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

Untreated waters include polluted waters and waters which do not need purification according to the settled standards.

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

Three large categories of processing are differentiated: mechanical, biological and other methods. The volume of waters undergoing several kinds of processing is recorded once - only at the final stage of purification.

Biological purification includes processes in which the waste waters are purified by aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms which result 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 are all single operations, neither mechanical nor biological: chemical coagulation, fluctuation 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 37^0C. Data are 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) which due to geological processes accumulates and continues to accumulate water containing various mineral components and which by its depth may be tapped.

Source of data on the control and prevention of the pollution of Black Sea waters and the river of Danube is the State Inspection of Shipping and departments and firms which perform purification of waters.

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 table of the emissions of contaminants in atmosphere is based on information from National Statistical Institute (NSI) and National Centre of Environment at the Ministry of Environment. Data by industrial regions refer to industrial combustible and production processes only.

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 indicator 'Other sources' includes data for contaminants from road transport, agricultural activities and households.

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

The industrial waste are divided in two main groups:

- arisen, removed and processed industrial waste. Data refer to the quantities of substances, products and raw materials which cannot be used in production and cannot be sold.

- recycled (restored) and sold industrial waste. These waste are not included in the category generated waste. Recycled waste include those for selling.

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