

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country /State - Region - Province	Person(s) completing the questionnaire	Organisation	Email	Remarks
Denmark	Ulla Højsholt	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency	uh@mst.dk	

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?

About 5 % in situ. NI about on site, probably nothing

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.

Based on a loose estimate: 5 mio. t

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

Slightly contaminated soil: No treatment. Strongly contaminated soil: Mainly biological treatment

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.

Estimate: 10-30 %

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.

1: Road construction. 2: 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

Statutory order, permissions, waste-regulation

6b. Guidelines

No

6c. BAT/BATNEEC criteria

No

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

On it's way. Not ready for the moment

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

Can be made on private basis by soil plants

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

Waste taxes in cases where soil is disposed of as waste. However, an exception for deposition of contaminated soil as waste reduces the incentive to re-use.

6g. Other instuments

NR

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)

The above mentioned regulation (6a) is for contaminated soil and not for uncontaminated soil. A mapping system secures mesurement of soil removed from certain areas in order to detect contamination, if any.

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

Probably not - But it may show up that some details will change. It is too early to answer.

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

The existing statutory order is only slightly relevant, because soil with organic contamination is not included. Criteria are based on leaching tests and categorizing in 3 categories. Regulation is under revision, and we hope to be able to categorize soil on basis of solid content instead of leaching tests.

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 statutory order is mandatory. We intend in the future revision to provide frames for the municipalities to allow projects based on site specific risk assessments. We intend to issue guidelines for making such site specific risk assessments.

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)

The same as mentioned above (9a - 9b). Today only for heavy metals, and in the future hopefully also for certain hydrocarbons and PAH.

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

If yes, please shortly describe the requirements

We have limits on size of projects in which the contaminated soil is reused.