

Environmental Contractor

Sediment Management in Port Areas, illusion or fact? Realistic and sustainable sediment management in Belgian Seaports

CEDA – RSHU – SPbSPU International Seminar on Dredging and the Environment, Saint-Petersburg 13-14 October 2009 S. D'haene Msc Eng, Area Manager DEC NV (DEME Environmental Contractors), www.decnv.com

DEME: creating land for the future

Member of the DEME Group



DEME Structure

Environmental Contractor







Bruges: clothmaker's hall



Bruges: office of the Hanseatic League Hanza Town





Zwin silted up: 1520 move office to Antwerp Flourish and decline in trade determined by quality of waterway connection to North Sea



Environmental Contractor





- Assurance of marine accessibility Concern of harbour policy
- Maintenance of the sea and waterway approach to the seaports and port areas requires major dredging works
 - Zeebrugge + access channels North Sea 7
 - River Scheldt
 - Port of Antwerp
 - Ghent

7,000,000 m³/y 11,000,000 m³/y 1,500,000 m³/y 150,000 m³/y







- Equipment meeting stringent needs
 - Turbidity
 - Accuracy
 - Spillage
 - Mixing
 - Dilution
 - safety



Environmental dredging





Management options dredged materials









- Western Scheldt:
 - Permit delivered by
 Dutch Authorities
- Lower Sea Scheldt:
 - Permit delivered by Flemish Authorities
 - Target and limit values based on ecotoxicological data
 - Under water
 displacement
 - Under water cells





$DM \rightarrow Sea Dumping$



- Access channels & Port of Zeebrugge
- Law on protection Marine
 Environment
- According to the OSPAR Convention "Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material"
- Permit delivered by Federal Authority
- Dredged Material should meet SQC



$DM \rightarrow Sea Dumping$

Environmental Contractor

Sediment quality criteria (SQC)		
	Target value	Limit value
Hg	0.3 ppm	1.5 ppm
Cd	2.5 ppm	7 ppm
Pb	70 ppm	350 ppm
Zn	160 ppm	500 ppm
Ni	70 ppm	280 ppm
As	20 ppm	100 ppm
Cr	60 ppm	220 ppm
Cu	20 ppm	100 ppm
ТВТ	3 ppb	7 ppb
Mineral oil	14 mg/g _{oc}	36 mg/g _{oc}
PAH	70 μg/g _{oc}	180 μg/g _{oc}
PCB	2 μg/g _{oc}	2 μg/g _{oc}



- Ports of Ghent Antwerp Brussel
- Dredged materials are mostly (slightly) contaminated
- DM considered as waste
- Permit delivered by regional authorities
- Treatment and beneficial use mandatory



Treatment Objectives

- Production of geotechnical suitable products
 - Beneficial use (recycling path)
 - Confined disposal (dumping path)
- Reduction of mass and volume
 - Dewatering
 - Separation
- Reduction of contaminated load
- Fixation of pollutants
 - Reduction of environmental risk























- DBOT contract
- 600 000 tonnes DM per year
- DM from Port of Antwerp





 Application of environmental taxes



Disposal Centre Silvamo, Kortemark, Belgium



- Flemish legal concept of "secondary raw material" "end of waste" criteria (environmental)
- Beneficial use
 - As building material
 - As soil
- Use certificate
 - Waste legislation no longer applies, can be treated as products
- New European Waste Directive (Eur. Parl. June 2008)
 - Art. 6 "end of waste" after recycling
 - Countries can define "end of waste" criteria
 - Recycling higher ranked than elimination









- Huge quantities of different types of sediments under different conditions are managed efficiently and effective
- Through sustainable sediment management plans Key elements:
 - Adapted legislation
 - Realistic goals
 - Appropriate methods
 - Promotion of best fitted technology

\rightarrow Sediment Management in Port Areas is a FACT.