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### Newsletter no.3

#### Sources Of Pollution

#### Sources Of Pollution On The Romanian Territory.

**Project title: “Leave your Environmentalist Spirit Online for the Black Sea Basin” - Spirit BSB online**

The project consortium consists of 4 partners:

LP Coordinator - *Association for the Protection of Human Being and Environment for a Sustainable Development in the World-ECOM, Romania*

P1- *Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey*

P2- *Of Chamber of Agriculture, Turkey*

P3- *International Center for Social Research and Policy Analysis in Tbilisi, Georgia.*

According to the Project Implementation Plan, within the activity *T2.1 Development of “Pollution and solutions in BSB - Manual for everyone”* we made a manual. This manual contains several topics. Through these newsletters we present these topics. Today we choose to present you:

#### Sources Of Pollution On The Romanian Territory

1. Pollution of the sea by industrial facilities located on the seafront;
2. Pollution of the sea due to the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the river basins that flow into the Black Sea.
3. The state of the upper level of the Black Sea, with the existing historical pollution
4. Pollution due to gas exploitation;
5. Pollution due to maritime transport;

#### Determination of terrestrial pollution sources “HotSpots”

The concept of “HotSpot” was used to locate and highlight pollution sources. Definition HotSpot - “Hot spot” means a limited and definable local surface, a specific surface water surface or aquifer that is subject to excessive pollution and requires priority attention to prevent or reduce actual or potential adverse effects on human health, ecosystems or natural resources and facilities of economic importance (LBS Protocol revised by the Convention in Bucharest, 2009).

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## Definition LBS- land based source - source of land pollution

For years, maintaining the health of the Black Sea environment with all ecosystem goods and services operating at a time of economic recovery and further development has been considered a priority challenge for all Black Sea coastal states. However, most of the environmental problems in the Black Sea have not been effectively addressed.

In addition, being cross-border in nature, Black Sea environmental issues cannot be effectively managed by individual states. Recognizing the need for cooperation, harmonization of approaches to environmental protection and transparency management, the partners of the HBS - HotSpot Black Sea Project address one of the most sensitive issues in the Black Sea region - the hotspots.

The successful implementation of the HBS Project, through the strong partnership of professional organizations from five Black Sea coastal states, contributes to the improvement of regional cooperation in the field of environmental protection in the Black Sea and adds directly to the measures aimed at improving the status of the Black Sea. durable.

## Actors involved in pressure (compliance) and chemical / biological monitoring of coastal waters in the Black Sea:

- National, regional and local public authorities involved in the development, decision-making and management of environmental policies
- National authorities and international organizations (such as the Black Sea Commission, Black Sea Economic Cooperation, UNDP, UNEP, EU Environment DG, EEA, etc.) involved in Black Sea environmental issues
- The industry that causes pollution in the Black Sea
- Public interest groups targeting the sustainable Black Sea ecosystem Educational organizations such as universities and schools
- The large public

**In Romania, 6 sources of land pollution, 4 municipal and 2 industrial were reported to the Black Sea Commission as follows:**

Hot spot name	Amount discharged m3 / year
Constanta port	379.000
Constanta Sud Wastewater Treatment Plant	48.290.000
Mangalia Wastewater Treatment Plant	82.570
Constanta North Wastewater Treatment Plant	83.230
Eforie South Wastewater Treatment Plant	57.000
SC ROMPETROL REFINE (refining)	7.360.000

Thus, the port of Constanța, the treatment plant Constanța Sud, the treatment plant Mangalia and the treatment plant Constanța Nord are hot spots with short-term priority of grade 1. **The rest of the security systems in Romania have priority of grade 2.** A major problem was faced in updating and verifying the HotSpots list in Romania - the lack of data or the lack of accessibility of data to go through all levels of screening, as required by the HotSpots Methodology.

Other possible candidates as sources of pollution are listed below. These additional sources of pollution require the collection of data and meta-data, verification of their status and prioritization in support of decision-making.

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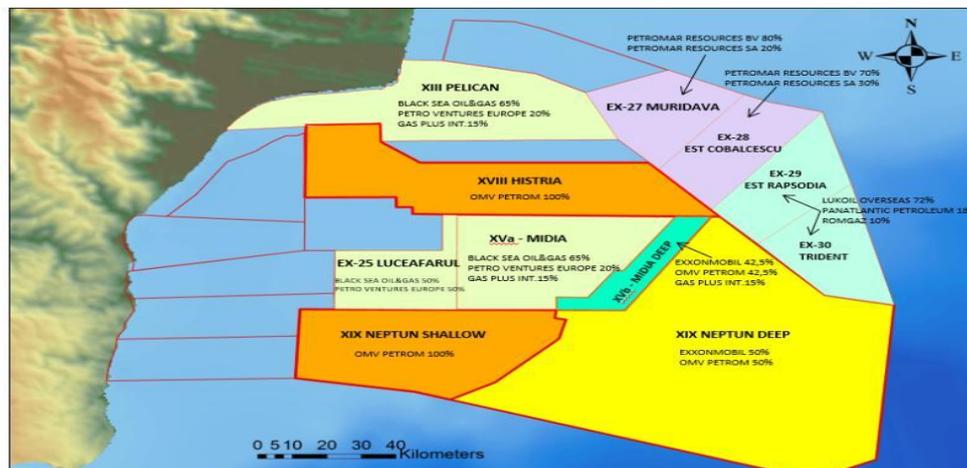
**1. The port of Mangalia** is located on the Black Sea coast, close to the southern border with Bulgaria and 260 km north of Istanbul. It has an area of 142.19 ha of which 27.47 ha of land and 114.472 ha of water. The northern and southern dams have a total length of 2.74 km. There are 4 berths (2 berths operational) with a total length of 540 m. The maximum depth is 9m. The main categories of goods: chemicals, fertilizers, bitumen, general merchandise. Medium pollution risk.

**2. The Danube-Black Sea Canal** is a waterway located in Constanța County, Romania, which connects the ports of Cernavoda on the Danube with the ports of Constanța and Midia Năvodari in the Black Sea with a total length of 95.6 km. It consists of the main branch 64.4 km long and the northern branch (known as the White Gate - Midia Năvodari Canal) 31.2 km long. The Danube-Black Sea Canal is part of the European waterways between the Black Sea and the North Sea. Medium pollution risk.

**3. Poarta Alba - Midia Năvodari Canal** connects the port aquarium of Midia port and Luminita port from Lake Tașaul (Năvodari) with the Danube - Black Sea Canal, near Poarta Albă village. It was opened on October 26, 1987. It has a length of 31.2 km and is located between the port of Midia, 0 km from the canal, and the confluence with the Danube-Black Sea Canal at 36 km, in Poarta Albă. At km 3 it has a fork (5.5 km long) that connects the port of Luminița. Both Ovidiu port and Luminița port are part of the canal. Medium pollution risk.

**4. Midia Port** is located on the Black Sea coast, about 13.5 km north of Constanța. It was designed and built to provide facilities for the industrial and petrochemical center. The northern and southern dams have a total length of 6.97 m. The port covers an area of 834 ha, of which 234 ha of land and 600 ha of water. It has 14 berths (11 are operational dances, three berths of the shipyard) and the total length of the quay is 2.24 km. The main categories of goods: crude oil and derivatives, cereals, LPG, metal products. High risk of pollution.

#### 5. Offshore gas and oil exploitation.



**Fig.1 Romanian offshore gas exploitation.**

Offshore gas exploitation activities present an increased risk of accidental pollution. In most of the perimeters, exploration activities are carried out, following as in stages to move to the operating stage.

## 6. Midia offshore project.



**Fig.2 Schematic Concept for Midia Gas Development**

This project creates an underwater offshore infrastructure that connects gas exploration platforms to the future gas processing plant. Like any offshore infrastructure project, there is an increased risk of accidental pollution.

## 7. Crossing the Danube Bratul Sfantul Gheorghe

The Sfântu Gheorghe arm is the middle arm in length (108 km) and flow, advancing to the southeast. To the south, there are two canals that connect with the Iancina estuary. Sfântu Gheorghe is the oldest arm, which carries 24% of the volume of water and alluvium. The greatest depth on this arm is 26 m. And this arm has undergone transformations by cutting a number of six meanders, its length being shortened to 70 km. Medium pollution risk.

## 8. Pouring of the Danube Bratul Sulina

This arm is the shortest (having only 64 km), being straight, regularized and channeled, it is used for navigation, following the deepening and correction of some meanders. As a result of these works, which took place between 1862 and 1902, the length of the arm decreased from 93 km to 64 km, and the volume of drained water doubled (18% at present), the minimum depth being 7 m, and the maximum of 18 m. Due to the fact that it is a navigable artery at the mouth of the Danube, it sums up the existing problems with the impact of transport activities, thus presenting an increased risk of pollution.

## 9. Pouring of the Danube Chilia Arm.

The first fork is upstream of Tulcea, where the Chilia arm heads north, having the longest length (120 km) and flow of about 60% of the total. At its discharge into the sea, there is a secondary delta, which has three secondary arms: Tataru, Chernovca, Babina. It has the highest flow, has low river transport activities, but due to the works on the Bistroe canal it has an increased risk of pollution.

For more informations please visit our website <https://www.spiritbsb.online/>.

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