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Considerations when applying environmental liability legislation to prevention and remediation of damage to land

Dietmar MÜLLER-GRABHERR; EU4Environment (online seminar, 14.09.2022)

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COMMON FORUM - WHAT ABOUT?

CONSTITUENCY:

- ❑ initiated in 1994 (Bonn; Germany)
- ❑ policy makers, regulators & technical advisors
- ❑ European (EU + Free Trade Association)
- ❑ regular Secretariat (established in 2007)
 - **Environment Agency Austria (EAA; since 2017)**



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MISSION:

- exchange of knowledge and experience
- Science-policy interfacing
- Cooperation to stakeholders
- discussion platform on policy & legislation (e.g. ELD, IED, WFD)

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“Land damage” – a peculiar issue (1)

The purpose of the ELD:

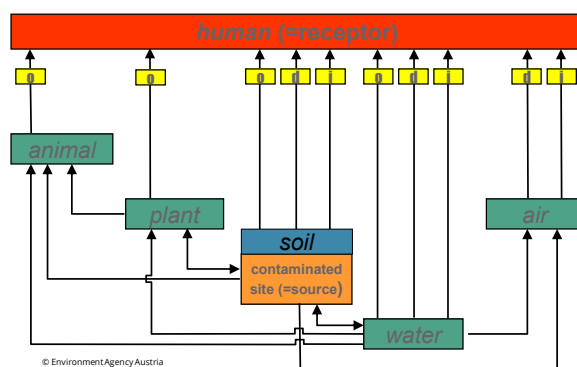
- to **prevent** (art. 5 & 8) and **remedy** (art. 6, 7, 8 and Annex II) **environmental damage**
- **returning natural resources** (& services) to **baseline conditions**

DAMAGE TO LAND

- If land contamination creates a **“significant risk to human health”** being adversely affected”
 - neither reference to natural resources (!) nor to soil
 - “interim losses” but no compensatory remediation required (?)

CONTAMINATED LAND

Potential pathways of exposure...



...but which pathways are relevant for my site ?

“Land damage” – a peculiar issue (2)

Assessment and its pillars differ

➤ **BASELINE:**

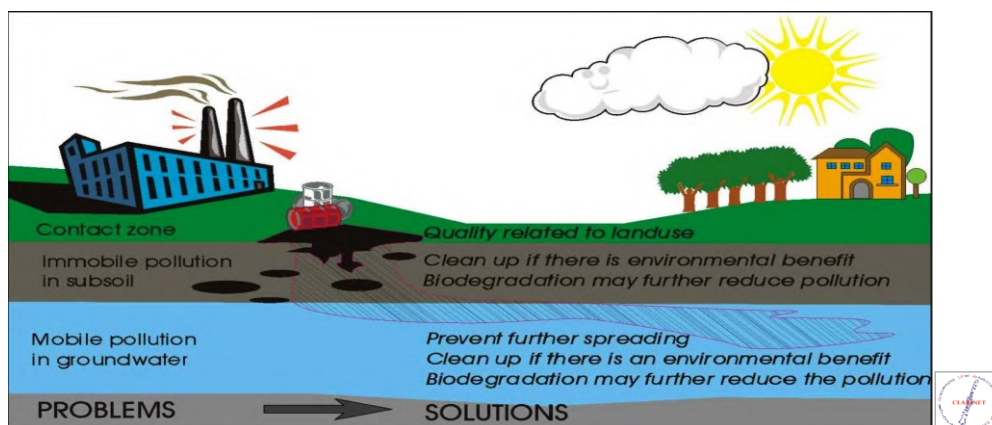
- Regionally references on environmental quality (soil & groundwater)
- *(not environmental services)*

➤ **SIGNIFICANCE:**

- Health risks exceeding generally **acceptable risk levels**
- Depending on national legislative backgrounds (“regulatory significance”)
- **General practices:** tiered assessment approaches (at least 2 stages)
 - (1) **Threshold Values (TV) based on the “FIT-FOR-USE”-CONCEPT**
 - (2) **In-depth Human Health Risk Characterisation**

RISK BASED LAND MANAGEMENT (2002)

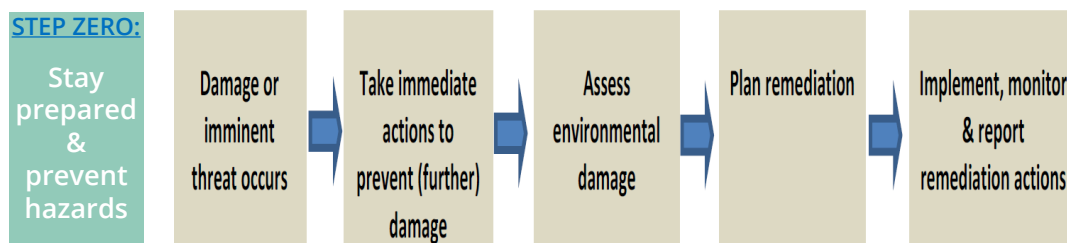
Common European Concept



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“Land damage” – a peculiar issue (3)

- Land: (usually) a **private property** (!)
 Soil: its **long-term memory** due to inherent “soil functions”
 ➤ **CREATES A PARTICULAR NEED FOR PREVENTION**



PREVENTION - STEP ZERO: getting prepared !

Competent authority:

- encourage the operator to establish a protocol, including
 - a) a contingency plan (Who? What? When? How?)
 - b) a communication plan (addressing authorities, citizens and media)

Experts:

- Recommend technical inputs regarding
 - i. Best available technologies (BAT) & best environmental practices (BEP)
 - ii. emergency actions to stop pollution
 - iii. practical & effective measures to reduce risks (e.g. at “hot spots”)

Operator:

- **should** deploy BAT/BEP and/or a protocol ready in case of an incidence

PREVENT DAMAGE: minimise and control

Competent authority & technical experts

- advise the operator to implement the contingency plan or
- advise to stop pollution at the source
- advise to plan for investigation and sampling

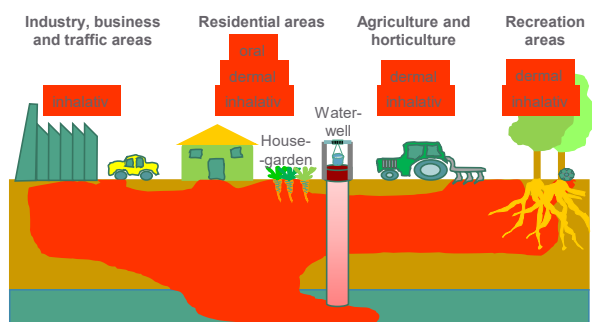
Operator:

- takes any steps to stop pollution at the source
- urgency actions to reduce land contamination or clean-up “hot-spots”
- takes responsibility to inform possibly affected communities (!!)

HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

Step 1: Site characterisation

- ✓ Contaminants and their distribution (e.g. physico-chemical characteristics, potential contact with humans)
- ✓ Land use and “activities”

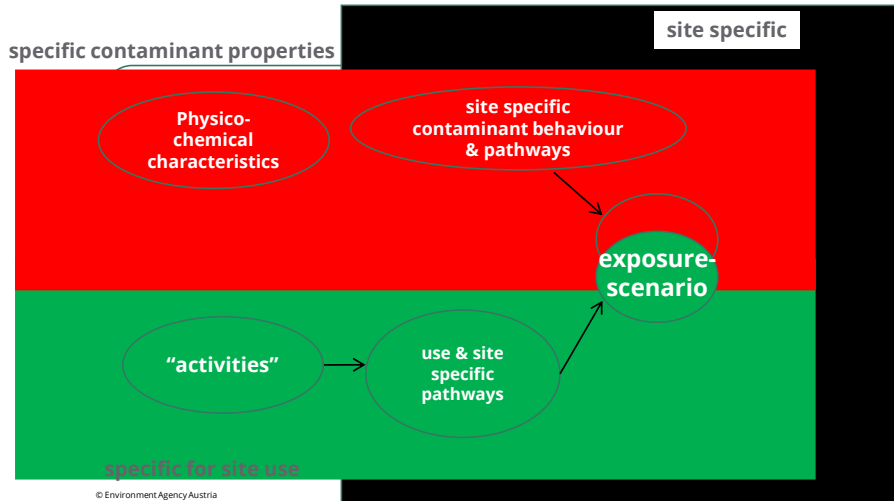


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Categories of use	activities	uptake media				uptake paths		
		soil	air	water	food	inhalation	dermal	ingestion
Residential areas	outdoor activities	*	*					x
	condensing	*	*					x
	consumption of self produced food			*	*			x
	drinking of groundwater			*				x
	washing with groundwater			*				x
Agriculture and horticulture	field work	*						x
	Recreation areas							x
Industry, business and traffic	indoor work	*	*					x
	outdoor work	*	*					x
	use of traffic areas	*	*					x

HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

Step 2: Identifying site-specifically relevant exposure scenarios

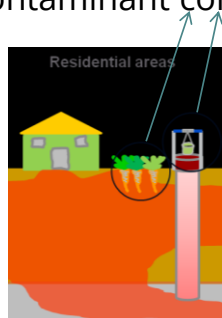


HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

Step 3: Planning and performing investigation

Exposure (mg/kg BW) =

= function of (biometric data, exposure time, contaminant concentration in exposure media)

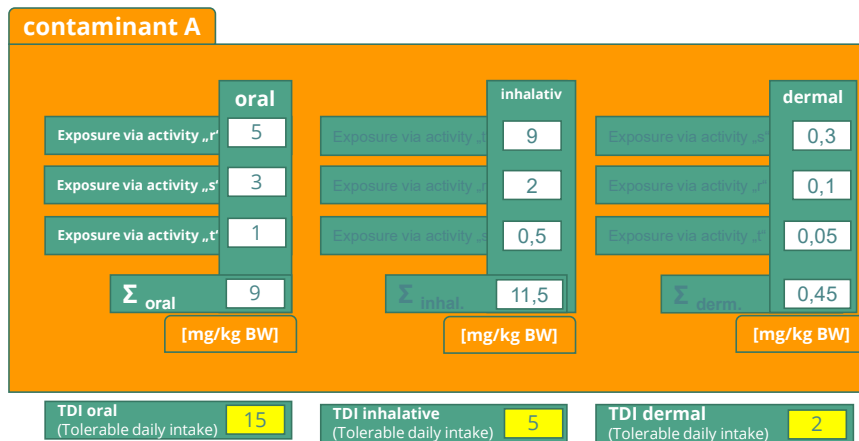


Scale of investigation:

- entire site ("activities")
- impacted area
- Reference area (not impacted to establish reference conditions)

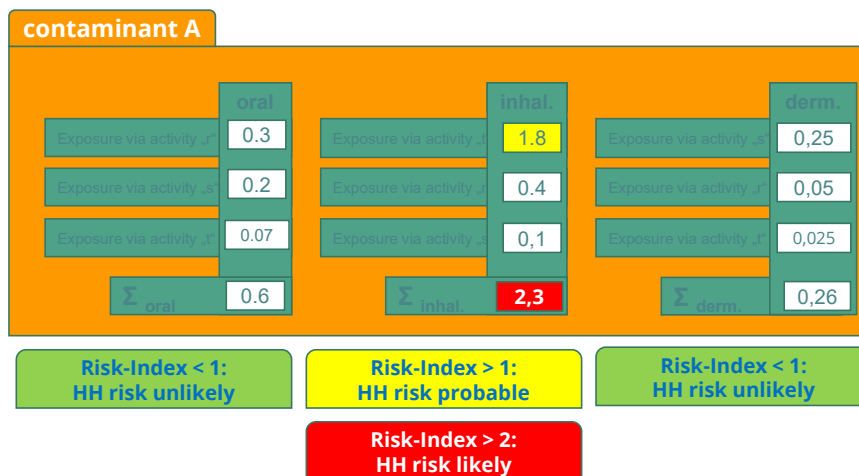
HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

Step 4: Exposure assessment



HUMAN HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS

Step 5: Risk characterisation



REMIEDIATING CONTAMINATED LAND

Risk Management (see also ELD, Annex II, clause 2)

COMPLEMENTARY ELEMENTS

- ✓ Supplementary Investigation
- ✓ Options Appraisal
- ✓ Risk Communication (transparent information)

DEFINING ALTERNATIVES & OPTIMISE COMBINED SOLUTIONS



LAND DAMAGE – CONCLUDING REMARKS

40 years CLM experiences have been enabling new concepts, technology innovation & sound practices

It's not contaminant concentrations, but minimizing negative consequences (risks)

UNDERSTANDING FRAMES (scientific, technical, social, institutional) **is KEY for selecting remedial approaches**

- extensive (longer-term management) vs. intensive & fast remediation
- reduce energy intensity and use
- degradable contaminants: apply intensive bioremediation
- use natural processes and stimulate if feasible ("nature based solutions")

CONTACT & INFORMATION

Dietmar MÜLLER-GRABHERR

COMMON FORUM on Contaminated Land in Europe – General Secretary

+43-(0)1-31304 ext. 5913

dietmar.mueller-grabherr@umweltbundesamt.at

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