Environmental Liabilities & Regulations Associated with Real Estate Transactions

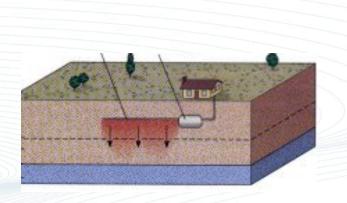
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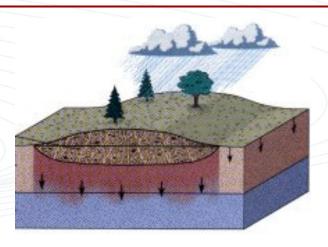
Faramarz Bogzaran, RMCCM, QEP President SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.





What is a Contaminated Site?





- A site which may have Polluted Soil
- A site which may have Polluted Groundwater
- A site which may have Polluted Soil and Groundwater

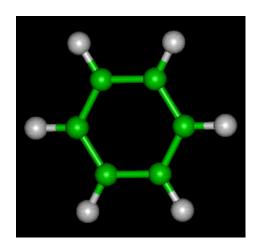




What are the Potential Contaminants?

- Petroleum Products or bi-products (Benzene, Ethyl-Benzene)
- Chlorinated Products & Solvents
 (PCB, TCE, Chlorophenols)
- Metals, Soluble & Non-Soluble (Lead, Chromium, Mercury, Zinc, Copper)





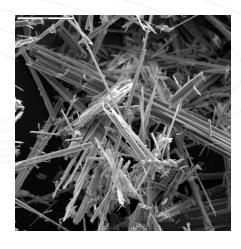




What are the Potential Contaminants?

- Asbestos
- Biological Pathogens

 (i.e. fecal coliforms and other pathogenic bacteria)
- Various other chemicals









What are the Potential Sources of Contaminants?





- Gas Station
- Dry Cleaners
- Manufacturing Facilities
- Machine & Fabrication Shops
- Government & Private Facilities
- Private Homes





Why Do You Need an Environmental Assessment?

- To identify any current or past environmental impact to the property;
- To identify the extent of contamination & associated liabilities;
- To identify costs of clean-up as part of the sales & purchase agreement;
- May be required as part of your financing, mortgage, etc.





Why Do You Need an Environmental Assessment?

- To identify any potential third party liabilities you may inherit in the future;
- To identify any ecological or human risks associated with the assets; and
- To identify any potential regulatory / government orders against the property.





What to Look for When Selecting an Environmental Consultant

- Technical capability
- Regulatory awareness. In BC, does the firm have an "Expert Roster Member"?
- Adequate Errors & Omissions and Pollution Insurance
- Does the consultant's proposal provide adequate steps toward cleaning your property and obtaining Certificates of Compliance
- Detailed and accurate estimates on remediation costs





What are the Steps Toward Obtaining a Certificate of Compliance?

- Conducting a Phase I / Stage I Site Assessment
- Conducting a Phase II Site Assessment
- Conducting a Phase III Site Assessment / Delineation
- Remedial Option Investigation
- Remedial Application & Site Clean Up
- Dealing with on-site & off-site issues
- Finalizing the environmental reports
- Applying for the Certificate of Compliance
- Site Closure





Phase I / Stage I Site Assessment

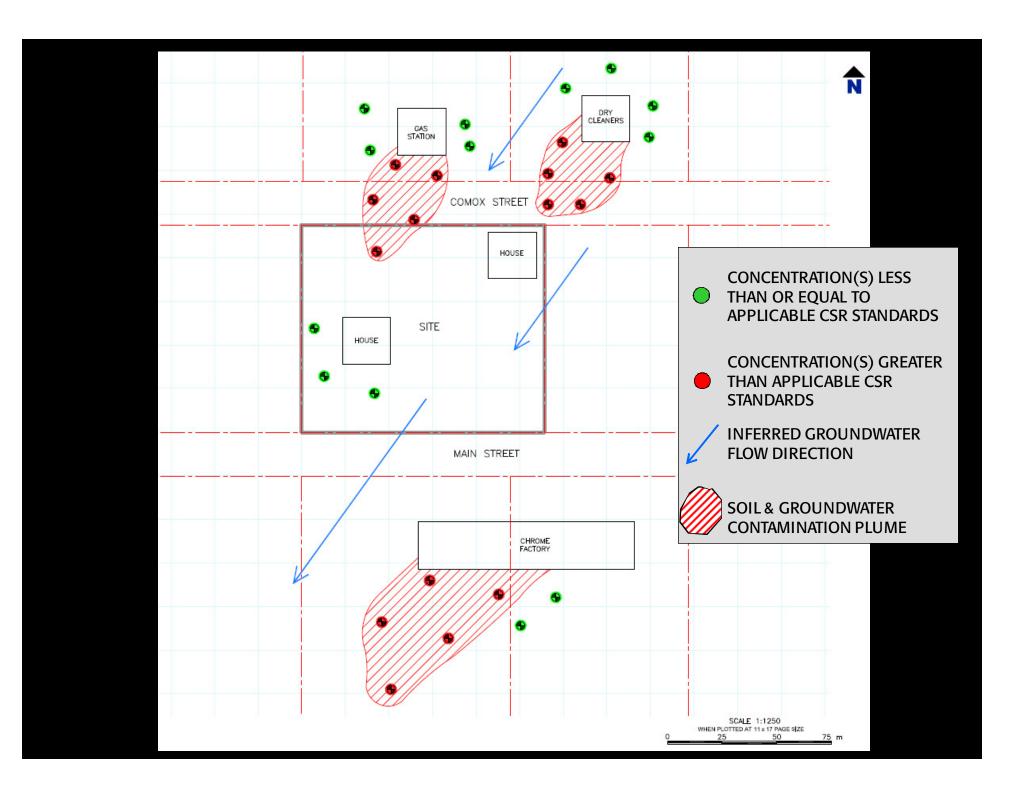
- First order look at the state of environmental impact
- Historical site activities review
- Identification of potential sources which may have impacted the site











Phase I / Stage I Site Assessment

- Interviews with the site owners & operators
- Identifying previous occupants of the site
- Review of any available environmental reports previously prepared for the site
- Based on the reviews, recommend:
 - No further actions required; or
 - Additional environmental assessment may be required (a Phase II environmental assessment)





Phase II Site Assessment

- Intrusive Investigation
- Prepare a sampling program for soil & groundwater
- Drilling or test pitting for a number of sampling points to identify potential impact in soil and/or groundwater









Phase II Site Assessment

- Development of monitoring wells for later investigations
- Examination of the samples for potential contaminants at the site based on the outcome of the Phase I Site
 Assessment & knowledge of investigating team
- Identification of any on-site or off-site issues
- May require additional sampling or drilling to identify the extent of contamination (delineation) leading to Phase III Site Assessment
- Generating a report outlining the next steps (remedial options, risk assessment etc.)





Phase III Site Assessment

- This phase of investigation may be linked to the activities undertaken and recommendation driven from the Phase II site investigation
- Delineation of the site to assess the extent of contamination on-site & off-site





Remediation Option Investigation

- Assess all applicable technologies or remedial options for the site
- Provide accurate cost estimates to clean the site





Application of the Selected Remedial Option

- Tender the work to remedial contractors
- Review remedial cost estimates & refine the overall costs of remedial options
- Select a remedial contractor
- Finalize contractual agreement between the owner and the contractor
- Supervise the remediation activities
- Obtain confirmatory sampling
- Submit the final site remediation reports to the authorities
- Obtain Certificate of Compliance





BC Environmental Management Act and Contaminated Sites Regulation (CSR) Provisions



Liability & Triggers For Investigation





Liability

- Joint, Several and Retroactive
 - Current and past owners
 - Operators, leasor (30 years), transporter
 - Secured creditors if exercised control
- Innocent purchaser provisions (if have completed appropriate due diligence)
- Minor contributor provisions also available (if there are other responsible persons)



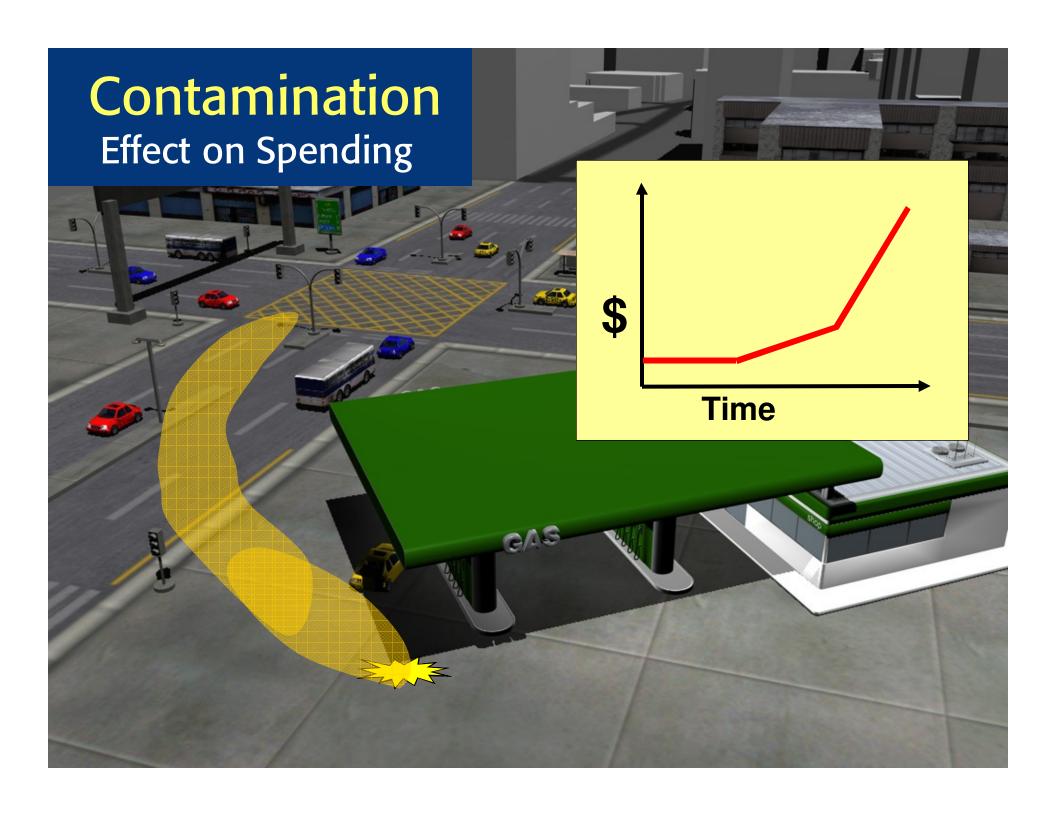


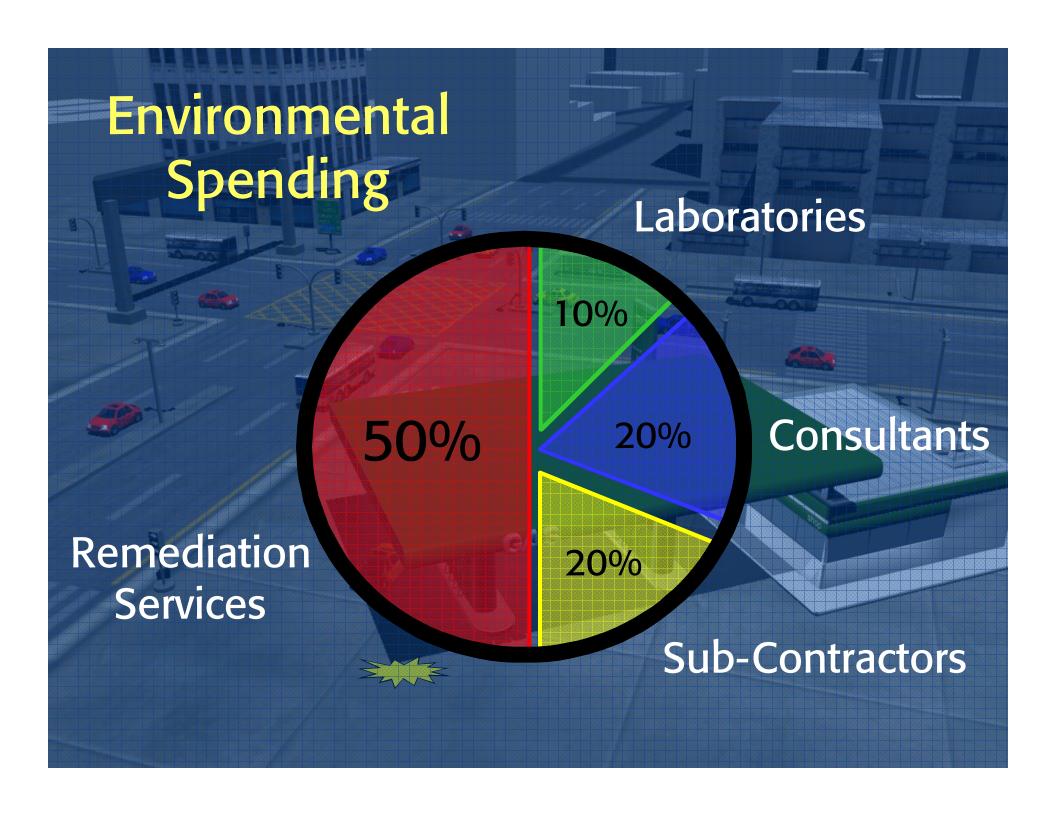
Triggers for Investigation

- Requirement to submit a Site Profile for property having a CSR schedule 2 use:
 - Zoning
 - Subdivision
 - Development permit
 - Demolition permit (except where soil disturbance incidental)
 - Excavation permit
 - Decommissioning (for certain sites submitted directly to MOE)
- Ordered by Province









Reactive





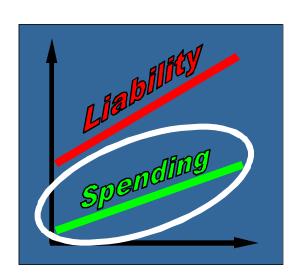
Proactive





Short-Term Strategies

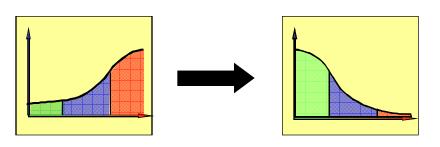
- Operations Level Decisions
- Targeted Spending
- Site Prioritization

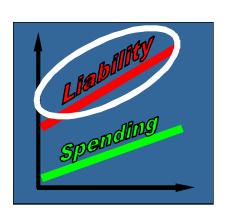




Long-Term Strategies

- Corporate Level Decisions
- Return on Investment Goals
- Root Cause Analysis







General Long-Term Strategies

Operator / Manager Training

Implementation of Environmental Management Systems

Improvements in Storage of Potential Contaminants

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