

## Colloque NICOLE in Carcassonne, 11th May 2006

Introduction by Fabrice BOISSIER, DRIRE

- Some facts and figures about the region
- Brief focus on the french policy for contaminated sites

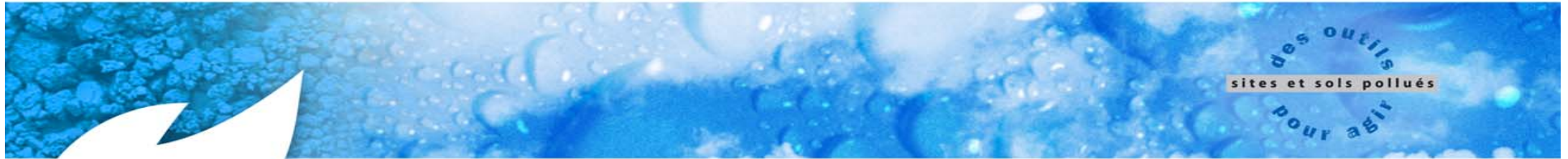


## **DRIRE : Regional Directorate for Industry, Research and Environment.**

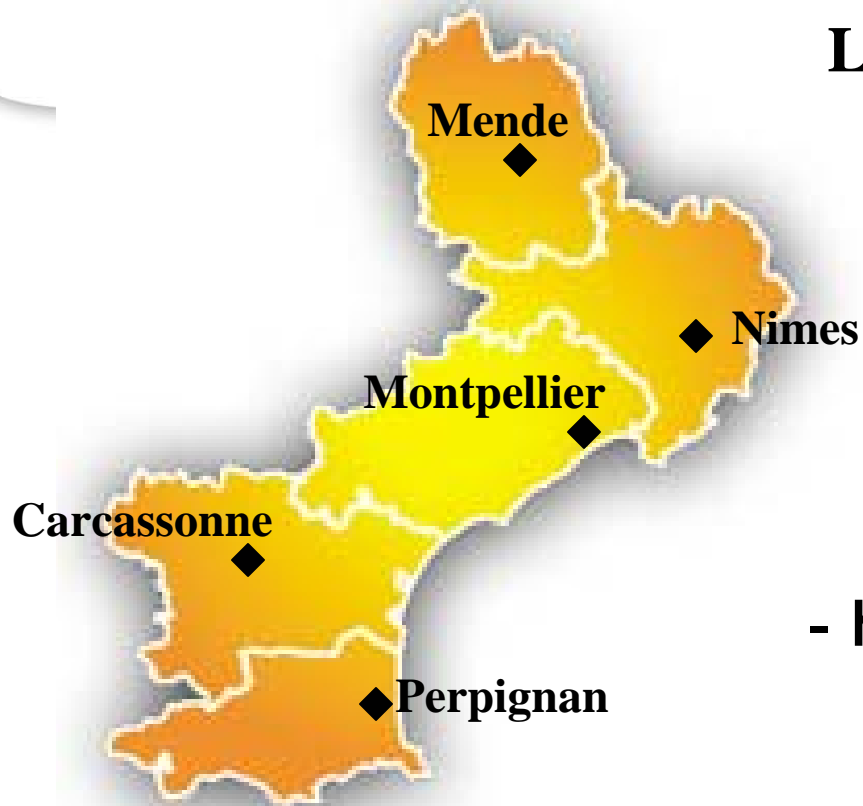
- Regional administration of the Industry Ministry and the Environment Ministry.
- Works under the authority of each « préfet de département », local representative of the central government
- in charge, among other tasks, of the implementation of environmental regulation for the industry sector.
- the contaminated sites are treated under the general regulatory framework for « classified installations » (hazardous facilities)



## Some facts and figures about Languedoc Roussillon



## Languedoc Roussillon

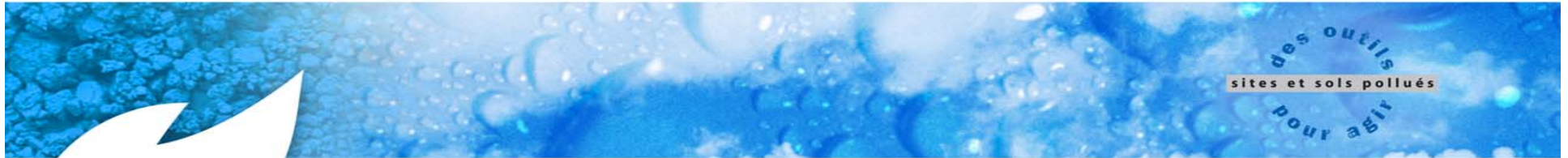


- 2,5 Millions inhabitants

- highest growth rate in France

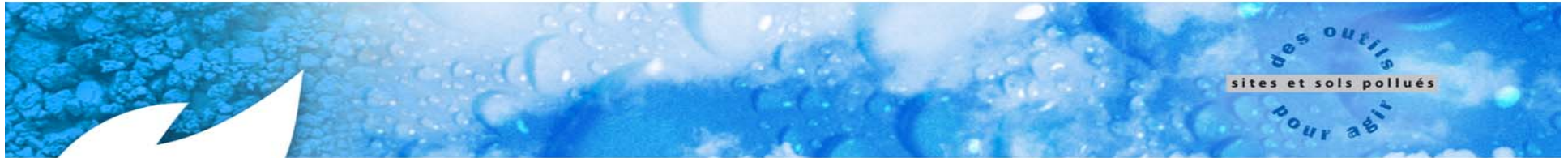
(1,4%)

- a rich mining and industrial history



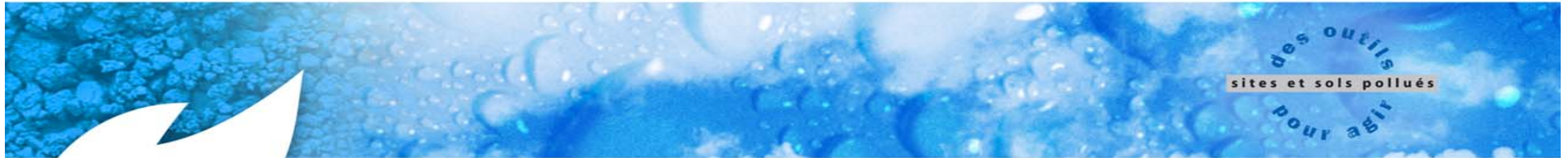
## Contaminated soils Issues

- 70 Sites identified in BASOL (inventory of contaminated sites which are object of an action of the administration)
- Achieve urbanistic projects compatible with the residual pollution
- Many unknown contaminated sites linked with mining activity



## Contaminated sites policy

Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement  
Durable



## 13 years of contaminated sites policy

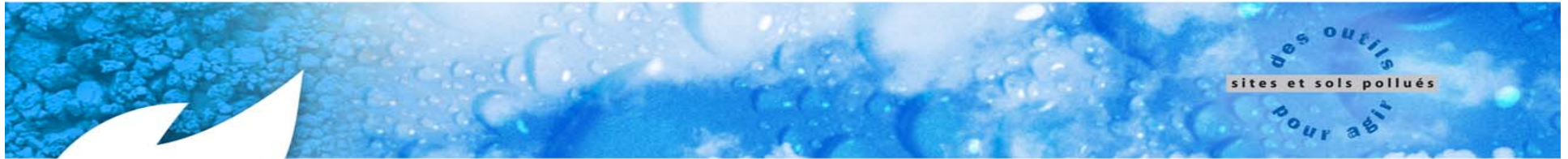
**1993** : implementation of a policy for management of contaminated sites :

- *initial diagnosis* and SRA (simplified risk assessment) : first step for the classification of the sites.

**1999** : risk management policy based on the use of the site

- *indepth diagnosis* and DRA (detailed risk assessment)

**2003** : The law legitimates the principles and goals of the Ministry's policy.



## What we have learnt :

- **an efficient toolbox, an approach appreciated by the stakeholders.**
- **But :**
  - **tools are sometimes misused**
  - **the consequences of a management based on the use of the site are not always taken in account.**
  - **the construction of a good conceptual model is often neglected**

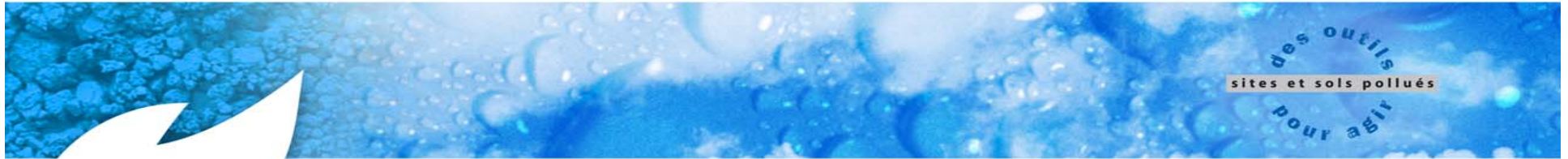


## 2006 : Capitalization and new choices

- **To write a summary of contaminated sites policy in order to :**
  - show the coherence with risks prevention policies
  - remind that :
    - the first goal is to master the pollution source
    - if not possible, guarantee that the impact on population and environment is acceptable.
- To keep the technical principles of the tools (diagnostic, quantitative risk quantification...) but reorganize the toolbox (We don't need classification tools anymore (SRA)).



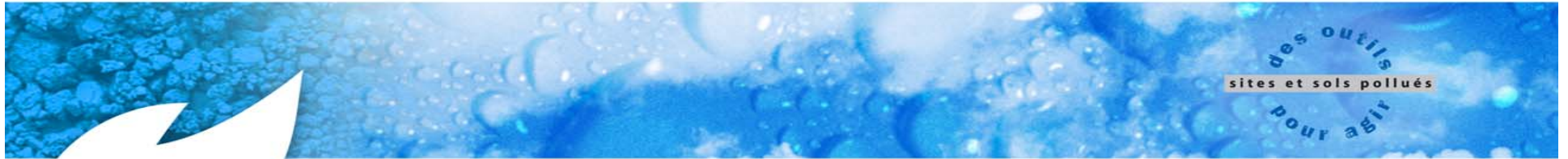
What do these new tools look like ?



## The steps of a contaminated land management

- **First step** : statement of the situation
  - identifying the stakes
  - characterizing the state of the milieus (water, soil...)
  - understanding the pollution mechanisms

**The importance of this step must be emphasized**



## The steps of a contaminated land management

- **Second step** : if necessary, work out and implement the appropriate management actions



## typical situations

### Outside the site

discovery of pollution

Impacts of an active facility

The use of the site is predetermined

### Inside the site

End of activity of a facility

rehabilitation project of a site

The use of the site can be chosen, the state of the milieus can be changed



Two separate situations  
Two different management approaches

Outside the site

The uses are predetermined

**Issue :** to vouch for the compatibility of the state of the environment and the existing uses.

**Tool :** interprétation de l'état des milieux - IEM (state of the milieus assessment)



Two separate situations  
Two different management approaches

**Inside the Site**

The use of the site can be chosen,  
the state of the environment  
can be changed



**Issue :**  
rehabilitation project : to build safe  
accomodations,  
To recover the compatibility of the state of  
the environment and the existing uses.

**IEM**

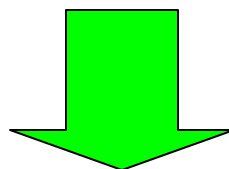


**Tool : Management plan**



the uses are fixed :

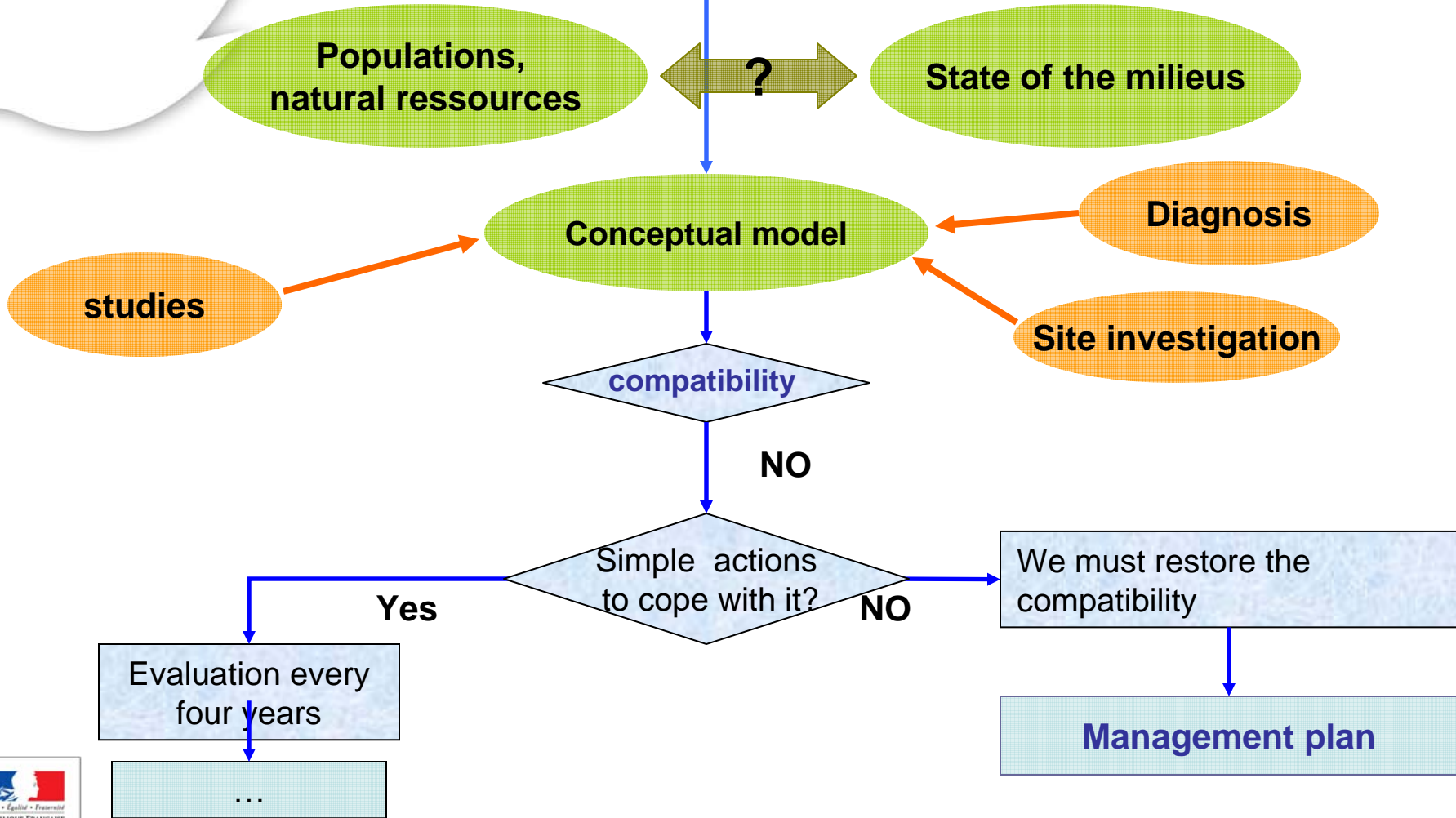
the IEM approach

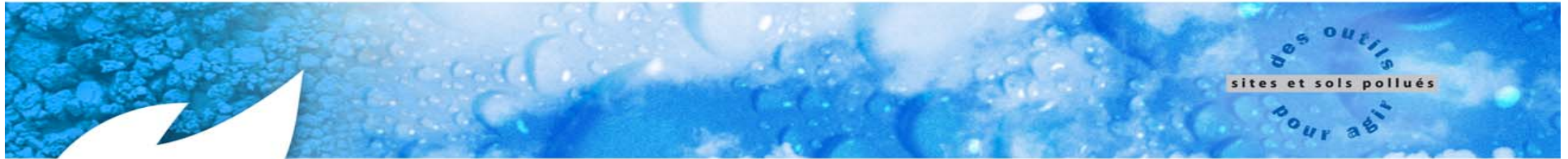


Outside the site



**IEM approach**





## IEM : What 's new ?

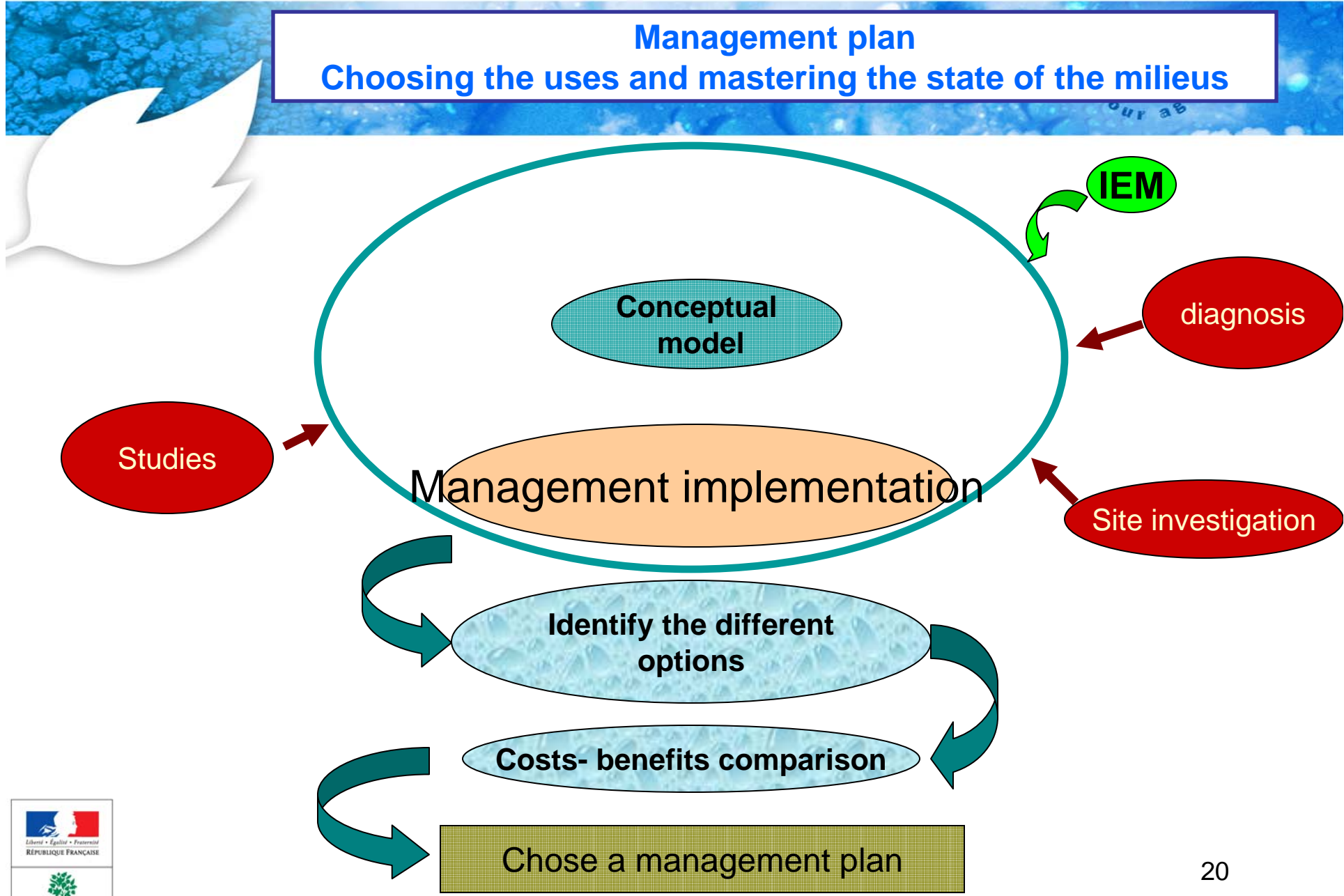
- The IEM emphasizes the importance of the conceptual model
- The IEM prefers measurement instead of modelization
- The IEM is progressive : first, comparison with the normative values in the milieus (drinking water, air quality...) ; if necessary, quantitative risk evaluation.



# The management plan



# Management plan Choosing the uses and mastering the state of the milieus





## Management plan Choosing the uses and mastering the state of the milieus

Management plan chosen

Residual exposure

Risk assessment  
on the residual exposure

acceptable

Identify the remediation works  
and the residual exposure to be checked

Modification of the  
management plan

Remediation works

Control

Evaluation every four  
years

...



Thank you for your attention