

## **ASPECTS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OPPORTUNITY OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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**Abstract:** *Waste management is one of the important problems facing Romania in terms of environmental protection. Therefore, development of a national waste management program should be a priority for all competent bodies. The paper describes how the County Council has carried out actions to implement Prahova county waste management program.*

**Keywords:** *wastes management, national waste management program*

Waste Management, also known as waste management, refers to the collection, transport, treatment, recycling and disposal. Usually the term refers to materials resulting from human activities and reduces their effect on human health, the environment, or the appearance of a habitat. Waste management aims and saving natural resources by reusing parts recoverable. Managed waste can be both solid and liquid or gaseous, as well as various properties (eg radioactive) requiring each other's specific treatment methods.

In Romania, the waste management business is based on the OUG 78/2000 which implements a series of directives of the Council of Europe. Coordination of this activity is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and National Environmental Protection Agency [1].

### **1. WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ROMANIA**

Waste management is one of the major problems facing Romania in terms of environmental protection. This refers to the collection, transport, treatment, recovery and disposal. Data on waste management in Romania distinguish two major categories of waste - municipal waste and assimilated in commerce, industry and institutions, construction and demolition waste and sludge from wastewater treatment plants - waste production.

The amount of municipal waste generated varies from year to year, occurring in the last 6 years, a general upwards trend, determined both by increasing consumption, as well as increasing proportions of the population served by public sanitation services in a centralized system.

The amount of municipal waste generated per capita level of economic development illustrates that State. In contrast to the situation encountered in most developed countries in the EU, the amount of waste generated is generally stored in Romania, only 2% representing recycled.

Of the total municipal waste is 40% recyclable materials, of which approx. 20% can be recovered, not contaminated. Following the selective collection pilot projects, only 2% of the total recyclable materials generated are recovered. The rest is excreted in storage, losing it, so large amounts of secondary raw materials and energy resources. In recent years, private economic agents have started collecting action supported by cardboard and PET. In some localities have placed collection centers where individuals can make (with or without pay) waste paper, cardboard, glass, plastic. In Romania, the institutions of the glass, paper and cardboard and plastics are licensed and have started to take these wastes to collection for recycling and / or recovery. In some cities have stations set up pilot composting biodegradable waste.

The amount of construction and demolition waste generated in Romania is relatively low, but growth forecasts, the economic development of the country. There is still an adequate recovery of construction and demolition waste, but an internal reuse in their own household or unreported trade in a market. Regional waste management strategies must provide solutions to address this category of waste, given that they become a serious problem.

### **2. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN IN PRAHOVA COUNTY**

Conducted in accordance with the "methodology to develop regional plans and county waste management,"

county waste management plan is a strategic document useful for tracking waste streams, to organize their management, including the estimation of investment needs for targets for collection, recycling, recovery and treatment of municipal and assimilated local incumbent on the county level in Romania's commitments and obligations as a member of the European Union.

Plan is a legal obligation to Prahova County Council, in collaboration with County Environmental Protection Agency which aims to [2]:

- Obtain data and information necessary for describing the existing situation and data entry of economic and technical models that are based calculation infrastructure capacity to collect, transport, storage, treatment and recycling of waste;
- Identify infrastructure and equipment necessary to meet the responsibility of local authorities assigned to plan implementation of the directives on waste management, as technologies and investment levels to meet the responsibilities of local authorities implement plans of directives;
- Reliance on forecasts of household and similar waste streams of household in the county Prahova, preliminary sizing of collection capabilities, transportation, storage and recycling, as well as those necessary for the collection and treatment of biodegradable waste from electrical equipment, sludge from wastewater treatment.

County waste management plan has been prepared based on data and information obtained from the following institutions:

- Environment Agency Prahova County (APM-Prahova)
- Environmental Protection Agency Regional Arges (Arges REPA);
- Prahova County Council (CJ-Prahova)
- Statistics Prahova County (DJS-Prahova)
- Motor Manufacturers and Importers Association (APIA);
- National Regulatory Agency for Public Services (ANRSC).

Effective implementation of county waste management plan requires a concerted effort by all involved, towns and villages in the county municipalities, decentralized state services responsible for environmental protection and, last but not least, the public and corporate leadership commercial farms in the county. Plan's success depends on their active involvement.

### **3. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT PLAN FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN PRAHOVA COUNTY**

Long-term plan is developed following the analysis of waste situation in Prahova County. The plan focuses on municipal solid waste. The purpose of this investment plan is to analyze and determine a set of measures that will lead gradually to a high standard of living of the population, and to a less polluted environment. The overall objective is to increase living standards and environmental and compliance Prahova environmental acquies.

The need for this long-term investment plan is demonstrated by the current recorded in Prahova County regarding the low coverage of sanitation services in the rural areas. A continuation of the current situation would lead over

time to increased pollution and low living standards, endangering public health.

After setting targets and objectives in Prahova County is necessary to develop an implementation plan for proposed investments. It is divided into four major stages:

- Phase I: priority projects and public awareness;
- Phase II: construction of infrastructure - landfills, transfer stations zoning, waste treatment facilities;
- Phase III: implementation of any additional investment required as a result of the review plan investments;
- Phase IV: Implementation of additional investment to manage the quantities of waste generated.

For the management of packaging and packaging waste in the county planned to implement a system of selective collection of packaging waste from households, by type of waste: paper, glass, plastic, biodegradable.

Implementation of selective collection is done in stages, first (covered in 2004-2006) experimental (pilot) and

awareness of the population; two: 2007-2017: expansion of selective, three: 2017-2022: implementation of selective more difficult areas (collective housing, rural, mountain areas).

#### **4. CONCLUSIONS**

Waste management is one of the major problems facing Romania in terms of environmental protection. Therefore, creation of a national waste management program should be a priority for all relevant bodies.

Conducted in accordance with the "methodology to develop regional plans and county waste management," county waste management plan is a strategic document useful for tracking waste streams, to organize their management, including the estimation of investment needs for targets for collection, recycling, recovery and treatment of municipal and assimilated local incumbent on the county level in Romania's commitments and obligations as a member of the European Union.

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1] Ordonanța de urgență nr. 78/2000 privind regimul deșeurilor
- [2] [www.cjph.ro](http://www.cjph.ro)