# ACTU' ASSISES

**June 2011** | **14th and 15th of September 2011 - Cité des Congrès - NANTES**

**Plenary sessions have been detailed in the issue of May. In June, Actu' Assises suggests a presentation of technical workshops by their session leader.**

## WEDNESDAY 14th SEPTEMBER

### 4.30pm - 6.30pm Technical workshops

**Workshop 1: Prevention and eco-design**
Session leader: Marlène DRESCH, ADEME — Duration: 2.00

**Workshop 2: Organisation of territoires**
Session leader: Christophe QUINTIN
DREAL Basse Normandie — Duration: 2.00

**Workshop 3: Waste and crisis management**
Session leader: Laure TOURJANSKY
DRIEE Ile-de-France — Duration: 1.30

**Workshop 4: Health and safety of waste operators**
Session leader: Rémi GUILLET, CGIET
Duration: 2.00

CARBON FOOTPRINT

In a process of an eco-friendly event, the Assises des Déchets are realizing the carbon footprint of the event.

**Register online**
**www.assises-dechets.org**

## THURSDAY15th SEPTEMBER

### 8.30am - 10.30am Technical workshops

**Workshop 5: Management and use of sediments**
Session leader: Frédéric BAUDOUIN, DREAL Nord-Pas-de-Calais
Duration: 2.00

**Workshop 6: Organic wastes: it accelerates!**
Session leader: Françoise NOARS
DREAL Bretagne — Duration: 2.00

**Workshop 7: Wood energetic recovery at the end of its life**
Session leader: Martine LECLERCQ, MEDDTL/DGEC — Duration: 2.00

**Workshop 8: Which management for radioactive wastes (low-level waste)?**
Session leader: Géraldine DANDRIEUX, ASN and Bruno CAHEN, ANDRA — Duration: 2.00

# Workshop 1

# Waste prevention and eco-design

## Financial benefit, ecological and human

**Marlène DRESCH explanations, engineer Service Prevention and Waste Management ADEME.**

**Waste management is good. But it is even more advantageous to act at the source, even before waste production. It is even essential to achieve the goals of the Grenelle environment for business waste.**

The objectives set by the Grenelle Environment * are ambitious: by 2012, a recycling rate of 75% for business waste (excluding food industries, agriculture and building and civil engineering), 15% reduction of waste tonnages regardless of origin, going for incineration or storage, 7% reduction for household waste and assimilated. «Ambitious but reasonable,» said Marlene Dresch, engineer Service Prevention and Waste Management ADEME. «To achieve this, companies should quickly commit themselves in a preventive approach to reduce production and hazardous waste, and improve their ease of processing. And remember that the benefit of prevention is threefold: «economic, ecological and human.»

### *Change in practice*

Prevention can control both production costs and waste management. In ecological terms, do not produce waste remains the most advantageous because the impacts upstream (in production, transportation, processing and use of materials or products) and downstream (collection, transport, processing and / or waste storage) are deleted. Finally, prevention is often a unifying project for the staff.

«It involves identifying the entire process of production waste,» says Marlene Dresch. «It may be quantitative (reduce the amount of metal or cardboard, for example) but also qualitative (removal of a harmful product). Prevent, is also thinking about the optimization of packaging and product substitutions, the increase of the lifetime products and materials used, and changes in practices and processes. «

### *Eco-design, a cost-effective approach*

In continuation of this approach, eco-design, which is to integrate environmental aspects into the design of products and services with a comprehensive and multi-criteria, «not only helps reduce waste on site or in customers, but also the direct or indirect impacts on the environment. « If eco-design can have a cost, «studies show that over time, companies get a fair deal.» Several possible reasons: the reduction of the material, components and manufacturing costs, increased market share, strengthening brand image, but also a greater mobilization and a greater appreciation of the hand workforce, improving the ability to innovate, improve competitiveness and profitability, etc..

Companies involved in this dual approach will give evidence at the Assises of Nantes, alongside other stakeholders, including representatives of associations and communities (22% of the waste they collect are issued from companies). The opportunity to clarify the existing accompaniments and understand the constraints and benefits of prevention and eco-design.

** In 2008, industry and tertiary sectors have each produced 24 million tons of waste.*

# Workshop 2
# Waste management: how territorial level?

**«Each department must be covered by an inter-departmental plan or disposal of household and similar waste.» Stated by the Law of July 15, 1975 *, this regulatory requirement is the basis for the planning of household waste and similar in France. But this model, if not exceeded, however, shows its limits. How then could the planning change and especially to what territorial scale? That is what this second workshop, led by Christophe QUINTIN, Director DREAL Lower Normandy, suggests to explore.**

In a few decades, our society has gone from a society of waste to a recycling society and value ... The result of this change: elimination plans household waste and similar plans have substituted for the prevention and management. Designation reaffirmed during the publication of the European Waste Framework Directive of November 2008: it shows how much planning is a tool of the highest order to evolve strategies for waste management.
Remains to this day, this planning is always done at the departmental level (or inter departmental as permitted by law). «However, notes Christopher Quintin, there are voices that criticize and denounce the scale limits.»

## *Variable geometry*

Limits related to the demographic structure of the territories, to the nature of economic activities present, creating more or less waste, and of course to the size of the units in place. In this case, «we realize that these facilities, especially the CET and incineration factories, saw their capacity growing significantly due to economic reasons: which means return the expensive equipment but also contain, if not prevent, the imminent explosion of the treatment costs. «
Therefore, should we imagine planning systems with variable geometry taking into account such as the life bassin whose perimeters do not necessarily correspond to administrative boundaries? Is it desirable to have a supra-departmental vision at risk of encouraging the emergence of garbage departments or, on the contrary, should promote intercommunal plans provided on condition that the intercommunal involved are sufficiently representative?
For discussion, this workshop will bring together a representative of the Department of Ecology, the prefect of Orne, but also a professional waste, a representative of local communities, not to mention the testimony of a foreign actor to explore approaches different from ours. Exchange expertise and experience that will probably throw some ideas to consider in the near future evolution of planning in France.

**** Article 10-2 of the Act of July 15, 1975 listed in article L. 541-14 of the Environmental Code.***

# Workshop 3
# Waste and crisis management

## Interview of Laure TOURJANSKY, deputy director of the regional and interdepartemental direction of the environment and energie (DRIEE) in Ile-de-France.

### *Which waste management in case of crisis?*

Floods, industrial accidents, epidemics but also social conflicts... These crisis situations are generated or have accumulated considerable amounts of waste with recovery, sorting, storage, and treatment are not without problems. How to anticipate the effects of such events, inherently unpredictable? But also, how to handle the disconnection of collection and treatment infrastructures? Highly topical issues which stakeholders will attempt to answer in this workshop led by Laure Tourjansky, deputy director of the regional and interdepartemental direction of the environment and energie (DRIEE) in Ile-de-France.

Images of desolation after the occurrence of floods, storms...Waste littering the streets of major cities during social movements... Whichever their origin (social conflict, natural disaster or industrial type AZF), such crisis have consequences like an accumulation or an unusual increase of the waste amount of all kinds. Which measures take if the treatment capacities are unavailable? Which procedures and organizations set up to protect human health and environment? These are the issues that will be discussed during this workshop in which Jacky Bonnemains, member of the association of human protection and environment Robin des Bois (1) and author of a report on waste disaster, will participate.
The association had highlighted this issue during the Grenelle Environment. « Finally, notes Laure Tourjansky, the reflexions that have followed, have resulted in two regulatory developments. » The first concerns the introduction of a new section (Decree no 210-369 of the 13th of April 2010) in the nomenclature of classified installations. Are now mentioned « temporary transit facilities of waste issued from marine or fluvial incidents pollutions or waste issued from natural disasters » whose volume exceeds 100 m³.

### *Xynthia and the Seine flooding.*

The second one, is part of the Article L. 541-10 of the environment code (2) corresponding to planning tools. In concrete terms, prevention and waste management plans, will now include « the conditions assuring waste management in exceptional situations, including those that might disturb waste collection and treatment, without prejudice of dispositions related to the civil security. » Are those first reglementary steps sufficient? Do they constitute a concrete step towards a better anticipation of waste crisis, for and by departments? A representative's feedback from the union of waste management in Vendée, Trivalis, after the storm Xynthia, should feed this thought. On this need to anticipate a sudden waste increase and/or the decomimissioning of infrastructures necessary for their treatment, the workshop will discuss scenarios such as « epidemic ». Similarly, the preparation for the management of the Seine grat flood, like the one in 1910, will be an opportunity to take an issue inventory to solve both in terms of waste temporary storage and collection or public information.
The Tsunami that hit Japan gives to this workshop a particular sigificance and reminds the urgent need to expect the unexpected.

*(1)Robin des Bois is also the source of DMS Post-disaster, a group of expertise and intervention established in the wake of the Tsunami of December 2004. It also gathers the ADEME, the CANF (National Federation of Sanitation), FNADE (National Federation of remediation activities and the environment) and the FEDREC (Federation of recovery, recycling and valorization).*
*(2)Article amended by the Ordinance of 17 December 2010 on the transposition into French law of the Waste Framework Directive.*

# Workshop 4

# Health and safety of waste operators

## An emerging theme of risk prevention

**Analysis of Bénédicte COUFFIGNAL, directrice of the association RECORD and Rémi GUILLET, member of the General Council of enregy, industry and technologies, CGIET**

**Health and safety professionals involved in the daily collection and waste treatment... This subject, which involves direct and obvious risks for hundreds of people, has been astonishingly rarely treated in debates around waste. For their 2011 event, the Assises have decided to promote it among the priorities of thoughts.**

« For fifteen years, in large groups of waste producing or treatment, as well as local authorities, concern for the employeeshealth protection is increasing. In the Assises, with companies who are eager to move forward on this issue, with health experts, with specialist doctors, with organizations representing employees, we will have the opportunity to continue the thought », explains Bénédicte Couffignal, Director of RECORD* association and co-session leader of the workshop.

### *Among the sector with high risks.*

Finding n°1: with the construction, collection/waste treatment is one of the area where security problems are the strongest: injuries or shocks during collection, dust and fumes, emissions of noxious or dangerous substances during treatment, risks linked to gears and machinery, falls of products,... Finding n°2: the risks involved may also reach individuals, like waste sites frequented by everyone. It is therefore a strong reality, with real risks identified and quantified for people concerned, not only « calculated effects » of residents exposure to certain polluants, impact yet more publicized..., that the Assises want to take head on.

« The theme is not really neutral, and some subjects deserve a real awareness, takes Rémi Guillet, member of the General Council of energy, industry and technologies, CGIET and session leader of the workshop. Consider the working conditions of a dustman, perched on the running balance on the step of the truck during the entire collection... Are we sure to do the best in France? Our European colleagues who apply much safer procedures are making us realize it. But could we afford to go in that direction without affecting the overall scheme of waste collection which helped to establish and maintain multiple rounds each week? Everyone finds them very useful, but you can call this organization « luxurious » if compared to that of the neighboring countries... »

### *Reduce and anticipate risks.*

The aim of the workshop is to provide a « state of art » capitalizing on the work and studies that exist on the issue, and think about the influence of regulatory changes underway. Labor law of course, with the specificity of the waste industry which involves going up the « chemical » complexity of the products (REACH...) but also the new requirement for facilities and equipment, with the necessary to establish dialogue between administrations, local authorities, businesses to avoid creating a gap of quality risk management for employees, depending on the status of their employer. « All actors are involved, with large groups with strong concerns about working conditions can have a very positive ripple effect on collectivities, with collectivities who are commited to ensure citizens safety attending the facilities under their responsibility... », takes Bénédicte Couffignal.

The workshop will finally have the opportunity to initiate a dynamic outlook, according to the analysis of Rémi Guillet and Bénédicte Couffignal: « The waste sector is constantly changing. It is therefore our responsibility both to master the existing risks and to ensure that they do not generate new risks to health and safety in streams that are created, even if these risks are for now poorly known. »

** Cooperative Research Network on Waste and the Environment*

# Workshop 5
# Sediment management
## A Surfacing Problem

### Analysis of Frédéric BAUDOUIN, DREAL Nord-Pas-de-Calais

Since April 2010, sediments – most often polluted - have been classified as ICPE (Classified Installation for Environmental Protection). Faced with increasingly large amounts generated annually by dredging operations, it is now considered as a major issue to resolve. In several regions this situation is difficult as the degree of sediment pollution makes waste dumping difficult and there are no, or very few recovery process channels.

Maintenance and restoration of natural aquatic environments, better river and port transport control … port and waterway supervisors must regularly carry out dredging operations. Each year, 50 million of $m^3$ of sediments are removed in the maritime domain (commerce, yachting, fishing) and 6 million of $m^3$ in the waterway domain.

### *Complicated management but …*

As Frédéric Baudouin (Risk Service Management for the DREAL in Nord-Pas-de-Calais) explains «The problem is that most of these sediments – mainly from ground erosion and urban, industrial or agricultural waste, are polluted. If it can't be treated or resuspended due to high-pollution level, these extracted materials must undergo some sort of ground-process treatment".

For this reason, most contaminated sediments are often left at the bottom and are subject to "spreading", meaning the bottom is levelled to recuperate a draught. "This isn't the best solution" continues Frédéric Baudouin, "Today, besides either dumping or storing these river sediments, there is no other real recovery channel. What really holds us back are regulatory restraints, (waste status) and social acceptance but mainly the usage costs compared to natural resources".

### *… possible interested sectors …*

There are always markets open to new ideas. The Port de Dunkerque is one of the first to have implemented a pre-treatment lagoon and a "camouflaged landscaped hill". The Nord department is working on a project named "sustainable roadways". Colas, a public works company has also done tests for using sediments in road-building techniques. Other possible markets are for manufacturing building materials, refilling quarries, land application or even noise-reducing earth mounds …

# Workshop 6
# Organic wastes: it accelerates!

## Interview of Françoise NOARS, Directrice of the DREAL Breatgne

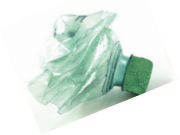
### *The actors sit at the table.*

Organic waste, soon in working order. By 2012, a national decree will force the big producers – restaurants, food distribution... - to organize themselves in terms of collection and valorisation. Not without having solved some issues before.

Prepared and consumed on site, a meal for one person generates in average 50 grams of waste during preparation, and 100 grams during service...
Given these estimates, the issue of organic waste suddenly takes a different dimension, especially if you look at the big producers such as catering, food distribution, agrifood[1]. « Especially that the Grenelle I law foresees to double up, by 2015, the biological recovery capacitiesof the organic fraction of waste » reminds Françoise Noars, Directrice of the DREAL Bretagne. « All this, of course, with a quality that is consistent with the objectives of preserving the environment. »
A decree that the DREAL will have to enforce, is also expected in the middle of the year. Objective: to capture and treat those important those important deposits of organic waste from the 1st of January 2012. « This text could force the producers to sort out at the source and to enhance their organic waste if they exceed the thresholds that are being developed. » with, at the chain end, an organic substance that could be used for crops, after composting or methanisation.

### *Moving forward*

It is also important to organize the chain of collection and treatment which may accompany, in an industrial way, this evolution – the aim being to reduce the amount of waste going on incineration or storage. It is to discuss all this point that many players[2] will be present around the table during the workshop led by DREAL Bretagne during the Assises Nationales des Déchets 2011.
« The major producers are already engaged, but the law will force them to move forward », explains Françoise Noars. It is therefore urgent to provide answers to certain questions, particularly those closely followed by associations: which waste for which use in agriculture? Which quality of compost or digestate before returning to the ground?... Not to mention the economic aspect: which opportunities for which needs? See you in September.



*[1] At the household level, the management of organic waste, green and fermentable, is in fact for many years organized by local authorities.*
*[2] DREAL Bretagne, a representative of trade and distribution, a representative of the restoration, a territorial collectivity, a professional valuation of organic waste, a representative of agriculture, and if possible a representative of a European organism.*

# Workshop 7

# Wood energetic recovery at the end of its life

## End-of-life wood: a debatable energy recovery

**Analysis of Martine LECLERCQ,**
**Policy Officer at the General Directorate for Energy and Climate for the Ministry in charge of the Environment**

To develop the energy wood sector, all sorts of available deposit must be brought together, including end-of-life wood waste when the latter can be used for nothing else. This specific waste recovery is the major issue in regards to combined energy-related and environmental issues in terms of regulatory, technical and economical aspects. This question applies to all those involved in this sector. Analysis of Martine Leclercq, Policy Officer at the Directorate General for Energy and Climate for the Ministry in charge of the Environment, and supervisor of the Assises workshop regarding this issue.

### *How is energy wood recovery a challenge?*

This debate should be repositioned within the framework of the Grenelle Environment, which has already set an objective for 2020 to reach 23% of renewable energies in final energy consumption, representing a production increase of about 20 million of TOE (ton oil equivalent) using these new sectors. In this case biomass recovery is decisive as it represents over half of the additional objective. For this, various backing has been implemented, notably with the recent creation of Fonds Chaleur, the multiannual call for tenders for electricity production, and revision of electricity purchasing price to increase boilers and combined heat and power installations powered by biomass. If wood truly constitutes the first resource for the biomass energy sector, then concrete forestry organization is necessary, respecting all its various purposes. The current annual assessment of wood deposits deemed available varies between 4 and 6, or even 8 million TOE depending on the evolution of technical-economical and social conditions. There may be other resources such as harvest residue and wood waste.

### *How can end-of-life wood be recovered for energy?*

End-of-life wood represents a large biomass source resulting from decommissioning, various industrial processes, packaging, collection from waste sorting areas, etc … of which some may be recovered for energy… Although most wood waste isn't hazardous, the deposit should nevertheless be handled with care due to its environmental and health effects. Among wood waste with additives not classed as being hazardous, it is possible to make distinctions depending on the type of additives, whether or not they are likely to contain heavy metals or organohalengenated compounds.

### *Paradoxally, the most tricky problem is recovery of wood with few additives?*

Treated or soiled wood waste results from thermal treatment by incineration (section ICPE 2770) whereas clean, treatment-free biomass results from combustion (section ICPE 2910 A). When biomass contains few additives and unlikely to contain heavy metals or halogenated organic compounds, it may, subject to file acceptance, be authorized in combustion (section ICPE 2910 B). However, users complain of complicated, unsuited regulations which slowdown the sector's energy development, proved by the rare number of authorization requests in accordance with section 2910B. For section 2910B to be simplified, changes are indeed underway with an end-of-waste procedure being formalized for wood waste being burned in a combustion plant.

### *Can this situation move forward?*

We're living in a transitional period. The European Directive regarding end-of-waste status is underway, helping to clarify procedures for bio-fuels from wood waste. End-of-waste status is vastly elaborate and requires specific procedures for traceability and checking of bio-fuels. The whole sector must get moving - the sooner the better - from preparing bio-fuel to using the combustion plant. An undeniable economic challenge with added value but also with environmental, organizational and technical stakes involving manufacturers. But everyone does agree that this model has to change and a solution must be found to reconcile energy and environmental objectives for wood recovery.

# Workshop 8
# Waste management TFA in question

**Analysis of Bruno CAHEN, industrial director of ANDRA***
**and Géraldine DANDRIEUX, head of waste and contaminated sites and soils office, ASN**

The need for sustainable management of low level activity radioactive waste (TFA) as hazardous waste has caused France to be the 1st European country to adopt a specific storage center for this type of waste. Spain has followed few years later. With the dismantling of many nuclear installations in the next 30 years, and thus the production of low-level waste in large quantities, the French industry players are seeking new solutions to reduce volumes of waste and consumption of storage space, scarce ressource.

Low level activity radioactive waste (TFA) are mainly consisted of land, rubble, scrap, paper and plastic very slightly contaminated. They mainly come from the dismantling or exploitation of nuclear facilities and more marginally in the field of health and conventional industry. In most countries, some of these wastes are considered as non radioactive and therefore treated as conventional waste. This is not the case in France where all the waste produced in the area known as « nuclear waste » of a nuclear installation are statutorily considered radioactive.

## *Additional 1,5 million m3 by 2035.*

In France, the TFA radioactive waste are stored in the storage center operated by Andra, and located in the minicipalities of Morvilliers and La Chaise (Aube), the only center in operation for this type of waste. Opened in 2003 with an authorization to store 650 000 m3, it is already occupying nearly 30%. Yet within 30 years, a large part of the nuclear facilities should be dismantled, generating an additional 1,5 million m3 of waste. « One of the solutions could be to build a new storage site, but we should study beforehand all possible solutions to reduce the amount of waste produced and to save storage space of radioactive waste in France », offers Bruno Cahen, Industrial Director, Andra*.

Aware of this difficulty, the state has asked installations operators to minimize as much as possible the production of its waste and to Andra to optimize storage. Several techniques have been developed: to intervene at the source to optimize the waste zoning, optimize the separate production of radioactive and conventional waste during dismantling, go further with sorting and compacting if relevant.

For Andra, after the reduction at source, the most promising is the reuse in the nuclear industry, such as scrap metal and concrete in the production of waste packages for storage or various pieces intended to the construction of storage facilities (protections...) « The whole industry is to invent », admits Bruno Cahen. « The market is a very small volume compared to conventional waste and is subject to harder regulatory and societal expectations. »

A reuse but not under any conditions. Reuse of this waste is of course more attractive than their storage because it saves scarce ressources. What is certain is that with the expected increase the volumes of radioactive waste TFA, all parties agree to seek solutions now.

It's the whole purpose of the proceedings of the workshop 8 during the next « Assises des Déchets ». We want to advance the issue and better understand the leeway we have in this optimization approach », says Géraldine Dandrieux. « The feedback from our European neighbours on alternative paths on storage can be interesting... even if they do not rely on the same basis as prescribed. »

**** National agency for radioactive waste management, EPIC developer and operator of French radioactive waste disposal.***