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PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS STATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract

The main environmental problems are those that relate to water pollution (particularly ground water pollution), hazardous wastes, soil degradation and biodiversity conservation. The percentage of eroded soils in the Republic of Moldova is 30%, among which 5-6% is highly eroded. Although Moldova has limited forest coverage (10%), the wood harvest increased significantly in recent years, alongside with reduction of necessary activities for forestation and for combating of forest diseases. As the main sources of drinking water supply for rural areas is ground water, and pollution of this resource has been increasing in recent years, the quality drinking water supply is considered one of the country's most important social and environmental problems. Due to the lack of adequate storage handling and disposal infrastructure, proper management of domestic and hazardous wastes is also considered one of the most urgent environmental problems. Currently in Moldova approximately 2500 tones of obsolete pesticides are stored in various former collective agricultural warehouses or disposed in uncontrolled dumps and on 23 May 2001 Moldova signed the Stockholm convention which has the main task to protect environment and human health against Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Keywords: Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), National Implementation Plan (NIP), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB); Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD); Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF)

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