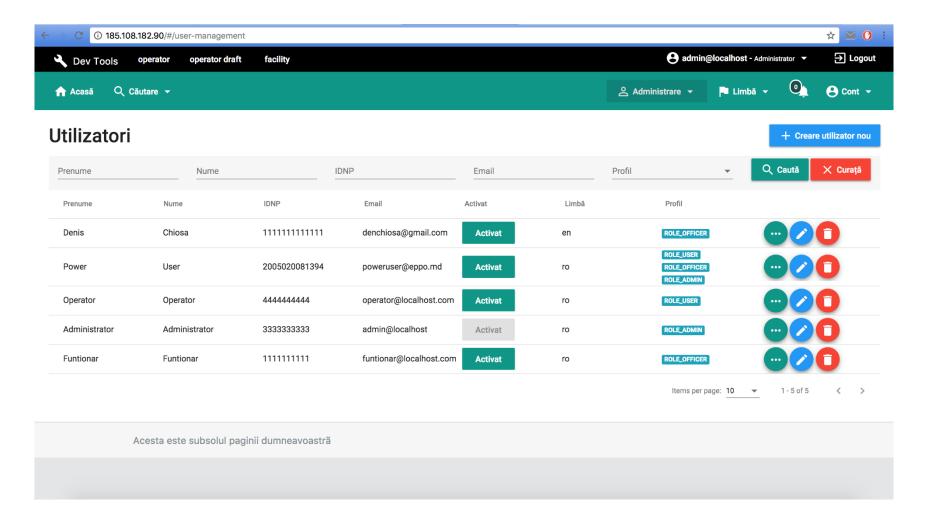
Adding a Report



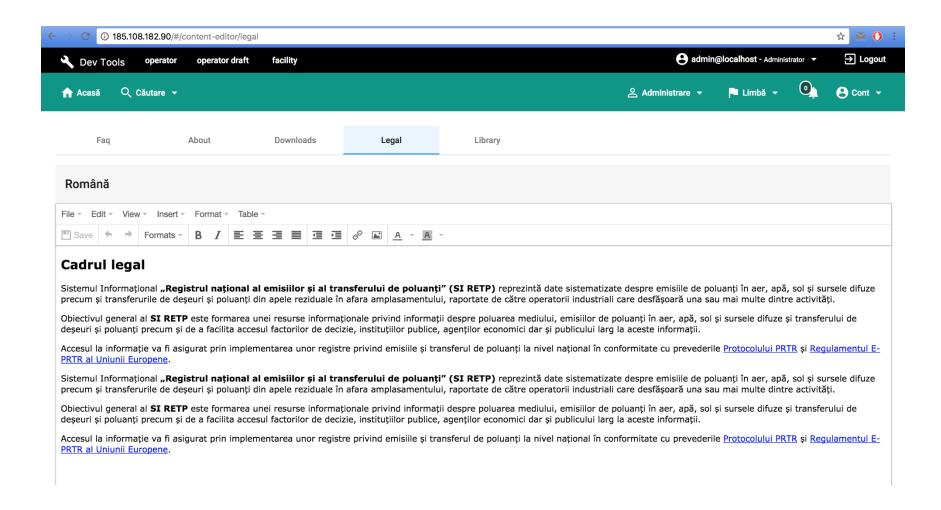
Advanced Search by Activity



User Management based on Roles



CMS





NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND PRTR

National Strategy for Public Access to Environmental Information and PRTR Sets



needed for securing the better access of public to environmental data and identifies major steps that the Republic of Moldova must take implement the PRTR.

The major objectives of the Strategy:

To improve the accuracy and volume of environmental information in the field connected to pollution

To propose actions to improve the country's obligations related to PRTR reporting by applying the best international experience with the support of UNITAR

To identify major gaps and inconsistencies on environmental data reporting and presentation

The establishment of the PRTR shall allow Moldova to answer to the following questions:



Who is generating potentially harmful releases or transfers to various environmental media?



What pollutants are being released or transferred?



How much is being released or transferred over a specific time period?



To what media are these pollutants being released or transferred and, how much of each is going to air, water or soil?



What is the geographic distribution of pollutant releases or transfers?





Strategy structure and approach

Section 1: Problem analysis

Section 2: Scoping of the document

Section 3: Rationale

Section 4: Structure and approach

Section 5: Capacity building to implement the PRTR

Section 6: Target audiences

Section 7: Activities

Section 8:
Software and media

Section 9: Educational materials

Section 10: sustainability

Section 11:
Dissemination
outputs and
impact

Section 12: Action plan

Grouping of activities under the strategy

Group 1 of activities shall be targeted towards Improving data quality

- training of industries on techniques used to estimate releases from various sources.
- Option 1: Based on 9 PRTR sectors
- Option 2: Based on types of sources (Point sources, Diffuse sources, Off-site transfers)

Group 2 of activities shall be targeted on PRTR data applications

- <u>Presentation and dissemination of PRTR data</u> sharing best practices (EU members and non- EU).
- <u>Uses of PRTR data and Tools for their Presentations</u> includes presentation of various examples of the use of PRTR data as well as tools for presenting and illustrating them by population, IGs and other groups in various countries.
- <u>Networking and partnership</u> the role and examples of regional networking

Type of activities

Documentary visits for the enterprises on assessment of the current status

National coordination team /Steering Committee meetings:

Thematic trainings and workshops for industry

2 day ToT for NGOs

Briefing for Mass media combined with visit to the enterprise for checking the emission control equipment

Indicators

DISSEMINATION TOOL	INDICATOR	TARGET VALUE	INFORMATION PROVIDED	IMPACT	FEEDBACK POSSIBILITY
Dissemination events/ Trainings	Nr of participants/ evaluation forms	2	- Clear information about the PRTR: -	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders, interested parties	Direct
PRTR Website	Average No of hits per month on project website	25	Clear information about the PRTRcontact details	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders, interested parties - regular update of interested parties (continuous information flow)	Indirect/Direct
PRTR brochure	Nr of copies	100	Clear information about the PRTRcontact details	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders,	Indirect/Direct
PRTR techniques and methodologies guidebook	Nr of copies	TBC	,	Relevant knowledge and practical skills on reporting	Direct

ACTION PLAN

Name of event	Sem 2/2016	Sem 1/2017	Sem 2/2017	Sem 1/2018	Sem 2/2018	Sem 1/2019
Steering Committee meetings:	X		X		X	X
Documentary visits for the enterprises on assessment of the current status	X					
10 days - Training of Ministry of Environment and ecological inspection staff	X	X	X		X	X
1-2 days cycles of by-sector trainings per 9 PRTR sectors for industry			X	X		
2 day ToT for NGOs				X		
1 day briefing for Mass media combined with visit to the enterprise for checking the emission control equipment					X	

Training activities concept

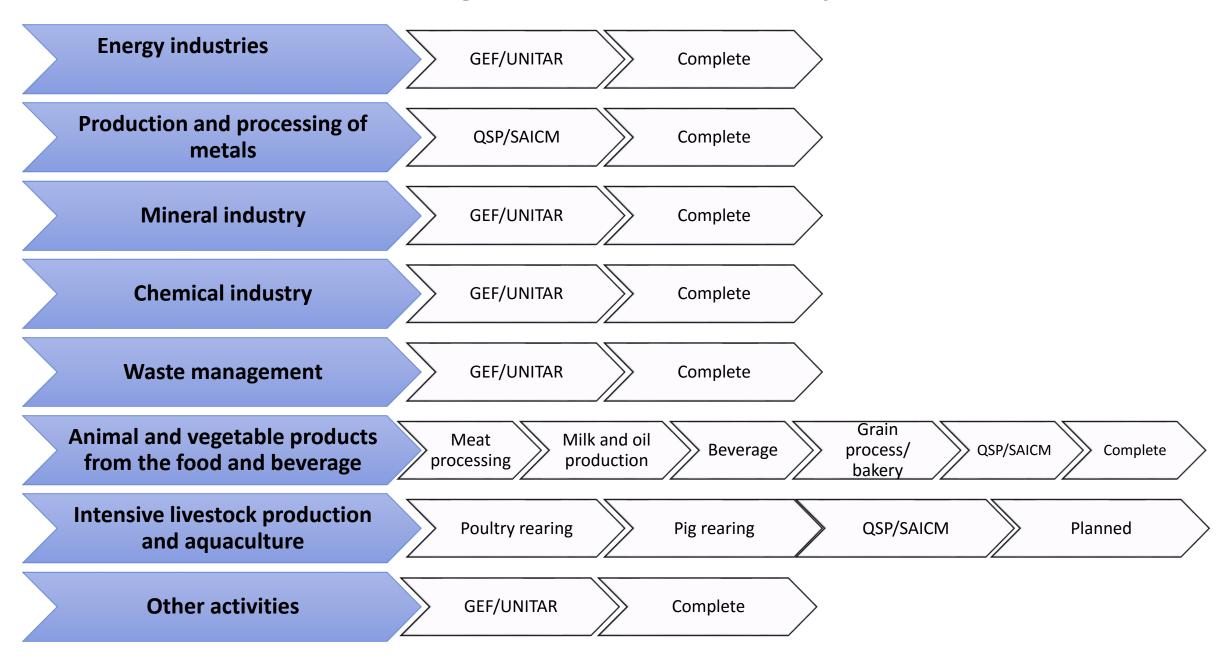
1st cycle

 methodology and excel files among economic operators and inspectors presented and tested out of 600 selected economic operators cca 350 attended the workshops

2nd cycle

 Testing and piloting the PRTR software among economic operators, inspectors, authorities and civil society

Training of stakeholders – 1st cycle



1 December 2017

 Workshop for launching the series of trainings with the representatives of the Environmethal Inspectorate





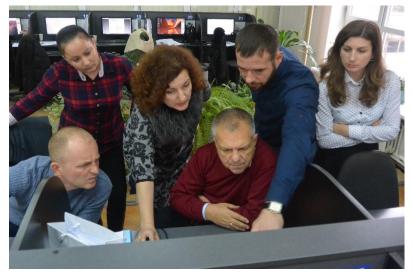
29 November 2017

 Training workshop with representatives of sector 1 – energy sector









5,6,8 December 2017

 Training workshop with representatives of sanitation and water supply services for North, South an Central part – sector 5















19 December 2017

 Training workshop with representatives of mineral extraction and process industry – sector 3









22 December 2017

Training workshop with representatives of sector 4 and 9







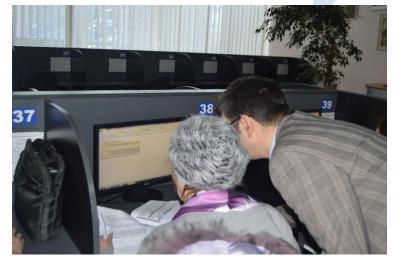


23 and 25 January 2018

- Training workshop with sector 8 (4 half day workshops)
 - Meet process
 Milk process
 Beverage
 - Grain process and bakeries











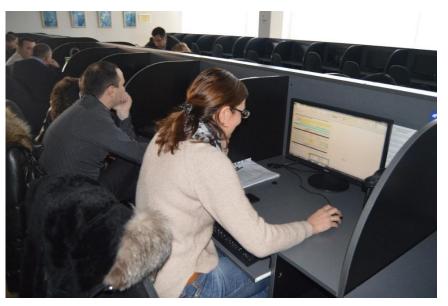


31 January 2018

 Training workshop with representatives of metallurgic industry – sector 2









POPs related issues

Old POPs

New POPs

Pesticides

- Aldrin
 - Prohibitted since soviet times
- Chlordane
- DDT
 - Prohibitted since soviet times
- Dieldrin
 - Prohibitted since soviet times
- Endrin
- Heptachlor
 - Prohibitted since soviet times
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Mirex
- Toxaphene
- Prohibitted since soviet times

Industrial chemicals

- Hexachlorobenzene
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

By-products

- Hexachlorobenzene
- Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins
- Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)
- PCBs

Pesticides

- Chlordecone
- Amendment to Annex A accepted by RM in 2013
- Lindane
- Amendment to Annex A accepted by RM in 2013
- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexa ne
- Amendment to Annex A accepted by RM in 2013
- Beta hexachlorocyclohexa ne
- Amendment to Annex A accepted by RM in 2013
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride
- Pentachlorobenzene

Industrial chemicals

- Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether
- Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether
- Hexabromobiphenyl
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride

By-products

- Alpha hexachlorocyclohexa ne (by product of lindane)
- Beta hexachlorocyclohexa ne (by product of lindane)
- Pentachlorobenzene

Energy sector – thermal power stations and other combustion installations

Animal and vegetable products from the food and beverage sector



Production and processing of metals

Potential sources of POPs emission in RM

Waste and waste water management



Mineral industry (Cement clinker and lime productin, glass production)

Chemical industry (basic plastic materials; surface-active agents and surfactants; basic pharmaceutical products)

It was proposed to supplement the National List of PRTR substances with the chemicals proposed for listing under the Stockholm Convention as follows:

Decabromodiphenyl ether, Dicofol, Shortchained chlorinated paraffins, Pentadecafluorooctanoic acid

Next steps

Approval of the legal framework

Develop and approve the Guidelines for facilitating the implementation of PRTR Finalize the development of PRTR software and conduct its piloting and testing

Prepare the anual reporting to PRTR

Issues for discussion



Approaches in calculation the emissions to soil



Diffuse sources



Allocation of releases to sectors in accordance with EMEP and IPCC approach