# Contaminated Land Management Policy development in Europe: Evolution in Member States Evoluation at EU Level Need for harmonisation or common ground

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Common Forum

COMMON FORUM on Contaminated land in the European Union

### "COMMON FORUM"

- Network of contaminated land policy experts and advisors (since 1994)
- Mission:
  - Being a platform for exchange of knowledge and experiences, for initiating and following-up of international projects among members,
  - Establishing a discussion platform on policy, research, technical and managerial concepts of contaminated land,
  - Offering an exchange of expertise to the European Commission and to European networks.

# The European and International Networks on contaminated land management

- NATO CCMS
- Common forum on contaminated land in Europe
  - CARACAS
  - CLARINET
- Ad Hoc Working group on contaminated land
- NICOLE
- Sednet
- Cabernet
- Eurodemo / Eurodemo+
- SNOWMAN



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# Evolution of contaminated land policies at national level

- First generation: the early days 1980
  - Drastic risk control,
  - systematic approaches (protocols, national inventories),
  - priorities focussed on soil contamination
- Some countries still focused on this type of policy



# Evolution of contaminated land policies at national level

#### Second generation: contaminated land risk assessment 1990

- Possibilities for tailor-made approaches
  - Cost effective investigations
  - Accuracy and precision where it is most needed.
  - Do not investigate what is already known
- <u>Land use</u> becomes very important in assessment and decision making



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## Evolution of contaminated land policies at national level

### Third generation: Risk Based Land Management and solution design 2000

- Integration with spatial planning, water management, socio-economy
- Economic development vs protection of the Environment
- Land use becomes even more important



# CLARINET proposed a new policy concept

#### Scope

- Pan -European, allowing for regional and site specific solutions
- Targeted at legacies from the past when preventive regulations were not in force

#### Aims

- Integration of soil and water protection, spatial planning, engineering
- Ensure protection of health and environment
- Environmental social and economic sustainability

#### Key dimensions

- Fitness for use
- Protection of the environment
- Long term care



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### The solution landscape

#### Risk reduction requirements

- Source, Pathway or Target?
- Slow (bio) remediation or fast civil engineering approaches?
- Certainty versus uncertainty?

#### Landuse related requirements

- Landuse may prohibite capping
- Soil removal is necessary for construction

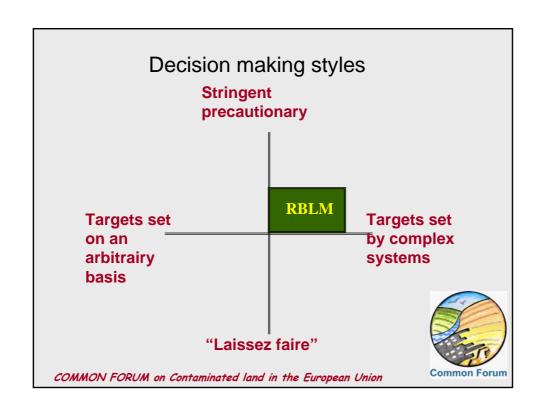
#### Spatial planning requirements

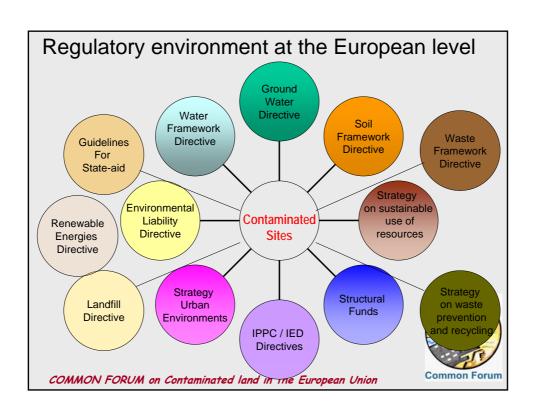
- Is landuse likely to change in future

#### Management requirements

- funding
- communication
- legal constraints







# Main focus at the time at the European Level

- Draft Soil Protection Directive
- IPPC /IED
- New Wastes Directive
- Biofuels? Reach?



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# Draft Soil Protection Directive / The Inter-institutional debate

- Commission Proposal in April 2007
- Favourable opinions:
  - Committee of the Regions, February 2007
  - European Economic and Social Committee, April 2007
  - European Parliament: Adoption in November 2007, with amendments providing more flexibility in some provisions and strenghtening others
- Portuguese Presidency:
  - Substantial changes for trying to find a compromise
  - No Political agreement on the Ministers Council the 20
     December 2007 Blocking minority formed by Austria,
     France, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom



### Second part of the discussion

- French Presidency / new proposal:
  - Different objectives
  - New methodology
- Czech Presidency:
  - Intense discussions but No Proposal for a vote at the June European Council (risk for a new blocking minority – Same Five + Malta)
- Nothing under the Swedish Presidency
- Could be at the agenda of the 2010 EU presidencies (Spain, Belgium).

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### IPPC Review - IED / Discussion points

- Periodic monitoring
  - periodic monitoring not for all installations, reference (art. 15(d)) to dangerous substances likely to be found ...;
  - if monitoring is required, it has to be periodic
  - frequency of at least every 5 years (GW), 10 years (Soil)
- Monitoring of soil and groundwater and BREF-documents
  - How to tackle monitoring of soil and groundwater and remediation of the site in BREF-documents?
- Should monitor IPPC plant integrity and not only environmental impacts (too late!)



### IPPC Review - IED / Discussion points

### Remediation to initial state from baseline report

- zero-tolerance as a principle
- how to deal with small elevation of concentrations not reaching remediation standards?
- what with update of a permit?
- only risk approach when baseline report wasn't necessary
- Art. 23.4: does this imply that all operators have to conduct a soil investigation at definitive cessation?

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### New waste directive / Soil related issues

- New waste directive will enter into force this year.
  - National implementation before end of 2010
- According to Article 2 (Scope) para 1 subpara (b) <u>unexcavated</u> contaminated soil is excluded from the scope of WFD.
- According to the subpara (c) <u>uncontaminated soil excavated</u> in the course of construction activities where it is certain that the material will be used for the purpose of construction in its natural state <u>on the</u> <u>site which it was excavated is also excluded</u> from the scope.
  - BUT what if it is reused somewhere else?
    - It is either waste permit / notification needed for the reuse
    - · Or not if no waste status



### SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA FOR BIOFUELS

Directive 2009/28/EC

### Calculating GHG emissions savings (Annex V)

Bonus (29 gCO2eq/MJ) if the land:

- (a) was not in use for agriculture or any other activity
- (b) falls into one of the following categories:
  - (i) severely degraded land, including such land that was formerly in agricultural use;
  - (ii) heavily contaminated land (land that is unfit for the cultivation of food and feed due to soil contamination)
- Bonus applies for up to 10 years provided that [...] that soil contamination for land is reduced
- Commission to make a proposal by March 2010 for criteria to define heavily contaminated land under the Renewable Energ Directive

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# Needs for Harmonisation or Common Ground? (1/2)

- Geographical level: Impossible! Too different
  - Soil / aquifer materials
  - Climate,
  - Vegetable, food and water consumptions
  - Land use scenarios (time scale options, ...)

☐One set of Soil Quality Standards?

☐The same blueprint? No!



# Needs for Harmonisation or Common Ground? (2/2)

#### Technical level:

- Tool box for Risk Assessment, with several models, different levels of details
- Common protocol for choosing the appropriate models
- Common set of exposure factors, reference doses?
- Recommendations for i.e. use of safety factors? Taking into consideration background levels?

#### Political level:

- Acceptable risk for different land uses?
- Targets to be protected (Human Health, Ecosystems Ground water, Surface waters, Others?)
- Substances to be covered / excluded

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### Conclusions

- Risk assessement the common tool in developped countries,
- But with national / regional adaptations
- · A general move to Risk Management
- Need for taking into consideration public & private interests but also the protection of the environment
  - On the long term
  - With a dynamic way for acting/reacting if a evolution

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### Conclusions

- · Persistent needs for :
  - Collaboration:
    - Not reinventing the wheel!
    - Avoid the errors made in the past!
    - · How to tackle the same problems!
    - Identification of the best solutions!
  - Research and development: i.e.
    - Detection methods and fast & cost effective screening methods
    - · Bioavailability quantification
    - Acceptance of new innovative remediation techniques



