

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country /State - Region - Province	Person(s) completing the questionnaire	Organisation	Email	Remarks
Belgium/Wallonia	Goidts E.	Soil Protection Direction Department of Soil and Waste DG Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Public Administration of Wallonia (Belgium)	esther.goidts@spw.wallonie.be	

Please fill in the questionnaire by giving short answers to the questions presented in the three spreadsheets (A, B and C). Please write your answers on the empty rows below the questions.

Please note that the questions are related only to EXCAVATED contaminated soil (except Question 1.), including treated contaminated soil.

We are only expecting one filled questionnaire per country or region/province, so please agree on completing the questionnaire with you colleagues, if more than one person from your country will be attending the meeting.

We have introduced some alternative answers and explanations to help you with your answers and to hopefully shorten the time of completing this questionnaire, so do not hesitate to use them, if they are appropriate.

When the questions are not relevant to your country or you don't have any answers, you can use the following abbreviations: NR - not relevant, NI - no idea.

Please feel also free to provide links to any websites or documents for further information.

A- General situation

Management of excavated contaminated soil

1. What are the approx. proportions of *in situ*, on site and off site techniques in site remediation?

This varies with the size of the site and with the quantity of excavated contaminated soil to manage, such that in and on site techniques are only used for important sites. For filling stations, about 90% of the techniques used correspond to off site remediation. No more data are currently available.

2. What is the typical amount of annually excavated contaminated soil (tons per year)?

Please indicate, if the figure is based on estimate or compilation of statistics.

No systematic data are available. An amount of 6,000,000 t of non contaminated soil is estimated per year, however, only a fraction of it will be contaminated.

3. What are the most common treatment methods for excavated contaminated soil?

Biological treatment is the most common treatment method for excavated contaminated soils used in Wallonia. Other types of treatment are used for excavated contaminated soils that are exported (physico-chemical treatments).

4. How much of all the excavated contaminated soil is typically reused as such and/or as treated?

Alternative answers: < 10%, 10-30%, 30-50%, 50-70%, 70-90%, >90%, etc. Please indicate, if the figure is based on estimate or compilation of statistics.

Excavated contaminated soils can not be reused as such, and over 50% of the treated excavated contaminated soil is estimated to be reused after treatment.

5. What are the main applications for reuse of excavated contaminated/treated soil?

Alternative answers: road construction, other soil construction, noise barriers, land fill covers, etc.

Excavated contaminated soil untreated or still contaminated after treatment goes to landfills, otherwise decontaminated soil generally goes to civil construction (roads, etc.), or is used as fill material, or to modify the soil relief.

B- Policy issues

Management of excavated contaminated soil

6. List the existing policy instruments for the management of excavated contaminated soil (concerning instruments on reuse, treatment and landfilling)

Please shortly describe the instruments and/or provide links to websites or documents for further information

6a. Regulations

Currently: Waste Decree (Décret 27/06/1996) as excavated soils are considered as wastes, Decree establishing a waste catalog (AGW 10/07/1997) to determine if excavated soils are dangerous or inert, Decree of the recovery for certain wastes (AGW 14/06/2001) setting the values under which excavated soils or treated soils are not considered as contaminated soils and setting the conditions of their recovery, Decree defining sectorial conditions for operating landfills (AGW 27/02/2003) for elimination of excavated soils not allowed to be recovered and which are can not be further treated in the region, and general conditions for soil treatment installations such as the type of permit needed (AGW 04/07/2002). In the future: Soil Decree (5/12/2008) with its Decree on the excavated soil management (under 3d gouvernement reading) will be applied, in addition to the current legislation (AGW 14/06/2001 will be partly modified). All legislations can be found at the website: <http://environnement.wallonie.be/legis/#som>.

6b. Guidelines

Currently: guidelines on the management of excavated contaminated soils are specified in the legislation on the handling and elimination of dangerous and non dangerous wastes, on the values to be reached after treatment if the recovery of excavated contaminated soils is pursued (AGW 14/06/2001), and on the condition for their elimination in landfills (AGW 27/02/2003). In the future: guidelines on the management of excavated soils will have a specific legislation (Decree on the excavated soil management under 3d gouvernement reading), however, it only focuses on the conditions of recovery for non- or de-contaminated excavated soils, while excavated contaminated soil management stays under the waste legislation.

6c. BAT/BATNEEC criteria

These criteria are not specified in the current legislation on excavated soils. However, the experts from study offices in charge of the excavation may propose appropriate management given these considerations. No information on the use of BAT/BATNEEC criteria in the future legislation is available yet.

6d. Registers/inventories/databases (e.g. concerning information on soil streams, locations of reuse sites and treatment technologies)

If there are any, please indicate if the information is made available to the public

Currently: No centralised register/inventories/databases of excavated soils are systematically kept. However, partial information are available on : excavated contaminated soils considered as dangerous waste, excavated de-contaminated soils which are allowed to be further recovered (these informations are kept in a register by the user with several data - identification number, type of waste, quantity, delivery date, name and address of end user, origin/destination of the soil -, and are associated to a certificate of use delivered by the administration with additionnal data - conformity test of parameters, quality insurance test, soil use guidelines), and excavated non-contaminated soils under particular recovery. Excavated contaminated soils are not yet systematically registered. These informations are not public. In the future, it will be possible to better manage soil streams as the Decree on the management of excavated soils will make mandatory the transfer of information from the owner/treatment installation, the transporter and the user of excavated soils to an accredited organism which will give these data as an input to a centralised database held by the administration "state of soil data bank".

6e. "Soil banks" or other logistic instruments for managing soil streams

See 6d answer (soil bank under construction)

6f. Economic instruments (e.g. taxation and incentives)

Taxation for wastes going to landfills (except if excavated soils can be recovered as landfill cover material).

6g. Other instuments

No

7. Does the management of excavated contaminated/treated soil differ from the management of natural soil or the other waste streams?

If yes, please shortly describe how they differ (e.g. different legislation, different reuse criteria, different taxation, restrictions on the use)

It depends on the waste category to which excavated contaminated soils belong (dangerous or not, inert or not) and on the level of contamination which is specifically defined for soils. In all cases, excavated soils refer to the waste legislation, and specifications for the recovery of non-contaminated and treated excavated soils are defined (threshold values and type of use allowed). In the future, excavated soils will be covered by both waste and soil legislations.

8. Do you foresee any changes in the practices of soil reuse due to the new Waste Directive (2008/98/EC)?

Answers expected only from the EU countries

Normally not, as excavated soils are and will be under existing regional legislations referring to both Waste and Soil legislations.

C- Technical issues

Management of excavated contaminated soil

9a. Are there guidelines and associated criteria to determine whether soil is suitable for reuse?

If yes, please shortly describe the contents of the guidelines (e.g. assessment tiers and the type of methods) and the type of criteria (e.g. soil remediation criteria, other risk-based soil concentration values, leaching criteria, toxicity criteria). Please feel also free to provide links to websites or documents for further information

Yes. Currently: guidelines consist in criteria (threshold values based on those found in the Flemish legislation and further adapted to the situation encountered in Wallonia) and conditions of use which are set in the Decree of the recovery for certain wastes (Annexe I of AGW 14/06/2001), and also in reference methods for soil analysis (analyses from an accredited laboratory). In the future, guidelines will be provided by the Soil Decree and its decree on excavated soils management (threshold values based on soil limits of the receptor site and a risk assessment study if appropriate).

9b. Are those mandatory or is it possible to deviate from them based on site-specific risk assessment?

If yes, please indicate if a risk assessment methodology to be used is defined

The guidelines are mandatory. However, they include the possibility to take into account specific cases under certain conditions (specific procedure towards the minister in charge in the current legislation in article 13 of the AGW 14/06/2001). This approach does not contain a risk assessment method as such, but leads to the delivery of a certificate of use. In the future, an application guide will be referred to in the decree of the excavated soil management, but its content is not available yet.

10. Are there specific procedures for quality control related to reuse and/or treatment of excavated contaminated soil?

If yes, please list the elements they concern (e.g. sampling, methods, tests and interpretation of the results)

Not specified as such in the current legislation directly regulating excavated soils. However, the procedure (sampling, measurements, ...) must be conducted by an authorized organism which must follow the conditions set in its permit. In the future, soil sampling will also be regulated through the application of the Soil Decree and its decree on excavated soil management.

11. Are there any requirements for structures, monitoring or site conditions related to reuse applications?

If yes, please shortly describe the requirements

Requirements are only taken into account through the conditions of use set for the site receiving excavated (treated or not) soils specified in the AGW 14/06/2001. The same situation should apply in the future.