

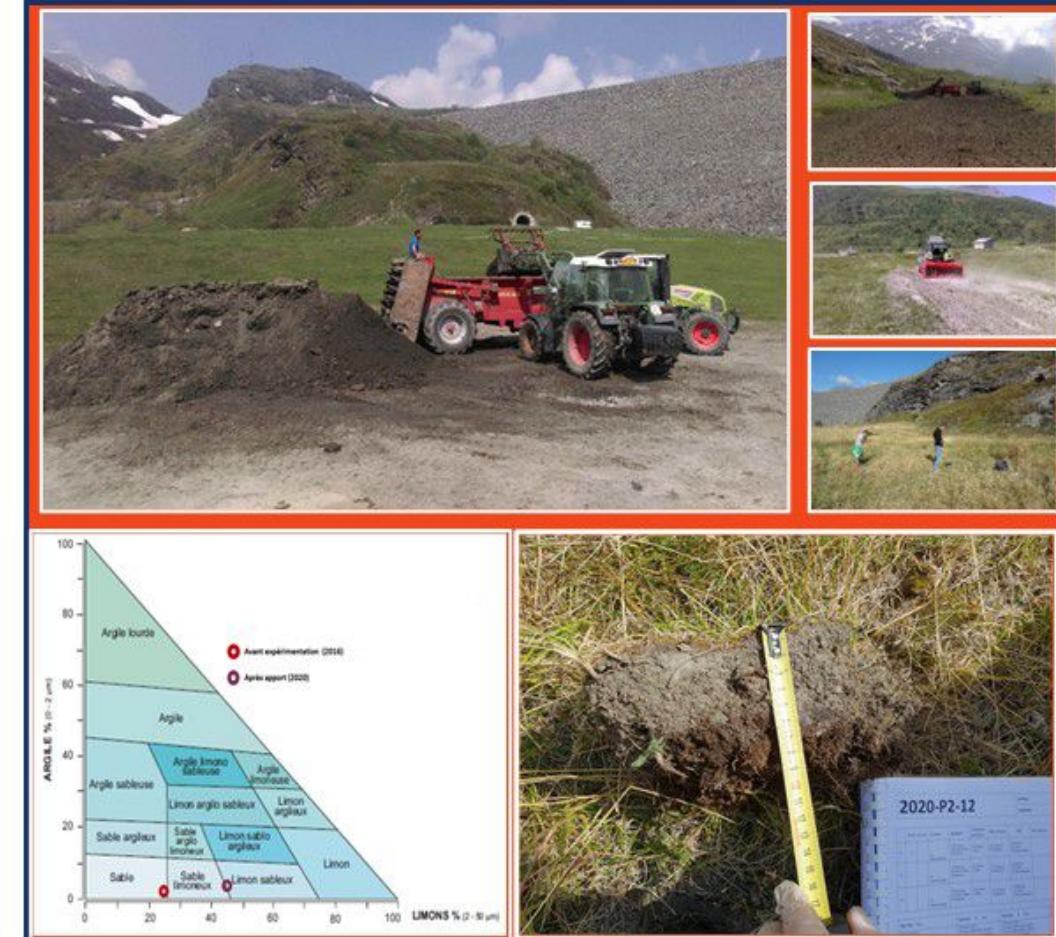
# Agricultural soil recovery using dredged fluvial sediments: Mont-Cenis hydropower plant experiment as a success to be replicated

SEDNET Conference 2023 « Sediment continuum: applying an integrated management approach »

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*Circular Economy -  
Sediment as a resource*

# Content



Mont-Cenis  
reservoir

- 1. EDF and sediment management in France**
- 2. The Mont-Cenis experiment**
- 3. Conclusions and perspectives**

A wide-angle photograph of a massive concrete dam wall in a rugged, mountainous landscape. The dam is built across a deep valley, creating a large, vibrant turquoise lake. The surrounding mountains are covered in patches of green vegetation and rocky terrain. In the foreground, a winding road or path leads towards the base of the dam. The sky is clear and blue.

# 1 - EDF and sediment management in France



# EDF Hydro and sediment management in France

## Key figures

- 10% (average annual power generation)
- 50 000 ha reservoirs
- 34 000 ha land property
- 433 hydropower generation units

## Sediment management issues

- *Ensure continuity*
- *Ensure safety to infrastructures*
- *Avoid generation losses*
- *Maintain navigation*
- *Manage flood (& droughts)*

## EDF hydro's missions

- Renewable energy, CO<sub>2</sub> free, flexible & storage
- Working with territories (manager of 75% of the surface water)

## Sediment management

- Priority continuity (i.e. leaving sediments in the watercourse) ...
- ... otherwise land management (waste)

## Main issues associated to dredged sediment

- *Waste status*
- *Regulatory changes (and more complex)*
- *Increased dredging and landing costs*
- *Difficulties to deliver industrial valorisation*

## Dredged sediments at EDF Hydro

- ~500 000 m<sup>3</sup>/year annually (main part gravels)
  - Main issues for fine (90% characterised as inert ; non-hazardous)

# Sediment reuse: todays main ways experimented

## Mineral beneficial reuse

- Concrete
- Cement
- Clay (ceramic / raw earth)
- Road techniques

## Agricultural beneficial reuse

- Soil restructuring / soil construction
- Growing support / topsoil
- Amendment



## Hybrid beneficial reuse

- Filling quarries
- Backfilling civil works
- Covering waste disposal facility



## 2 – The Mont-Cenis experiment



# Context of the experiment

## ➤ What?

- Experiment with 400m<sup>3</sup> sediments  
(° + mix manure / compost)
- Agricultural amendment
- Area ~9500 m<sup>2</sup>

## ➤ Where?

- Mont-Cenis HPP
- French/Italian border
- ~2000 m (Beaufort area "French cheese", AOP)

## ➤ Who?

- EDF
- Alpine pastures

## ➤ Why?

- Trying to recover sediments on site rather than disposal
- Setting up a pragmatic experimental project with local actors (taking into account a range of parameters and constraints) in a context of unclear regulation



- Other key partners: CBNA + Chamber of Agriculture Savoie + French authority + AUREA

## ➤ When?

2017-2022



# Implementation of the experiment



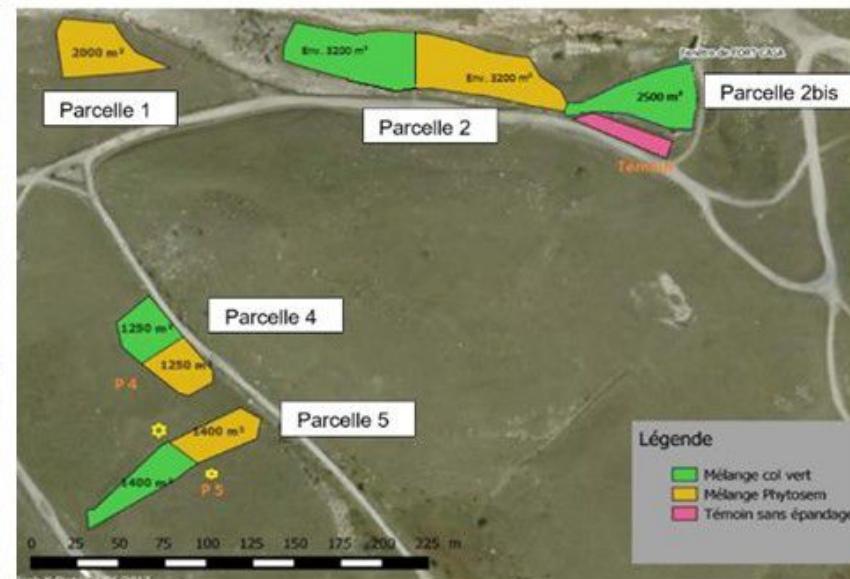
## Characterisation

- Sand-silt (particle size ~60% sand 35% silt and 5% clay).
- Low in organic matter
- Non-hazardous sediments



## Mix for good agronomic value

- Manure
- Compost



4 plots selected +  
sowing and  
monitoring

Mixture realization with  
a mechanical shovel

- 150m<sup>3</sup> manure
- 150m<sup>3</sup> compost
- 400m<sup>3</sup> sediments

# Implementation of the experiment



Spreading of the sediment/manure/compost mixture with 2 tractors, 1 loader and 1 manure spreader



Harrowing of the place, sowing of areas with ploughshare seeder

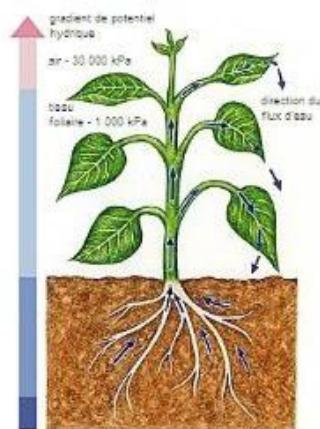
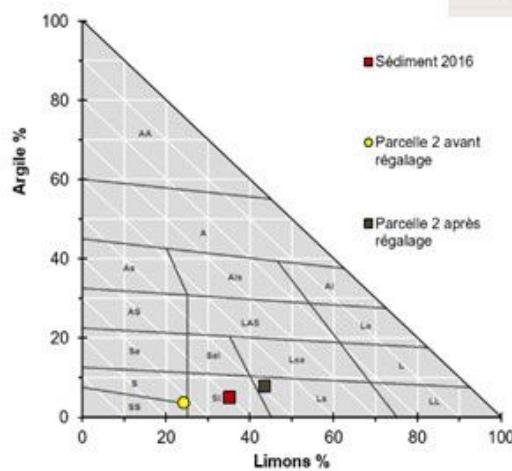
# Scientific monitoring



15 samples per plot 3 modalities 3 repetitions i.e. 400 samples (1400 analysis results)



- **Chemical fertility** (soil characterization, calcium state, organic matter, major elements, metallic elements, exchangeable metals, trace elements)
- **Physical fertility** (bulk density, porosity, water potential, aggregate stability)
- **Soil observations** (soil depth, presence of organic matter, root depth, presence of living organisms)
- **Biodiversity inventory** (different species: botanic/flora & fauna)





## 3 – Conclusions and perspectives



# **Beneficial use effects of this sediments' experiment**

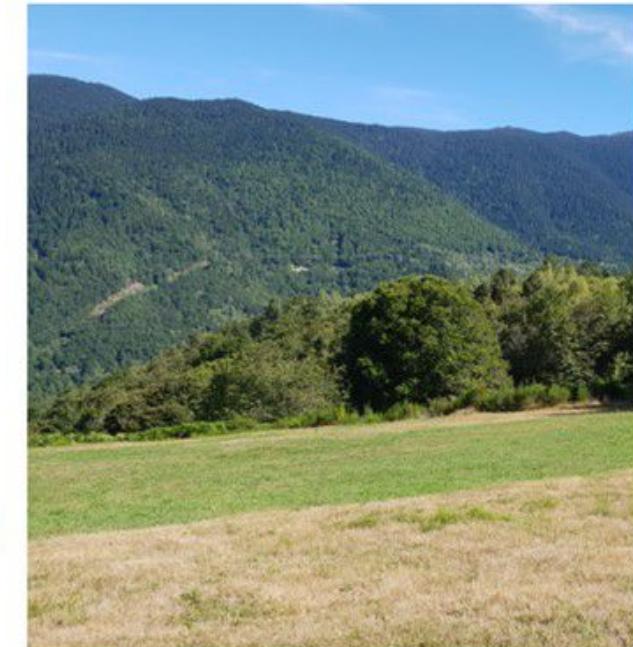
- Improving the texture
- Providing organic matter and nitrogen, e.g. from the compost
- Contributing to P (phosphorous) and K (potassium) from the compost
- Confirming absence of metallic trace and non-assimilable Ni (nickel has a natural presence in local soils)
- Avoiding erosion (strong roots)
- Improving the porosity
- Increasing the usable water reserve (climate change issue)



→ Beneficial use was demonstrated (economical, social, environmental) : stakeholders' engagement and involvement is mandatory!

# Perspectives

- A very positive experiment “demonstrator” for freshwater sediments to recover soil (from all stakeholders' perspectives) even if using wastewater treatment sludge approach (need to go beyond and increase thickness = the way forward)
- This experiment can be replicated in other places for other river sediments (... but adapted to local conditions: supply has to match the demand at proper place and time)
- Operators (hydropower/ canal) are awaiting for operational guidelines/guidance (validated by the French Ministry) to turn into practice (avoid carrying out experiments each time for all beneficial uses)
- Really consider sediments as a resource (freshwater sediments are the result of erosion → they should be fully integrated in circular economy).



# Thank you for your attention!



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To go further there is  
this scientific  
publication (in French)



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**Valorisation agro-écologique de sédiments  
lacustres en contexte de revégétalisation de pelouse  
subalpine (Barrage du Mont Cenis, Alpes, France)**

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