

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country /State - Region - Province	Person(s) completing the questionnaire	Organisation	Email	Remarks
Germany	Andreas Bieber	Federal Ministry for the Environment	andreas.bieber@bmu.bund.de	
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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?

Now precise figures available Figures in 2. are covering waste (off site) only. The quantity of contaminated soil for in situ and onsite remediation is not registered.

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.

Excavated soil: 140 Mt, hazardous waste as part of that (~ cont. soil): 4440 kt (year 2006, Federal Agency for Statistics)

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

An answer would depend on the type and the concentration of contaminants in the soil. In general : As long as the contaminated soil is on the property it will not counted as waste! Therefore a first priority will be given to in situ and on site techniques. However the price is the main criteria. Often Landfills are more competetive because they need soil as construction material to geotechnical safety.

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.

58 % (Federal Agency for Statistics)

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.

road construction, land filling, noise barriers

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

Federal Soil Protection Ordinance (to deal with all kinds of soil to be used for land filling);
Federal Ordinance on Construction Material from Recycling Processes (to deal with soils and deconstruction waste used for construction purposes), in preparation

6b. Guidelines

The former LAGA M20 (requirements for recovery of excavated soils (as mineral waste) is executed by the Länder (in their responsibility) in different ways. The federal government is working on a harmonized ordinance as mentioned under 6a.

6c. BAT/BATNEEC criteria

Yes, but indirect only. Each decision on remediation is based on a cost-benefit analysis (proportionality of costs) and the relevant criteria for BAT/BATNEEC are in fact involved.

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

Information on soil streams is gathered as waste stream by the Federal Agency for Statistics; no gathered information on the sites of reuse; treatment criteria: thermal and not-thermal treatment

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

There are a couple of examples on the Länder, region or city level. For example Berlin is organising and managing excavated soil for all bigger projects like "Potsdamer Platz" and others. But there is no detailed overview.

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

There are no economic instruments

6g. Other instruments

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)

No chemical analysis needed if from "natural" origin.

Material (soil and construction waste) used for land filling or for construction purposes has to prove that it is suitable for the special purpose and that it does not create environmental problems (especially for the ground water).

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

No

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

There will be criteria for soil concentration values and also soil leachate values.

The leachate values shall guarantee that the groundwater threshold values are not exceeded at the groundwater surface.

The regulation is still in preparation, so there is no public information available now.

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

This is still a point of political discussion.

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)

There will be procedures for quality control, but this also is still under discussion.

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

If yes, please shortly describe the requirements

There will be a compilation of different construction techniques to allow the use of differently contaminated materials (e.g. regarding the permeability for rain water).