

# Informing Sound Practice in Managing Sediments:

*Focusing 125 years of international experience through PIANC's Environmental Commission*

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# Introduction

Annual amount of dredged sediments in Europe: ~ 200 million m<sup>3</sup>

Country	Sea	Inland	Sum
Belgium / Flanders	5	9,2	14
Denmark	4,5		5
France	50	6	56
Germany	41	5	46
Ireland	0,8		1
Italy	4		4
Netherlands	19	9	28
Portugal	4		4
Spain	8,5		9
Sweden	1,38	0,1	1
UK	30	0,7	31
<b>Sum</b>			<b>198</b>

source: CEDA



Globally, many hundreds of millions m<sup>3</sup> annually,

- Most in coastal areas
- Majority is not “significantly” contaminated



# Environmental Framework

Driver:

Significant decrease of aquatic ecosystems in size and function over the last 3 decades

UN Millennium Development Goal No.7:

Ensure environmental sustainability

Sustainable means:

...“meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) -

ISO 26000 Guidance on social responsibility

AA1000 Account Ability - Standard on Stakeholder Engagement



# Environmental Framework

## Precautionary and Prevention Principle

### UN Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)

#### Principle 15:

“Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation”.

### Sustainable Development Strategy, European Council (2006):

“Where there is scientific uncertainty, implement evaluation procedures and take appropriate preventive action in order to avoid damage to human health or to the environment.”



# Environmental Framework

**Highly increased awareness about importance of the environment and its natural resources for life on earth**

Various environmental conventions and regulations came into force, that directly or indirectly, apply for waterways and ports, e.g. in Europe

- **Birds Directive (European Union, 1979)**
- **Habitats Directive (European Union, 1992)**
- **NATURA 2000: network of over 26,000 protected areas covering all EU Member States and 20 % of its territory**

} backbone of the EU's internal policy on biodiversity protection

- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (EU, 1997)**
- **Water Framework Directive - WFD (EU, 2000)**
- **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (EU 2008)**

**Increased need for integrated, sustainable management**



# International guidance for DM management

## Established dredged material guidance worldwide:

### London Convention 1972:

- 1996 Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dredging of Wastes
- Specific guidelines for assessment of dredged material (2000): conduct of a **thorough environmental impact assessment** (EIA) to identify potential effects of a given dredging project prior to its execution and to reduce uncertainty about the scales of those impacts.



# PIANC EnviCom

**14 - 15 nations and 7 associated partners**

**15 – 20 participants per meeting**

## **countries**

Australia (corresp.)

Belgium

Canada (vacant)

France

Finland

Germany

India (vacant)

Italy (vacant)

Japan

Netherlands

Norway

Spain

Sweden (vacant)

UK

USA

Serbia, Vietnam, Egypt announced interest

## **partners**

CCNR

CEDA

IAPH

IADC

INE

Ports Australia

UNEP

## **Chairman/Secretary:**

Harald Köthe (G)/Edmond Russo (USA)





# EnviCom Action Plan

## Important Elements & Goals

### 1. Guidance and Recommendations on port and navigation related environmental issues

- sediment and dredged material management
- integrated approach, including environment, habitat and Environmental Awareness, Assessment and Management Techniques
- promote sustainable navigation
- climate change and navigation

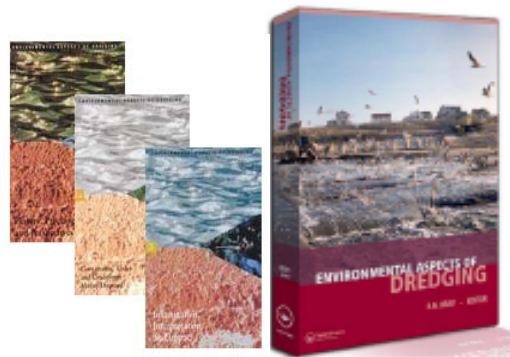
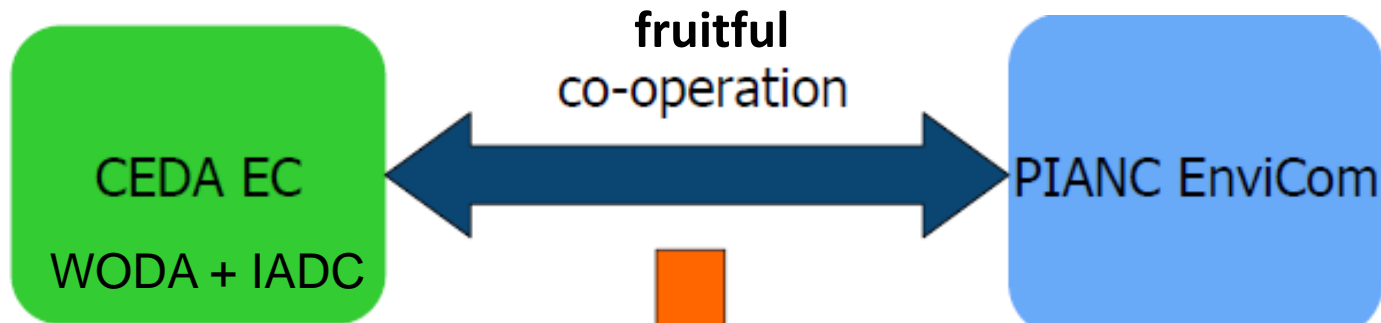
### 2. Cooperation and networking

- cooperate with sister organizations
- communication with non-traditional navigation stakeholders
- promote communications (external and internal)

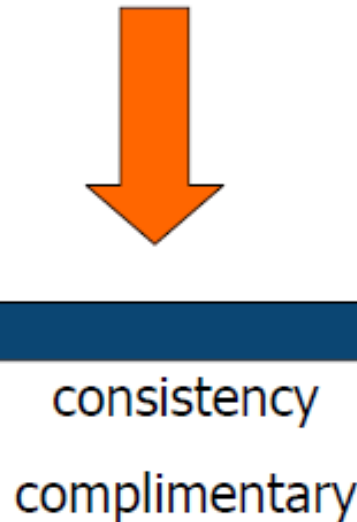


# PIANC & Partner Organisations

Leading technical guidance on dredged material management



**Guides & Book „Environmental Aspects of Dredging“**



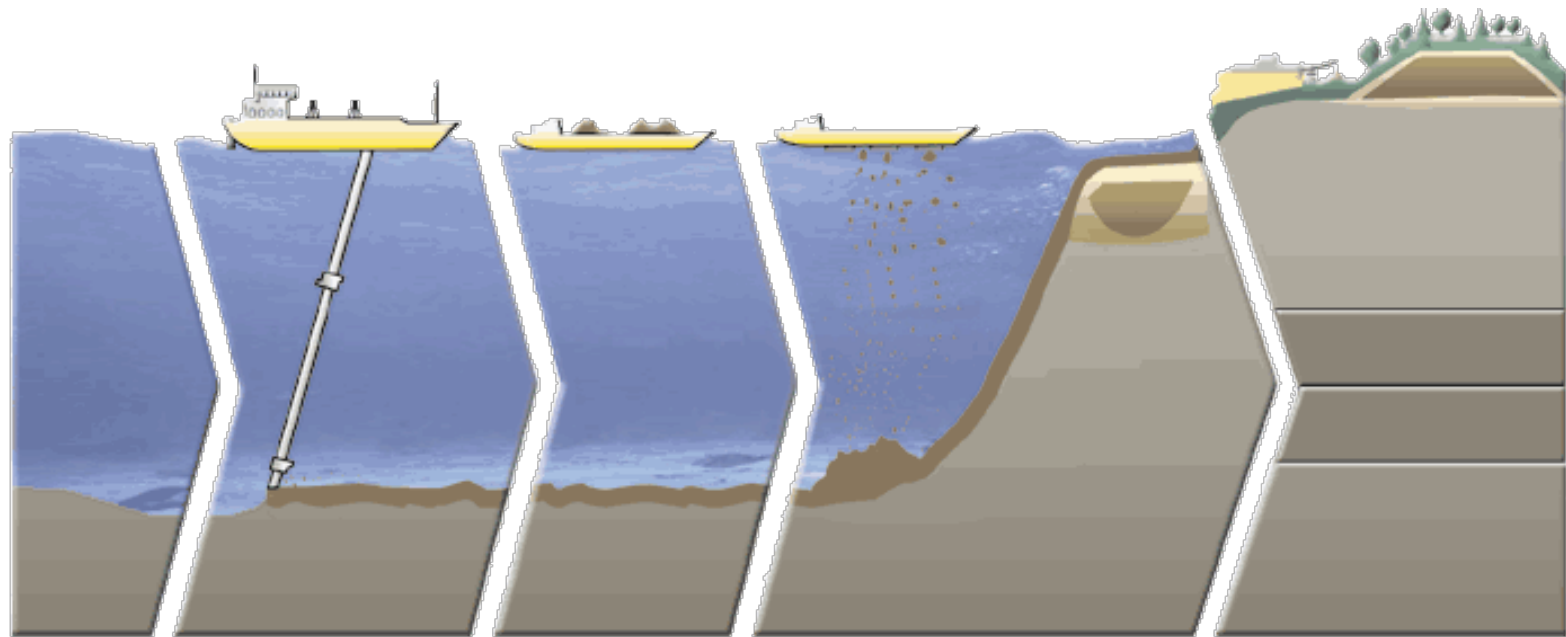
**Technical reports DM Management**



# Dredged Material Management Options

Management in the aquatic system

Upland



Dredging

Transport

Relocation,  
Placement.  
Beneficial use

**Beneficial Use,  
Treatment, Waste  
Disposal**

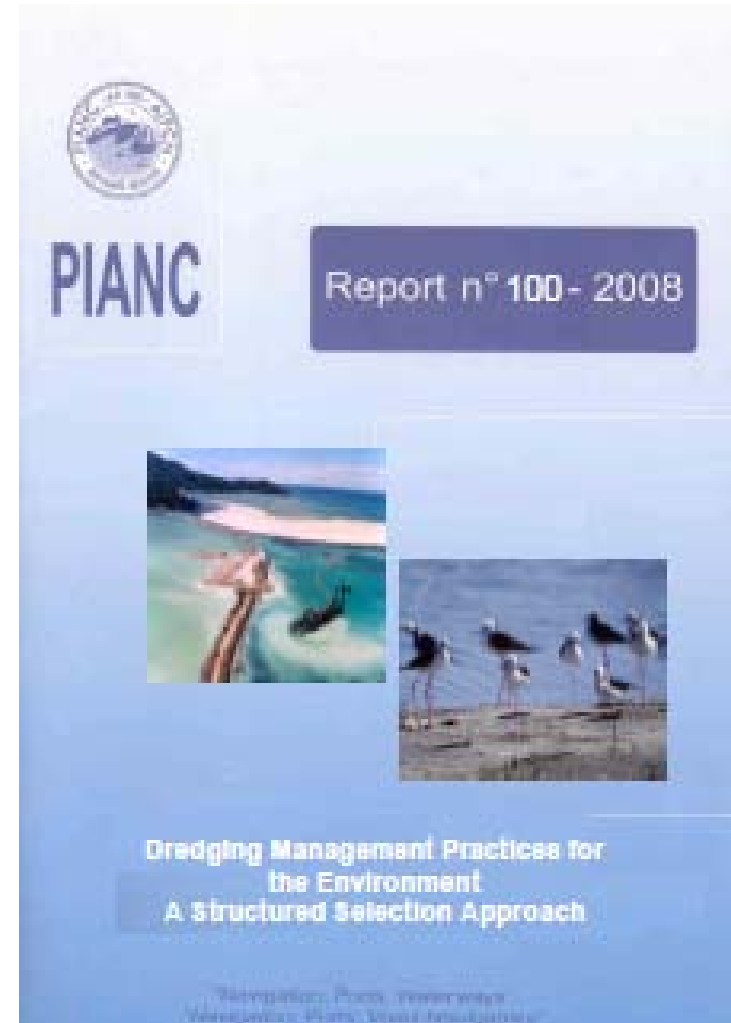
Technical Guidance for

- the whole management chain and
- specific aspects/parts of the use and handling



# PIANC EnviCom Technical Guidance on Management

- Dredged Material Management Guide- special guide (1997)
- Management of Aquatic Disposal of Dredged Material (WG 1, 1998)
- Booklet “Dredging: The Environmental Facts” (2001)
- Dredging Management Practices for the Environment – a structured and selected approach (WG 13, 2008)



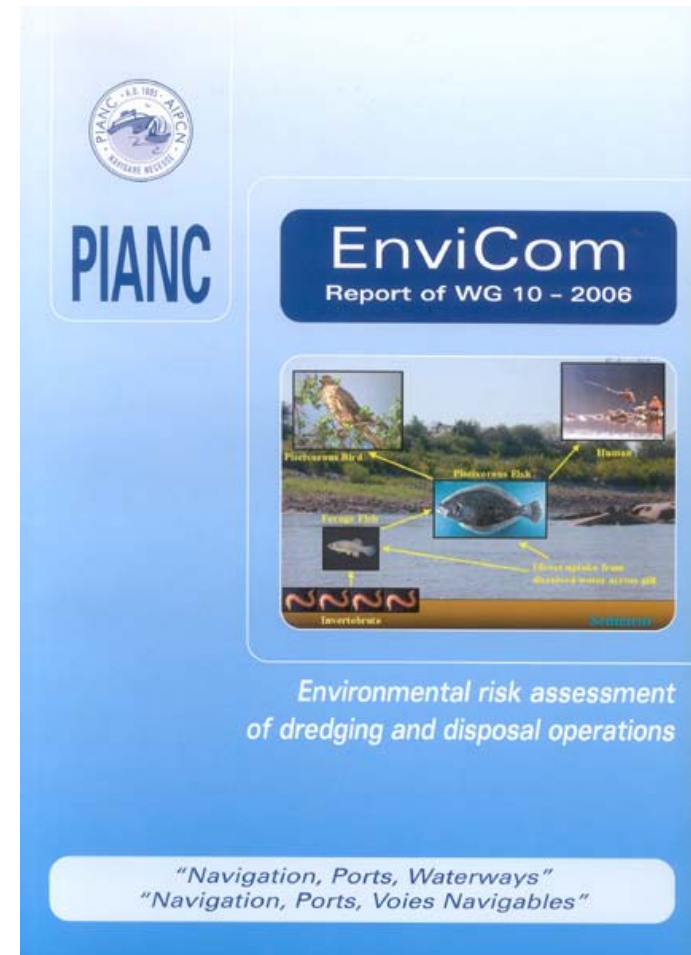
# PIANC EnviCom Technical Guidance on Contaminated Dredged Material

- Handling and Treatment of Contaminated Dredged Material from Ports and Inland Waterways (1996)
- Environmental Guidelines for Marine, Near shore, and Inland Confined Disposal Facilities for Contaminated Dredged Material (WG 5, 2002)



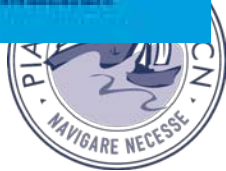
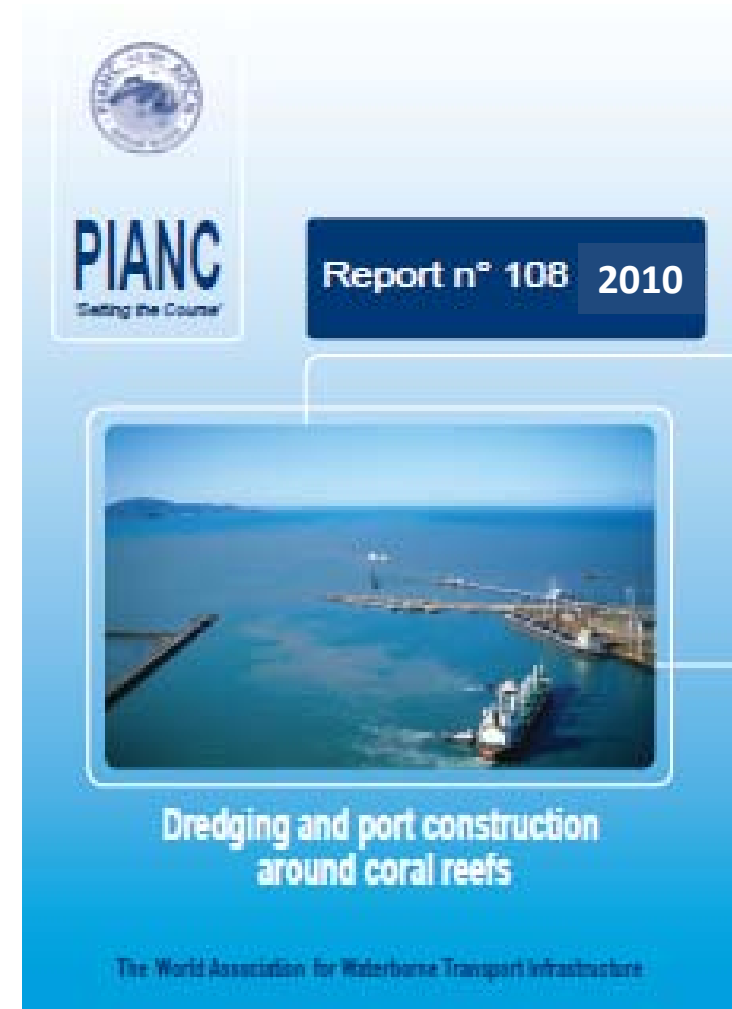
# PIANC EnviCom Technical Guidance on Risk Assessment

- Generic Biological Assessment Guidance for Dredging and Disposal (WG 8, 2006).
- Environmental Risk Assessment in Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal (WG 10, 2006)



# PIANC EnviCom Technical Guidance for Sensitive Areas

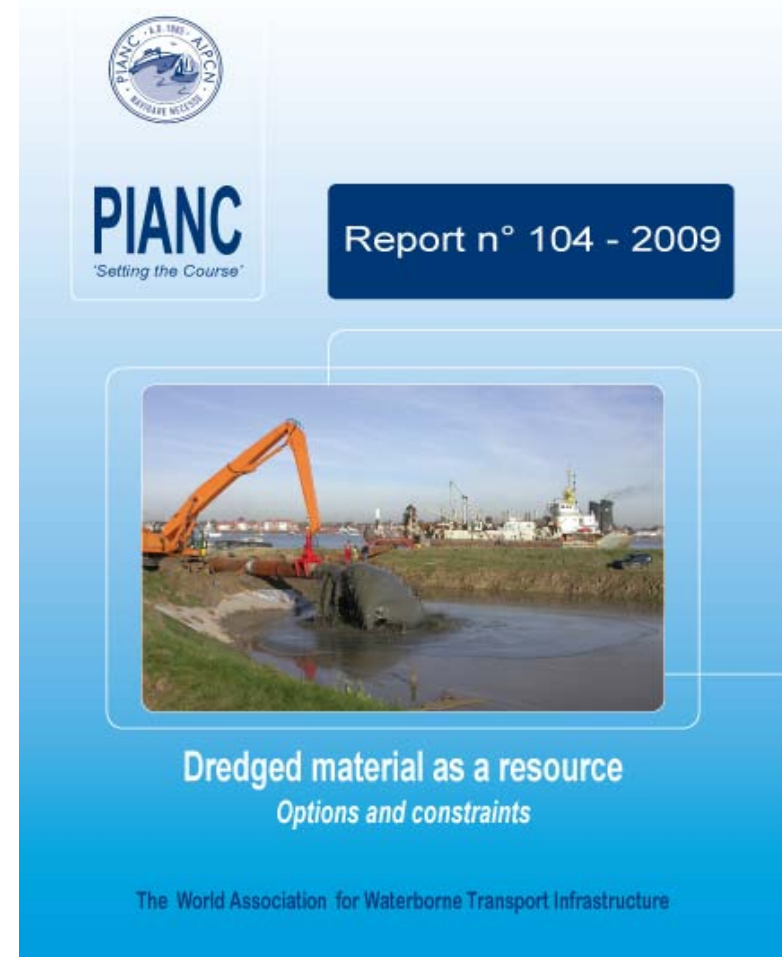
- Ecological and engineering guidelines for **wetlands restoration** in relation to the development, operation and maintenance of navigation infrastructures (WG 7, 2003)
- Environmental Aspects of Dredging and Port Construction Around **Coral Reefs**” (WG 15, 2010).



# PIANC EnviCom Technical Guidance

## Beneficial Use

- Beneficial uses of dredged material - a practical guide (1992)
- Long term management of Confined disposal facilities (WG 11, 2009)
- Dredged Material as a Resource – Options and Constraints (WG 14, 2009)

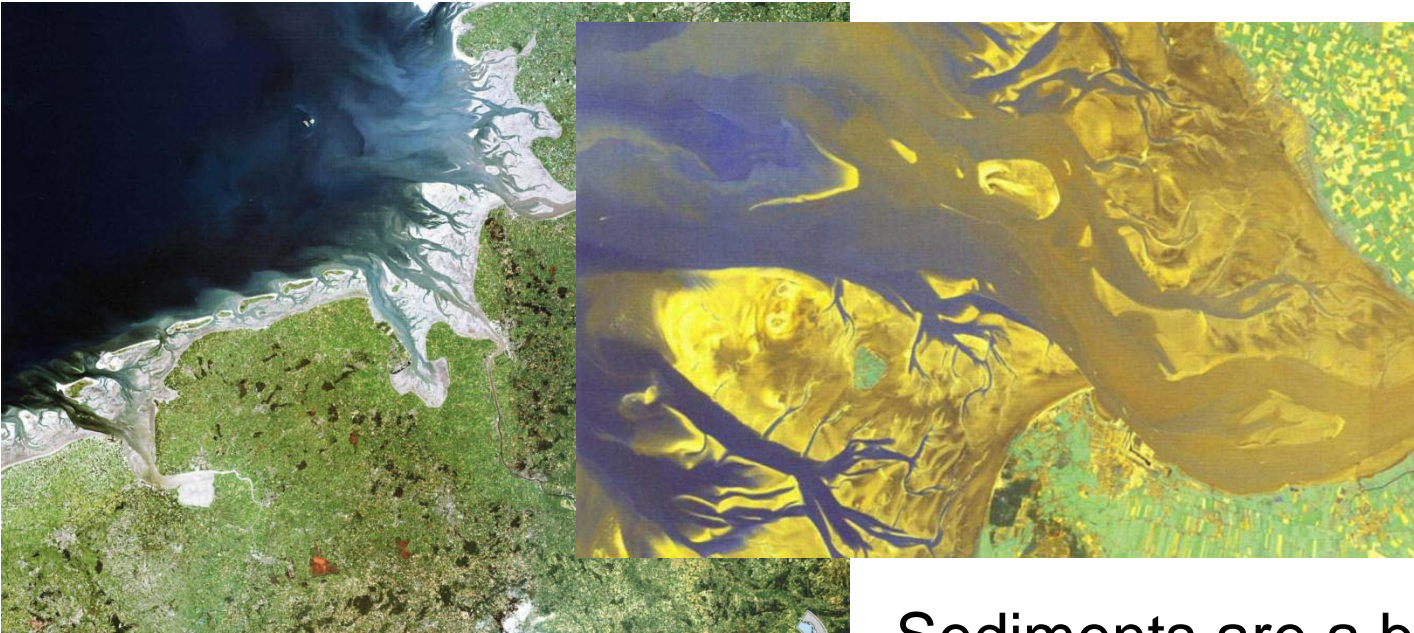




# Dredged Sediment is a Resource !

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Sediment is an essential, integral and dynamic part of waters.



Sediments are a basic component of habitats that support aquatic life.



# Dredged Material is not Waste per se !

- Sediments are a necessary component of aquatic ecosystems
- Dredged sediments can become waste, if they are contaminated so as to produce unacceptable environmental risks or harm
  - However, this doesn't eliminate beneficial use!
- There are different methods and criteria for the aquatic (water law) and land environment (soil/waste law) to assess the environmental risk
- Sustainable practice requires a necessary shift in the concept of „wastes and resources“



# Dredging is essential part in the **Working WITH Nature – Philosophy** (PIANC 2008)

## **Maximising opportunities**

WWN is an integrated process which involves identifying and exploiting **win-win solutions** which are acceptable to both project designers and environmental stakeholders early in a project when flexibility is still possible.



## **reducing frustrations, delays and costs.**

By adopting a determined and **proactive approach** from pre-design through to project completion, opportunities can be maximised and - importantly - frustrations, delays and associated extra costs can be reduced.



# Working WITH Nature - WWN

What do we mean?

A different process considering environmental impacts:  
Fully integrated approach *before* initial design.

Doing things in a different order:

1. establish project objectives
2. understand the environment
3. engage stakeholders to identify possible win-win opportunities
4. prepare initial project design to benefit navigation *and* nature

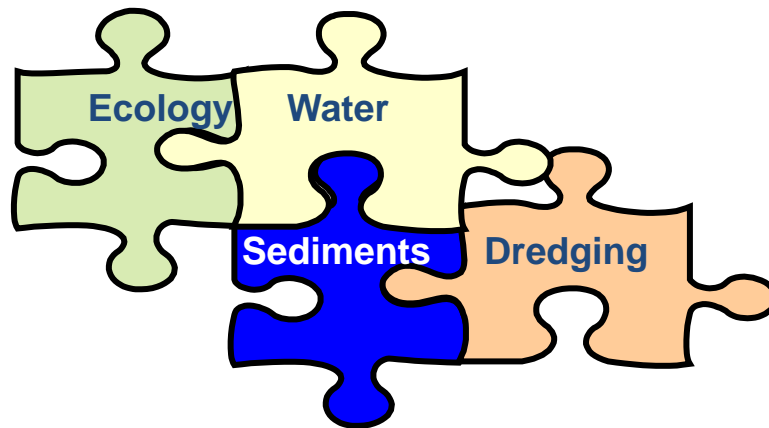


# Working WITH Nature - WWN

## A new way of thinking

Requires an important **evolution** in the way we approach project development

**The technical guidance for dredging is available!**



# PIANC

“The global organisation providing guidance for **sustainable** waterborne transport, ports and waterways”



Visit the PIANC homepage:  
<http://www.pianc.org>

