

of other reasons cannot be returned to the water reservoir or reused.

The transportation losses of water from the water source to consumers place are not included.

Cooling water is the water used to absorb and separate the heat.

The water circuit is the amount of water that would be necessary in the absence of circulating systems with closed and semiclosed cycle.

The water circuit of the thermal electric power plant includes the condensed water returned as well as the circuit of water in the circulation cycle. The water circulating in the heat conveying net is not included.

Retrievable are the waters returned without being used (mostly in ore mining and in construction industries).

Waste waters are those resulting from a given activity and no longer fit for the purposes for which they were intended.

Waters not requiring processing are those which following use in the production process meet the respective standards and may be led off without purification.

Waters requiring processing are those which in the process of their use are contaminated and whose return to the reservoirs is permissible after purification.

Processed are waste waters treated by local equipments (acting independently) or by local purification stations.

The waters processed to the level of the national standards are these treated to the degree meeting the established standards. Three large categories of processing are differentiated: mechanical, biological and other methods. The volume of waters undergoing the several kinds of processing are recorded once - only at the final stage of purification.

Biological purification - processes in which the waste waters are purified by the influence of aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms which results in formation of sediments, containing microbe mass of contaminants. The processes of biological purification are used also in conjunction with mechanical and other methods of purification.

Other methods - all single operations, not considered mechanical or biological: chemical coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation, chloration to critical point, absorption with activated carbon, ultrafiltration, electrofloatation, selective ion exchange, reverse osmosis and others.

The survey of utilized mineral waters covers mostly sources with capacity over 5 l/Sec and temperature of

over 37°C. Data is collected by the Municipal public councils which manage them. The term source of mineral waters denotes a section of the earth's crust (geological structure - waterbearing horizon) in which due to geological processes accumulates and continues to accumulate water containing various mineral components and which by its depth may be tapped.

The source of data on the work carried out concerning the control and purification of Black sea water from oil and hard refuse are the Administration for Maintenance of Sea Water Purity, the Regional Environment Inspections - Varna and Bourgas.

The table on the air pollution presents data on the emitted contaminants in the country and over some industrial regions in which the basic sources of pollution are concentrated. The data refer to combustion processes in the production of thermal and electrical energy as well as other productions.

The methods of NSI and Ministry of Environment following the recommendations of the European Community are used in the collection of primary information and estimation of contaminant emissions.

The air pollution is estimated on the basis of the following indicators for industrial, combustion and production processes: consumed fuels, thermoproducing capacity, quantity of output, emission factors of the respective contaminants.

The National Centre of Hygiene and Medical Ecology supplies data on noise pollution.

The survey on industrial wastes covers the business units in industry where industrial wastes arise and are utilized, ecologically rendered harmless or dumped on site tip (without these that were delivered for secondary raw materials).

Wastes do not include the own production wastes in the same reporting unit.

Utilized wastes are those, excluding the own production wastes, put in production as material resources.

Radioactive wastes are all products containing radionuclides and whose degree of radioactivity is over the admissible standards established by the competent organs and which are not to be reused. Low degree of radioactivity denotes wastes of low radionuclides on account of which they do not require scanning in their treatment and transportation.

The Ministry of Environment supplies the data on protected national scenery.