COMMON FORUM on
Contaminated Land in Europe
3 - 5 October 2018
Barcelona, Spain

MEETING REPORT

The 2018 BARCELONA meeting was attended by:

Alzola Echazarra	Ana Isabel	Spain
Andersen	Christian	Denmark
Bartoll	Joan	Spain
Bieber	Andreas	Germany
Billard	Antoine	France
Boget	Núria	Spain
Ceenaeme	Johan	Belgium
Coussy	Samuel	France
Cubo	Anna	Spain
De Cleen	Margot	The Netherlands
Domènech	Josep Anton	Spain
Ferran	Lídia	Spain
Ferrer	Sílvia	Andorra
Goidts	Esther	Belgium
Guerin	Valérie	France
Jailler	Marie	Belgium
Jubany	Irene	Spain
Márquez	Eduard	Spain
Martinsen	Kine	Norway
Molenaar	Co	The Netherlands
Müller-Grabherr	Dietmar	Austria
Nathanail	Paul	Cabernet
Ojala	Olav	Estonia
Paluchova	Katarina	Slovakia
Paya Perez	Ana	EC, JRC Ispra
Peeters	Bavo	EC, DG ENV
Radiene	Rasa	Lithuania
Reinikainen	Jussi	Finland
Rodrigo	Jofre	Spain
Roselló	Oriol	Spain
Subirana	Josep Miquel	Spain
Tock	Pol	Luxembourg
Tost	Josep	Spain
Valley	Åsa	Sweden
Van Looy	Kris	Belgium
Vecchio	Antonella	Italy
Vilão	Regina	Portugal
Wepner-Banko	Martha	Austria
Wermeille	Christiane	Switzerland

Note: *Handouts of presentations from this meeting are available for download at* *www.commonforum.eu*

November 13, 2018
Dietmar Müller-Grabherr, Martha Wepner-Banko

Session 1 – Welcome and Setting the Scene

The Common Forum Fall meeting 2018 was opened by the Director of the Waste Agency of Catalonia (Agéncia de Residus de Catalunya ARC), Josep Maria Tost, who welcomed the attendees cordially. Mr. Tost explained the efforts made by Catalonia to adapt European environmental standards. He gave the example of the «Prevention and Management of Waste and Resources of Catalonia (PRECAT)» recently approved by the Council of Ministers. Mr. Tost mentioned the package to update the current waste management standards that was approved by the European Parliament last spring and that it is a key element of the Circular Economy Action Plan adopted by the European Commission on December 2, 2015. One of the measures being the landfilling ban for separately collected waste. He stressed the importance of the work of COMMON FORUM and its objective of continuing the actions aiming to the prevention and mitigation of land's contamination. Finally, he encouraged the group to work hard through the tight agenda and wished a successful and pleasant stay.

This autumn 2018 meeting was attended by new representatives and guests from:

- Andorra: Sílvia Ferrer (Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainability)
- Belgium/Flanders: Kris van Looy (OVAM)
- France: Samuel Coussy (BRGM)
- Slovakia: Katarina Paluchova (SAZP)
- Sweden: Åsa Valley (Naturvårdsverket)
- Catalonian delegates and experts

Session 1A – The Waste Agency of Catalonia ARC – Josep Maria TOST

ARC is a public company within the Ministry of Territory and Sustainability of Catalonia with competences in the field of regional planning, permitting and controlling waste management activities, waste transportation within EU countries and municipal waste management [(selective) collection, transportation, treatment]. The legal framework on waste started in the beginning of 1990. As legal instruments serves the Waste Law and Laws on infrastructure financing and waste disposal taxes. 2 different instruments have been established in the latest stage (2013-2020) with several defined targets: PRECAT20 as the general program for prevention and management of wastes and resources and PINFRECAT20 for territorial planning of the infrastructures for municipal waste management.

Session 1B – The Management of Soil Contamination in Catalonia – Oriol ROSELLÓ

Industrial tradition in Catalonia started in the 19th century. In the 1990ies several contaminated areas where identified due to (illegal) activities from the past. Thus a legal framework was established based on European legislation and Spanish law and decrees. The main legal tools used in daily work are: the Royal Decree 9/2005 on potentially soil polluting activities and statement of contaminated soils and the 1/2009 Catalan law on waste (updated 2017).

The Catalonian Waste Agency ARC is responsible for the non-saturated soil zone, the Catalonian Water Agency (ACA) for the saturated soil zone. This makes a close cooperation crucial.

A distinction is made between historical contamination concerning sites before August 1994 (when Catalan law on waste came into force) and the current concept. The main sources of contamination are due to industrial sites followed by commercial sites (gas stations) and landfills. The main contaminants are TPH, metals and BTEX. Usual costs of a decontamination project range from

50.000 to 500.000 €. A register of potentially contaminated sites exists but it is not publically available, only on demand for a specific site.

In the last years, several documents and guidelines have been developed, e.g. Preliminary Site Investigation (2017), Technical Guidance for evaluation of subsoil problems associated with organochlorine compounds (2014).

The future of contamination soil management is laid in PRECAT e.g. grants for the restoration of contaminated public soil (expected to be approved in near future); technical standards for reusing treated soils.

In Catalonia, recently old industrial areas are converted into flats or public areas. Such development projects cause huge quantity of excavated (contaminated and uncontaminated) soil. Accordingly management of excavated soil is a big issue and it is of big interest how other countries handle this problem.

Session 2 – Managing Excavated Soil in Urban Areas

Session 2A – Policies and Legislation

- **Belgium/Flanders – Johan CEENAEME**

Within the European legislation excavated soil is to be considered as waste unless soil is excavated in course of construction activities, uncontaminated and used on site for construction purposes or might fall in the end-of-waste-status. Unexcavated, polluted soils are not considered waste.

In the Flemish legislation excavated soil is also considered waste but an article of the Waste Decree states that "excavated soil shall not be regarded as a waste if it is used in accordance with the conditions for the use of excavated soil mentioned in the Soil Decree and its implementing order VLAREBO".

In 2006 a new soil remediation and protection decree was established. As a result, the Flemish Government approved the accompanying 'Order of the Flemish Government establishing the Flemish regulation on soil remediation and soil protection' (VLAREBO) in 2007. This new VLAREBO entered into force in 2008 and contains chapters on the use of excavated soil, a framework of possible uses, traceability procedure and obligation of soil survey.

Several conditions and procedures for the use of excavated soil have been established.

Recent changes of the soil decree are underway with soil materials under the scope of the regulation. Soil materials: excavated soil, dredged sediments, soil slurry, bentonite sludge. The new regulation will enter info force as from 1st April 2019.

- **Sustainable Soil Management in the Netherlands: excess of excavated soils – Co MOLENAAR and Margot DE CLEEN**

According to the EU Waste Framework Directive slightly contaminated excavated soil is considered as waste, the excavator/owner is liable. In 2008 the Netherlands have implemented the Soil Quality Decree, which implies a prevention policy on the one hand and a remediation policy on the other hand as well as the circular economy principle (reuse of soil).

Spatial planning and thus excavated soil is a competence of municipalities. A central soil application register has been established which allows the traceability mechanism for the local soil authority, the national authority and the soil applier.

To facilitate the implementation of excavation soil quality maps are made for the whole country. Certified organizations following sampling protocols are obligatory. General soil quality standards for different land uses are applied as well as the possibility for local authorities to derive their own local standards (democratic process decision made in City Council).

An important policy starting point for reuse of excavated soil is the prohibition to put “treatable” soil into a landfill. A special organization has the task to judge if the soil is treatable.

Conclusions/lessons learned after 10 years of experience:

Policy: The problem of contaminated soil and sediment is ‘under control’ in the Netherlands. In 25 years the proper balance between soil protection and the need for recycling has been found. Stand still and fit for use are firmly implemented principles. Guided implementation on a local level is necessary because soil management is a local/regional market.

Market: Creating a market for reusable soils takes time. Public acceptance is critical, society demands trust in the quality of reusable soils. A good functioning system of self-regulation, sufficient and focussed environmental guarding and professional public contracting are essential requirements for a healthy market.

- **Excavated Soil and Rocks (ES&R) in Urban Areas in Italy – Antonella VECCHIO**

Italian legislation does not provide specific rules for the management of ES&R (excavated soil and rocks) in urban areas. ES&R management is primarily based on qualification (waste, exclusion from waste rule, by-product).

Principally, ES&R should be considered as waste or special waste. But some important exceptions are stated within the Waste Legislation (exclusion in course of construction activities and its reuse, definition as by-product, contaminated sites within linear construction operations) and Mining Legislation (dismissed or exhausted mines).

Exceptions are backfilling materials (soils mixed with other materials) where leaching tests have to be applied on order to exclude risks of groundwater contamination.

Within the reuse of excavated soil 3 different categories are defined: waste, natural soil (uncontaminated), mixed (natural soil and anthropogenic materials).

At the moment a national working group is discussing how to manage excavated soils in Italy.

- **Soil Management – Viewpoints from Finland – Jussi REINIKAINEN**

Yearly around 20-30 Mio t of excess excavated soil from construction sector is created in Finland. Often this soil is regarded as waste (exception only if not contaminated and used on site from which it was excavated or elsewhere for construction purposes). Due to permit obligation, excavated soil waste is disposed/reused mainly in landfills (contaminated) or specific soil landfills (uncontaminated) often with long transportation distances. To avoid disposing huge amount of excavated soil in landfills a more efficient and sustainable soil management in urban areas is needed (practical guidelines, legislation).

A draft Decree on Soil Waste Recovery in Earth Construction has been prepared and will be sent to stakeholder consultation in November 2018. The Decree shall be in force as from spring 2019. The Decree will be based on a registration instead of the otherwise needed environmental permit procedure. The scope of the decree will be restricted to predefined construction applications and site conditions setting requirements also for the soil quality (e.g. limit values for contaminant concentrations and leaching) and the quality assurance protocols (e.g. representative sampling and selective excavation). According to the Decree the investigation of the soil quality is required only if the soil originates from an area that it is under suspicion of contamination or when information on its contamination or other impurities already exist. Furthermore, several other policy measures and projects are in development or in action to advance circular economy and efficient soil/material management, including the strategic policy goals set in the Finnish Government Program.

At the municipal level a major improvement regarding the excavated soil reuse practice has been achieved in the City of Helsinki through the introduction of a strategic soil management program with specific objectives and protocols, and a designated ‘soil coordinator’ responsible for the

management of excavated soils within the city's own construction projects (not the private ones). Due to the success of the programme in terms of both the huge economic savings and reduction of the environmental footprint several other Finnish cities are now developing their own strategic plans for a more efficient soil management.

- **French Strategy Concerning Excavated Soils – Antoine BILLARD**

The regulatory basis of excavated soil management is set by 2 main regulations which do not distinguish between contamination or not:

- The Environmental Code: waste management chapter (reuse instead of landfilling, definition and justification of reuse)
- A circular note from April 25, 2017 'Waste Nomenclature Note': defines the status of excavated soil (not excavated or excavated but still on site -> not waste; as soon as the border of site is crossed -> waste) and site

Two main issues arise regarding the reuse of excavated soil: problem of responsibility for the soil producer also after reuse and the lack of guidelines defining environmental and health principles or threshold. This leads to uncontrolled soil exchanges and low circular economy.

By the end of 2018 a Ministerial order for ending of the waste status of excavated soils is foreseen, under 4 conditions:

- Contract signed between the producer and the receiver: use certain
- Preparation operation, at least a technical and administrative control and treatment if necessary
- System of traceability and quality
- Respect of environmental criteria (work in progress)

A guideline for the reuse of excavated soils from potentially polluted sites in development projects was published in November 2017 (see next presentation). At the moment work is done on three other guidelines for off-site reuse solutions of excavated soils (in development projects and in road infrastructure). These guidelines will define the environmental criteria for the future Ministerial order.

- **French Guide for the Reuse of Potentially Contaminated Excavated Soil in Off-site Development Projects – Antoine BILLARD**

The Guideline for the Reuse of Potentially Contaminated Excavated Soil in Off-site Development Projects has been developed for producers of excavated soil and owners of the receiving sites. The guide is not compulsory yet. But as soon as the new Decree will be in force (end of 2018) it will refer to the guidelines. Thus, this specific excavated soil will no longer have the status of waste.

The Guidelines specify 3 different areas of excavated soil reuse:

- green space,
- commercial/industrial/residential/offices areas,
- road construction

with a 3-level approach: national scale (national threshold values), local urban scale (regional or urban study), site specific scale (case-by-case study) with 3 different conditions of application (maintaining soil quality of the target site, preserving water resources, compatibility with the future use of the target site) for each approach.

- **The Catalan Approach to Managing Excavated Soil in Urban Areas – Joan BARTOLL**

Since 2000 the number of potentially polluted sites in Catalonia reported to the Waste Agency has rapidly increased. Since 2014 there has also been a progressive increase in the number of sites associated with urban developments. One reason is due to new rules (2017) which oblige municipalities to request a soil report in case of potentially soil polluting activities. The other reason is the boom of urban development projects associated with excess excavated soil. Several conditions classify a typical urban development case:

- Urban surroundings that change from industrial to residential use
- It is necessary to excavate soil for construction purposes (underground levels for car parking)

In urban environment, construction works with excavation generate clean excavated soil volumes that are considered and have to be managed as waste. Exclusions from the scope of the Waste Directive only if the soil is uncontaminated and other naturally occurring material is excavated in the course of construction activities where the material will be used for the purpose of construction in its natural state on the site from which it was excavated.

Thus, in some cases a paradox situation can occur within an urban development project: clean soil is excavated due to construction works and removed (to a landfill) while polluted soil not posing a risk to the environment stays at the site since other possibility are difficult to implement.

- **Challenges and Opportunities – Group Discussions**

All these challenges caused by excavated soil generate several points for discussion. In small groups those points were debated with the following points:

Management of clean excavated soil

- Change of perspective: excavated soil as a resource
- Awareness raising of excavated soil and its reuse
- Introduction of a soil coordinator, soil bank
- Policy: banning clean soils going to landfills; policy document proving added value of reuse
- Better predictability and transparency
- Decoupling of excavated soil and waste status

Site investigation

- Different soils shall be investigated under different aspects
- Involving emerging contaminants
- Time management is crucial and should play an important role

Role of stakeholders

- Strategies on how to make construction sector (biggest pressure group) and residents allies
- Policy drivers for the reuse of excavated soil
- Clear definition of role of stakeholders

Session 3 – What's On: Information from European Countries, Networks & International Initiatives

Session 3A – Italian Guidelines on Soil Vapour Migration in Contaminated Sites – Antonella VECCHIO

Guidelines on sites specific risk assessment from the year 2008 proved not to be state-of-the-art any more. Therefore a working group was established with the aim to establish new guidelines on

- design of vapour monitoring on contaminated sites,
- analytical methods and procedures for the evaluation and
- use of soil gas data in risk assessment of contaminated sites.

The documents were formally published by end of October 2018.

The main changes in Risk assessment for soil gas relate the definition of chemical of concern for vapour migration and use of new toxicological parameters for inhalation exposure route; an update of exposure parameters; definition of reference values; definition of soil gas to ambient air attenuation factors.

A National Database (by ISS-INAIL) of physical/chemical and toxicological properties of contaminants has been released in May 2018. A software “Rome Plus” has been developed for the evaluation of risks from soil gas and from flux measures and is now in the test phase.

It is planned to translate the relevant documents in English by beginning of 2019.

Session 3B – Managing Mega Sites in Denmark – Christian ANDERSEN

The topic of “Mega Sites” is under discussion in Denmark as remediation costs for a few specific contaminated sites could generate costs going far beyond of the cost range of usual remediation projects. Christian ANDERSEN provided a brief presentation as a teaser for discussion and feedback.

The discussions reflected that although “Mega sites” are a frequently referred term, there is hardly any common understanding and no definition at all. Some aspects like “excessive costs”, “extent of contamination” (e.g. large area, volume of contaminated soil, mass of pollutants), human health and ecological impacts were addressed by several participants.

Session 3C – PCE, TCE, Lead, Arsenic – How New Tox Data Get Considered: Results of the Swedish Survey – Åsa VALLEY

In 2016 Sweden revised some of the generic screening values for soil.

Following updates of the toxicity data for Lead (Pb) by EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) in 2010 and for Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and Trichloroethylene (TCE) by US EPA in 2012, the generic soil screening values for Pb, PCE and TCE were also updated in Sweden. But those revised values were not published at that time for 2 reasons:

- Concerning Pb, the proposed new screening values are very low and feedback from stakeholders and experts indicated that those values might be unrealistic or unfeasible for Sweden. A socioeconomic cost/benefit analysis was not carried out at that time.
- Concerning the relevance of the new US EPA toxicity data for PCE and TCE, two very differing expert opinions were received.

In preparing a follow-up of considering new tox-data for Pb (& As), PCE and TCE in deriving soil screening values, Swedish Naturvårdsverket elaborated a COMMON FORUM questionnaire to get some feedback on how European countries are dealing with new toxicity data:

- Have you reviewed tox data for these 4 substances?
- Have you revised?
- What reactions did you get?
- What was the outcome?

Responses for lead/arsenic:

Out of 8 replying countries only 1 published revised values. The others argued that the levels are very near background values; for large areas, because of widespread diffuse contamination liability issues would come up; the update would provide challenges for the reuse of excavated materials. The following strategies are used: mixed risk based and management approach / limiting exposure; screening of population at trigger value.

Responses for chlorinated solvents:

Several countries are updating or reviewing with a few having reviewed and not updated. The arguments for not updating were:

- ”No - We should follow EU methods and not US”
- ”No - No priority given to HH risk assessment for chlorinated solvents”
- ”Yes - for groundwater”
- ”Still in the process”

A couple of further countries are still in the process of finalising the questionnaire.

Sweden’s current approach for chlorinated parameters is that new toxicity data will likely be revised since there are no screening values for groundwater and pore gas at the moment. Furthermore, a cost/benefit analyses will be undertaken as well as for lead.

But several points are still under discussion:

- Lowered guideline values have major consequences e.g. for sensitive land use the proposed guideline levels are below background levels
- Uncertainties in how to evaluate risks: Pb may have small effects on individual levels but large effects on an exposed population. How shall this controversy be taken into account when calculating screening values?

Session 3D – An Operational Framework on PFAS – Co MOLENAAR and Margot DE CLEEN

Although several documents on poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) exist, the competent authorities in The Netherlands are in the need of a guidance to cope with PFAS in soils, groundwater, sediments and for the handling of excavated soils. This is due to the absence of a juridical framework and to the fact that PFAS concentrations caused by fire extinguishant and activities lead to problems with soil reuse and thus high costs for landfilling. Although PFAS contamination in soil and groundwater often can be found as a diffuse contamination, there are also examples of point sources, like in the surroundings of the city of Dordrecht caused by industry.

A working group had been established to develop an operational framework with sampling/analyses protocol, standards for the remediation of soil, sediment and groundwater and for handling of excavated soil and options for remediation. The national research institute RIVM have derived standards based on a ‘mixture exposure approach’ to address PFAS compounds and the report is available on www.rivm.nl.

- https://www.rivm.nl/Documenten_en_publicaties/Wetenschappelijk/Rapporten/2018/september/Mixture_exposure_to_PFAS_A_Relative_Potency_Factor_approach

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management have now the lead to work on a national juridical framework.

This operational framework is available in Dutch.

Session 3E – Miscellaneous – Dietmar MÜLLER-GRABHERR

- Due to time constraints it was decided that information and updates regarding the RECARE Final Conference (see www.recare-project.eu),
- AQUACONSOIL 2019 (20 – 24 May 2019; Antwerp, BELGIUM; see www.aquaconsoil.org)
- EUROSOIL 2020,
- CF mirror group “Minamata Convention”, and
- CF mirror group “Stockholm Convention”

shall be provided separately by email communication.

Session 4 – European Soil Agenda, Research

Session 4A – Status of Local Soil Contamination in Europe: current situation and outlook – Ana PAYÁ PÉREZ

At EU level, soil issues and soil protection are partly addressed by other EU policies due to the absence of a comprehensive EU soil legislation and EU soil standards. In parallel several Member States developed and apply national risk based approaches and specific legislative frames on soil contamination.

The EU's 7th Environment Action Programme recognises that soil degradation is a serious challenge. It also commits the EU and Member States to increasing efforts to reduce soil erosion, increase soil organic matter and to remediate contaminated sites.

Since 2001 data to establish the **'Progress in the management of contaminated sites in Europe'** have been collected. In 2016, the methodology has been revised to accommodate to the variety and range of definitions and national approaches. The results of applying this new methodology are presented in a recently published JRC's report. It has been established with the contribution of data provided by the National Reference Centres (NRCs) in member states and cooperating countries within EIONET.

This **Status of Soil Contamination in Europe report** (link) is based on a JRC questionnaire answered by 31 out of 39 European countries in 2017. The evaluation of the answers showed an overall improvement in the management of contaminated sites in Europe. 24 out of 28 countries have developed inventories of contaminated sites based on their own structure. National differences between data collection and management efforts were confirmed. The authors of the JRC report call for a common European framework to support efforts to prevent and remediate soil contamination.

What will come next?
Following the mandate from the 3rd session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA-3 2017) and based on the recommendations developed at GSOP18 in Rome, the GSOP18 Organizing Committee embedded at FAO and led by the Global Soil Partnership (GSP), accelerated actions and collaboration to address and manage soil pollution with the aim of supporting the policy processes and actions towards the implementation of sustainable soil management practices. One step towards that aim is the establishment two Working Groups (WG):

1. WG 1 “for developing guidelines for measuring, mapping, monitoring and reporting on soil pollution”;
2. WG 2 “to create a database on the best available techniques for the management and remediation of polluted soils”.

As a result, two FAO technical manuals on Soil Pollution are envisaged.

Session 4B – Recent Developments at EU level – Bavo PEETERS

New contract on SDG implementation on land and soil related SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) and LDN (Land Degradation Neutrality) to analyse progress/state-of-play in the EU and its MS, starting Q4/2018 and lasting for 18 months including a conference and a communication of good practices.

Review of **Fertilising Product Regulation** under discussion in trialogue. The main objective is the harmonisation of requirements of fertilizers and the discussion on circular economy (use of recycled fertilisers compared to classic fertilisers). To protect environment and human health of any negative effect the EC proposed harmonised limits (e.g. for Cd). Within long-standing discussions the geopolitics and scientific points are looked at.

EU 7th EC Soil Expert Group Meeting took place on October 22nd, 2018 and dealt with the questions on EU added value and policy objectives (Why should the EU take soil protection measures? What

should be achieved through political measures?). In a next step the options to achieve the policy targets will be discussed.

Other developments and events

- Workshop on soil monitoring and information systems (SOILS4EU) in Rome November 7, 2018 (during the INSII 4th Working Session)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury COP 2 (including Guidance document), 19-23 November 2018 in Geneva, Switzerland
- MAES Soil Pilot: Focus 2018 on narrative for SOC and testing
- Idea: Conference on Brownfields Remediation with a local and regional context to be organised in Brussels, Belgium Q1/2019
- Expert report of the European Court of Auditors on desertification in Q4/2018

Session 4C: Bioavailability of metals in soils through ingestion and inhalation - Irene JUBANY

NOTE: Information on results of a research project have been presented and discussed at the meeting. Due to restrictions the responsible partners within the project consortium could not agree to publish the presentation via COMMON FORUM.

Session 5 – Actual and Future Network Activities

Session 5A – Diffuse Soil Pollution – Esther GOIDTS, Christiane WERMEILLE

On the initiative of FOEN (Christiane Wermeille) and SPW (Esther Goidts) a survey regarding diffuse soil pollution/contamination was initiated to compare national and regional concepts as well as practical approaches at European level. A first overview of results was presented at the COMMON FORUM Meeting in Namur, May 2018 and will be summarized in a final report.

In order to broaden the scope of this report 4 case studies were elaborated (e.g. tar, smelting industry). A template/survey on how countries deal with these different case studies will be sent out to COMMON FORUM members. The results of this questionnaire will be included in the final report on diffuse soil contamination and presented at the upcoming COMMON FORUM Spring Meeting in Luxembourg, May 2019.

Session 5B – Diffuse Soil Contamination – Preliminary Findings at European Commission – Ana PAYÁ PÉREZ

A further analysis of the information extracted from the Soil Wiki platform (link) which contains an overview of European and national soil-related policy instruments in terms of diffuse soil contamination is being carried out by JRC. Furthermore JRC is gathering new information after 2006 on the soil screening values (link) in the different countries and within different land use types (residential, industrial, agricultural). As a first example mercury was looked at.

An overall summary of the finding will be elaborated in 2018. To complete this overview more updated information on soil pollutant screening values is still welcome.

Session 5C – COMMON FORUM 2020-2030 (transformation) – Dietmar MÜLLER-GRABHERR

Due to time constraints it was decided to postpone information regarding COMMON FORUM 2020 – 2030 new directions for the future.

Upcoming events:

- ENSOr - International workshop on Emerging policy challenges on New SOil contaminants - 19/20 November 2018, Brussels, Belgium
- World Soil Day 2018 “Be the Solution to Soil Pollution” – 5 December 2018, Rome, Italy
- World Resources Forum 2019 ‘Closing Loops – Transition at Work’ – 24-27 February 2019, Antwerp, Belgium
- AquaConSoil 2019 – Sustainable Use of Management of Soil, Sediment and Water Resources – 20-24 May 2019, Antwerp, Belgium
- NICOLE Workshop “Smart Land Management Solutions (case studies)” – 12/14 June 2019, Lyon (France)

Next CF meetings:

2019

- Spring 2019 – Luxembourg (LU), 8-10 May 2019
- Autumn 2019 – back to back with the ICCL Meeting, Latin-America or Asia

Tasks List

Action	Responsible	Deadline
Synthetic report “managing diffuse soil contamination” including case studies	Esther, Christiane, Dietmar	CF spring meeting 2019
Summary of answers to the questionnaire on soil screening values of PCE, TCE, lead and arsenic	Åsa, Dietmar	Spring 2019
Proposal and vote on a new CF logo	Dietmar	End of 2018