

European Co-ordination Action for Demonstration of Efficient Soil and Groundwater Remediation

The European Soil Framework Directive draft: Impact & consequences in Europe and Austria

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Paris, 20th March, 2008

Soil Framework Directive STATE OF PLAY

WHAT HAPPENED SO FAR:

- 2004 to 2006: preparation phase
 - · Stakeholder consultations
 - · Internet-Consultation
 - European Commission Interservice Consulation
- ☑ September 2006: Soil Thematic Strategy and Draft Proposal for a SFD (COM(2006) 232)
- ☑ Autumn 2007: European Parliament 1st reading
- December 2007: European Environment Council: rejected by a qualified minority (AT, DE, FR, NL, UK)
 - > no clear benefits (AT, DE, NL, UK)
 - > more detail necessary (FR)

2008

- · Slovenia: no further activities
- → French presidency: priority topic



The directive addresses "Soil"

- PRO: COMPLETES **PROTECTION OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT**
 - Missing piece in environmental law
 - Puts functions and ecological services upfront
 - Calls for integration

- CON: SECTORAL **APPROACH**
 - No groundwater
 - 3 framework directives are addressing the soil and water system
 - Diffuse pollution is difficult to address



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It is only a framework

PRO: FLEXIBILITY

- Focuses on management
- Possibilities to keep existing successful national approaches
- Possibilities to use other regulations, policies, subsidies to address soil threats in a concerted way

CON: NO FIXED GOALS

- Not very concrete in its ambitions
- Risk that some concrete numerical standards and deadlines will be introduced during the political discussions
- Not all threats are covered



It's a directive

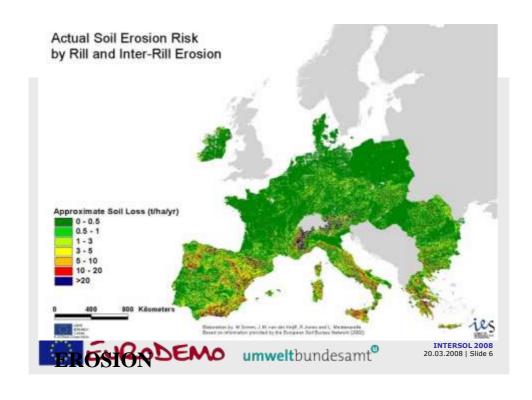
PRO: MORE POWER

- Without a directive "your are nothing"
- Addresses member states, not citizens and industries directly: Room for different national implementations
- Raises public awareness
- Stimulates countries with weak soil protection regimes

CON: JURIDICAL JUNGLE

- Soil problems are local and require tailormade local solutions
- Risk of being brought to court for infringements
- May interfere with long standing national soil protection policies





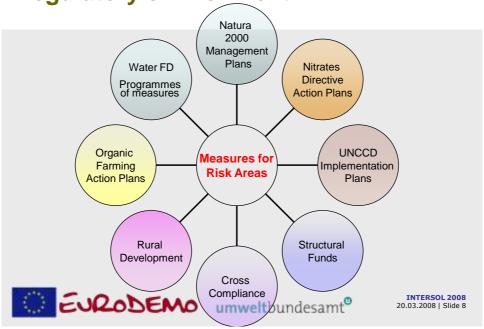
Soil Framework Directive 'Risk area approach'

- Identify risk areas according to common definition and criteria
- Set targets for the area
- Make a plan with measures to reach the targets
- Report, evaluate and improve

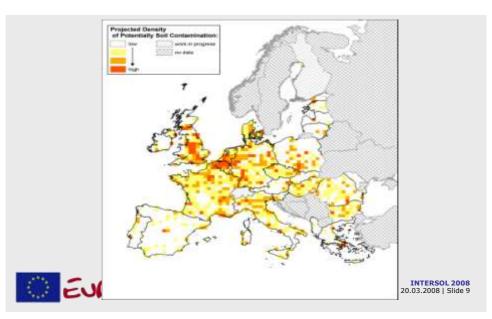


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Regulatory environment



Contamination



Soil Framework Directive Prevention of Contamination

Art. 9: Prevention of soil contamination

- rather short, unspecific text
- linkages to other existing EU policies for pollution prevention are missing
- lack of integration could be a reasonable origin of confusion in Member States, leading to difficulties in formulating a relevant soil protection policy.
- dangerous substances via air deposition excluded?
- best & cost effective attitude towards environmental protection!



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Contaminated sites SFD approach (1)

STEP 1: Locate sites with former or present soil polluting activities listed in Annex 2

- > ambiguity in listed activities
- > important activities are missing
- > no obligatory list, should be demonstrative or
- > common basis to establish national lists

STEP 2: Measure concentrations of **dangerous <u>substances</u>** at these sites

- Directives 67/548/EC & 1999/45/EC not helpful
- > addressed substances should already give focus instead of broad umbrella
- >important risks (e.g. landfill gas) might not be covered



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Contaminated sites SFD approach (2)

STEP 3: If concentrations are significant, perform an on site risk assessment

Art. 10: inventory of contaminated sites

- ≥ Concentration (or risk) levels: 'Significant' does not mean "high" or "serious" or "unacceptable", very wide interpretations are possible
- "Risk' does not correspond to 'concentration levels in soil' (e.g. landfill gas, or buried waste)
- so focus on drawing up a complete inventory, instead of identifying and dealing with the worst risks first (plus firm action whenever development provides an opportunity and resources for remediation), detracts from the riskbased approach



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Contaminated sites SFD approach (3)

STEP 4: In case of **significant risks** for human health and environment in view of current and approved future use umechanism of 'de-listing' remediated sites?

STEP 5: Remediation, according to priorities. Human health should have the highest priority

- Art. 14: National Remediation Strategies
- Art. 12: Buyers /sellers of suspect sites have to provide a soil status report



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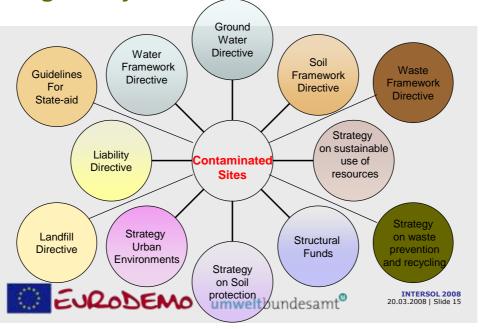
Contaminated sites The Soil Status Report

Article 12:

- obligation for owners or prospective buyers of sites ("Annex II locations") to provide a soil status report to the competent authorities
- some countries do have mechanisms in place that may in the end lead to the same results
- new legal instrument, which may ask for adjustments of several existing national laws
- tremendous effort, e.g.
 - administration to ensure the capacity for the necessary reports
 - system of authorising and appointing reliable 'risk assessors'
- properties subject to the status report requirements may be stigmatised, even in the absence of any risk
- may hinder the reuse of industrial land (due to blight and additional costs of transactions), thus undermining one key aim of soil protection (sustainable use and re-use of land and reduction of risks/threats).



Regulatory environment



Solving contaminated site problems



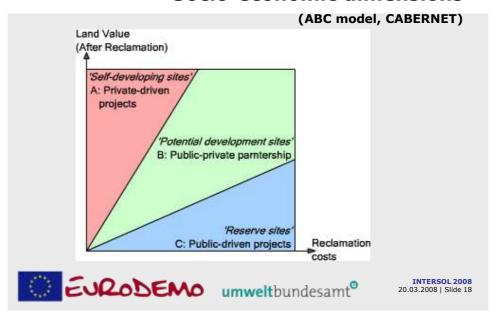


- Integrate risk assessment, remediation and redevelopment in a single process
 - Flexible spatial planning
 - Long term perspective
 - Sharing of cost and financial risks
- Make decisions as soon as possible and accept uncertainties you can handle
- Involve stakeholders and possible funders from the start





Socio-economic dimensions





Soil Framework Directive - Ideas COMMON FORUM on Contaminated Land

Emphasis is a European "FRAMEWORK" (directive)

- (1) Less importance to Annex 2 (no 'black list')
- (2) Flexibility for national implementation
- (3) Less emphasis on 'concentration levels'
- (4) Implement scource-pathway-receptor-paradigm
- (5) RBLM: Sustainable solutions by balancing socioeconomic and environmental benefits and impacts
- (6) Soil Status Report: allow existing approaches achieving the same (e.g. obligations by civil law)
- (7) Decisions concerning priorities for remediation should be left to MS
- (8) Relate the SFD, the Liability Directive & GWD



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Soil Framework Directive Anticipated future developments

Priority under French Presidency (2008)

- a new draft starting from the last Portuguese proposal
- New philosophy (?): 'good soil status' (see WFD)
- Revision of the systematic approach on contaminated sites and flexibility for MS with existing systematic approaches
- ,Added value' for environment in comparison to costs needs to be demonstrated
- linkage to IPPC-Directive (currently under revision!!!) and Liability Directive
- linkages to land use & spatial planning



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THANKS to Dr. Joop Vegter! (COMMON FORUM Secretariat)

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

ANY QUESTION AND REMARK WELCOME!

Paris, 20th March, 2008