



# ***Achieving Regulatory Closure***

***The process of discharging  
environmental liability in Alberta***

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# *Topics to Cover*

- **Common issues that arise and closure options that become available at each phase of assessment.**
- **Types of data to collect to achieve closure. Focus is the Tier 1 and 2/CCME guidelines.**
- **How to accurately and concisely communicate the information required to support closure.**

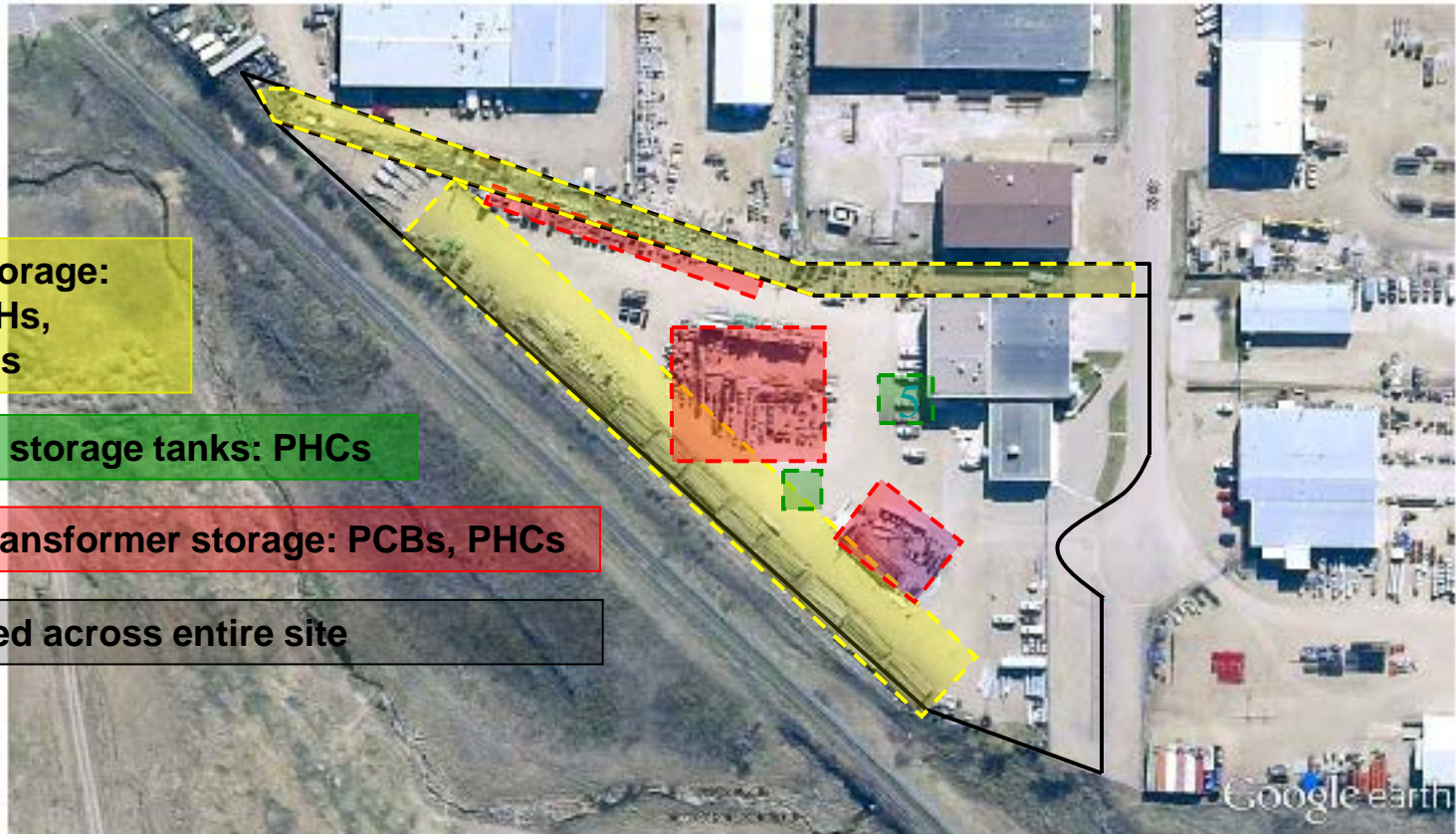
# *Introduction*

- Often seemingly insignificant unanswered questions arise at each phase of work on a site.
- The root cause of this issue is nearsightedness and scope fixation.
- What is the end goal?
  - ◆ Put a price tag on risk/liability?
  - ◆ Discharge or otherwise eliminate risk/liability?
- Our goal should be to catalogue all issues and incorporate them into an overall closure plan for the site.

# *The ideal world*

- **Phase 1 ESA**
  - ◆ Historical land use clearly defined.
  - ◆ Areas of potential environmental concern (APECs) and their associated contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) are well known, clearly listed and supported by documentation.
  
- **Preliminary Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)**
  - ◆ Boreholes are drilled in all identified APECs and samples are analyzed for all appropriate COPCs.
  - ◆ Any contaminants present are located and characterized.

# Example Site



Utility pole storage:  
Creosote, PAHs,  
Metals, Auxins

Underground storage tanks: PHCs

Burned out transformer storage: PCBs, PHCs

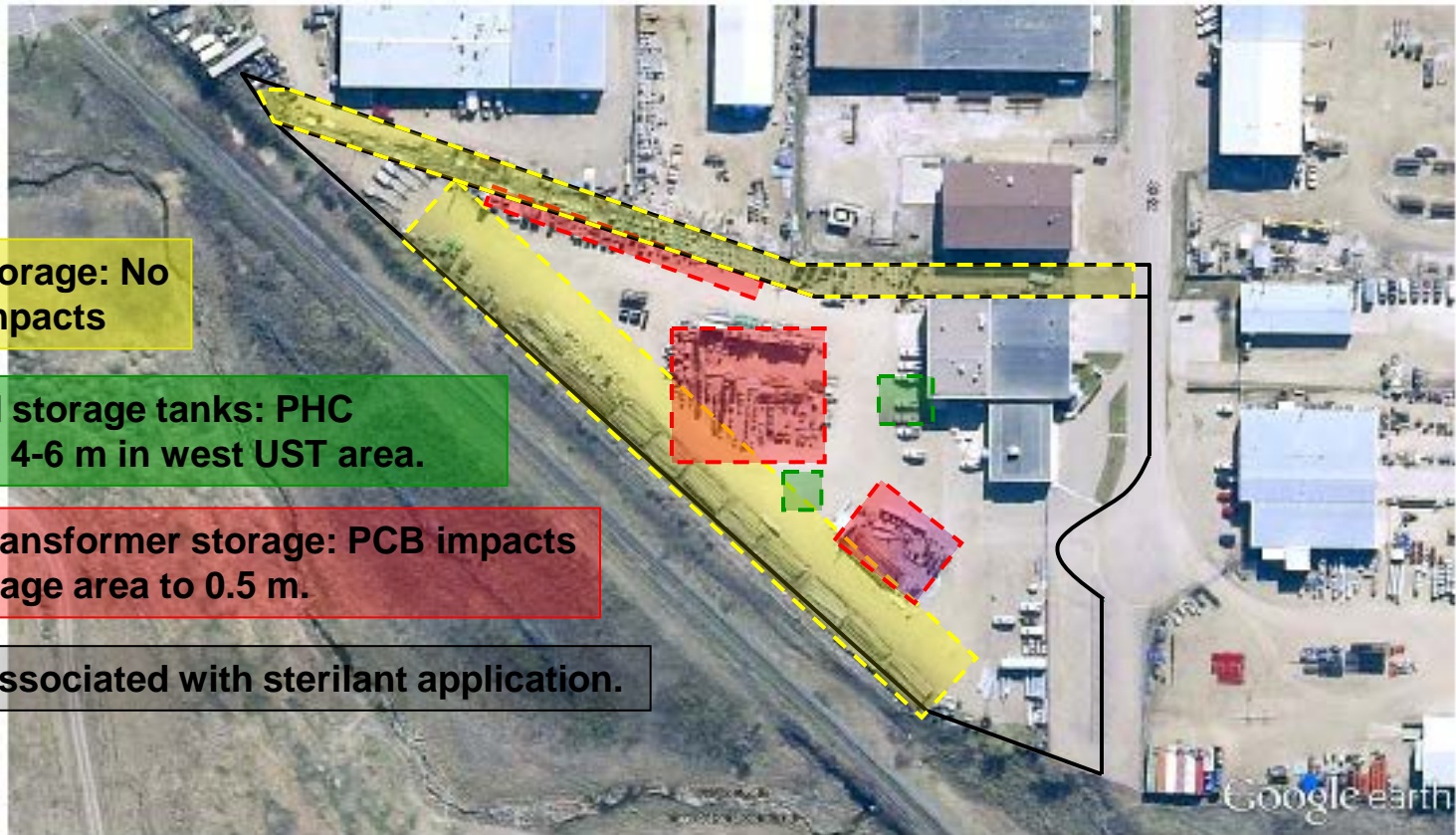
Sterilants used across entire site



# *The ideal world continued*

- **Supplemental Phase 2 ESA**
  - ◆ The contaminants identified in the preliminary Phase 2 ESA are delineated vertically and horizontally.
  - ◆ Only parameters identified as part of the source material in the initial Phase 2 are analyzed for.
  
- **Remediation/mitigation**
  - ◆ Any parameters that exceed the applicable guidelines are remediated or mitigated via other means (Tier 2 options).

# Example site



Utility pole storage: No associated impacts

Underground storage tanks: PHC impacts from 4-6 m in west UST area.

Burned out transformer storage: PCB impacts in centre storage area to 0.5 m.

No impacts associated with sterilant application.



# *The ideal world continued*

- **Closure Plan**
  - ◆ **PHCs from UST**
    - ☞ Contamination is below 3 m and meets subsoil criteria once eco-direct contact pathway is removed.
  - ◆ **PCBs from Transformer storage**
    - ☞ Top 0.5 m of soil in former Transformer storage area are stripped and disposed of.
  - ◆ **No impacts remain and remediation certificate application is submitted.**
  - ◆ **Site is sold with no remaining liability.**



# *A more realistic scenario*

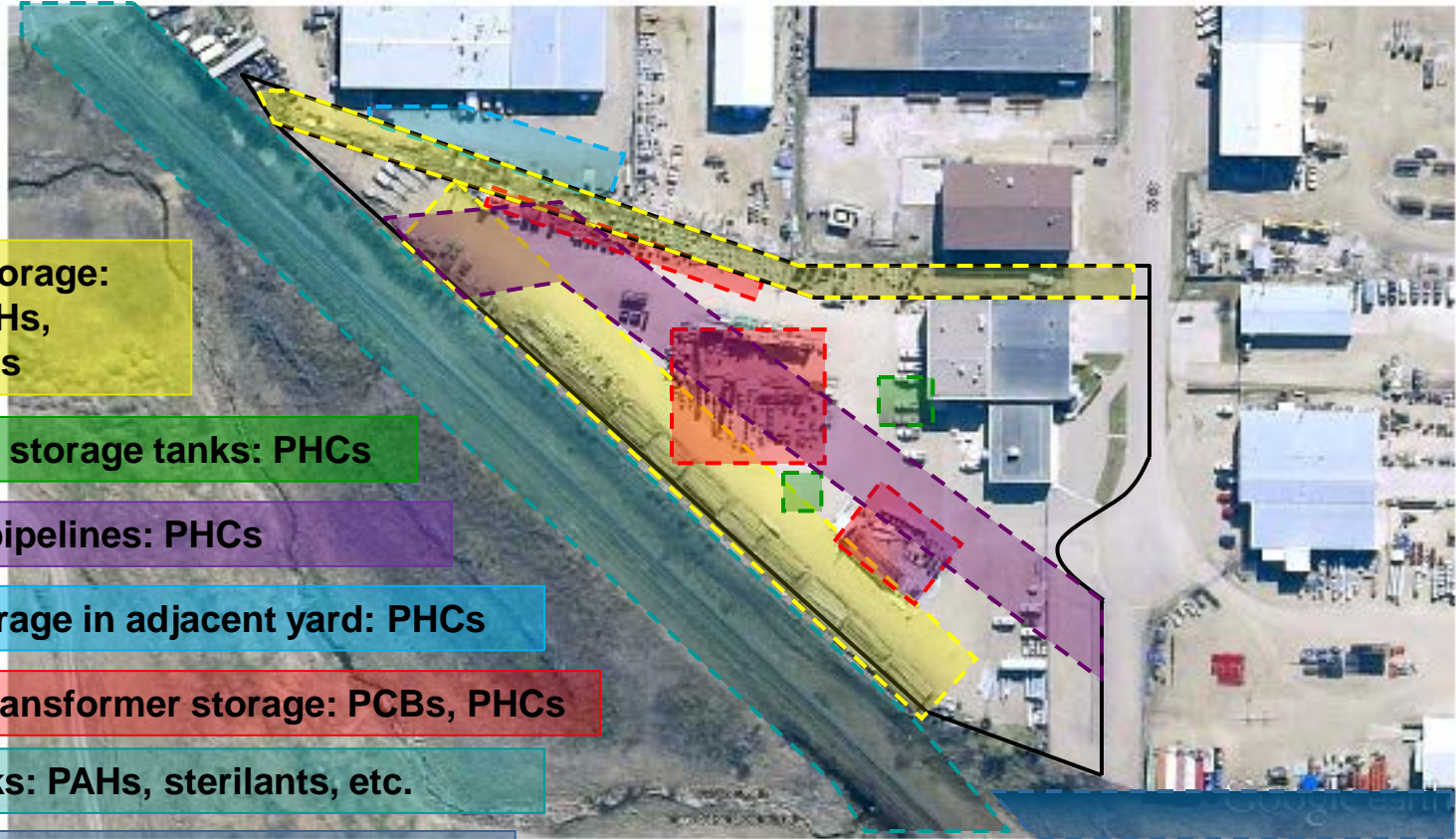
## ■ Phase 1

- ◆ Multiple stakeholders both on and off-site. Source of COPC's overlap between stakeholders.
- ◆ Unclear land use leading to poorly defined APECs and COPCs.

## ■ Preliminary Phase 2

- ◆ Uncertainty about COPCs leads to analytical for the full spectrum of parameters.
- ◆ Background and/or off-site conditions not properly captured.
- ◆ Groundwater flow not determined.
- ◆ Exceedances with no attributable source documented as “thought to be naturally occurring.”

# Example site



Utility pole storage:  
Creosote, PAHs,  
Metals, Auxins

Underground storage tanks: PHCs

Abandoned pipelines: PHCs

Waste oil storage in adjacent yard: PHCs

Burned out transformer storage: PCBs, PHCs

Railway tracks: PAHs, sterilants, etc.

Former O&G Facility: PHCs and salts

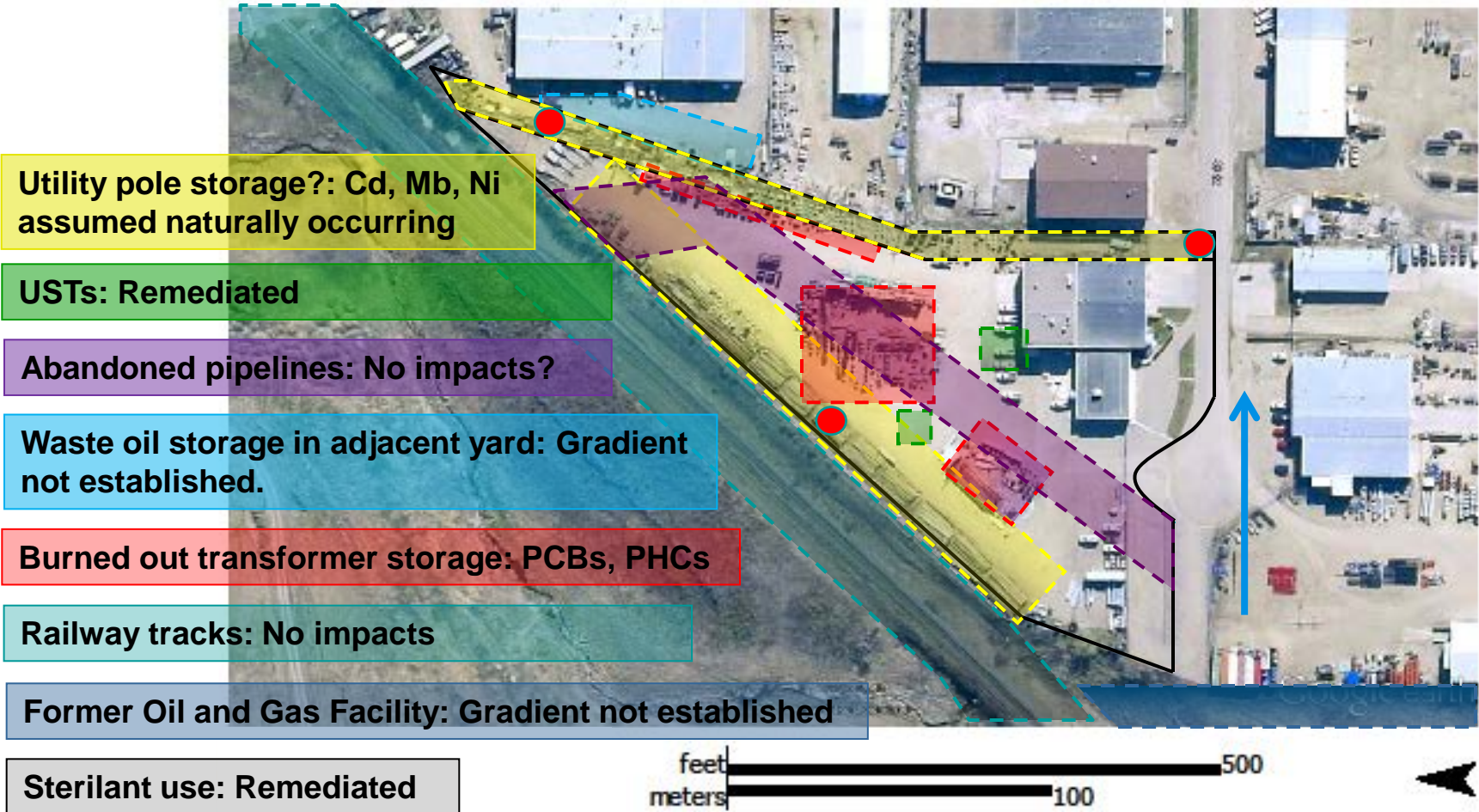
Sterilant use site-wide



# *A more realistic scenario cont'd*

- **Supplemental Phase 2 ESA**
  - ◆ A number of years have passed. Guidelines have changed. Consultant has changed...multiple times.
  - ◆ New consultant re-characterizes the site (all parameters).
  - ◆ Full vertical and horizontal delineation is not achieved.
  - ◆ Background and/or off-site conditions still not captured.
  
- **Remediation**
  - ◆ The primary COPCs that have attributable sources are dealt with via remediation.
  - ◆ Secondary COPCs and those without attributable sources are listed and explained but not scientifically mitigated.

# Example site: Remaining Issues



# *A more realistic scenario cont'd*

- **The End Result**

- ◆ A site that has had between 80% and 99% of the issues associated with historical operations remediated or mitigated.
- ◆ All reports are put into a box and stored. The future you will be much better at dealing with the remaining issues.

# Closure Routes

- ***Assessing Drilling Waste Disposal Areas:  
Compliance Options for Reclamation Certification***
  
- ***Tier 1 Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines***
  - ◆ Coarse grained
  - ◆ Fine grained
  
- ***Tier 2 Soil and Groundwater Remediation Guidelines***
  - ◆ Pathway exclusion
  - ◆ Guideline adjustment
  - ◆ Site specific remediation objectives

# Closure Routes

- **Phase 1**
  - ◆ *Assessing Drilling Waste Disposal Areas: Compliance Options for Reclamation Certification (AENV, 2007)*
- **Preliminary/Supplemental Phase 2**
  - ◆ Reclamation certificate for specified lands
  - ◆ Tier 2 pathway elimination adjustment
  - ◆ Tier 2 site specific remediation objectives
- **Remediation/Reclamation/Mitigation**
  - ◆ Tier 2 Closure
  - ◆ Remediation Certificate for specified lands
  - ◆ Reclamation Certificate

# *Achieving closure options*

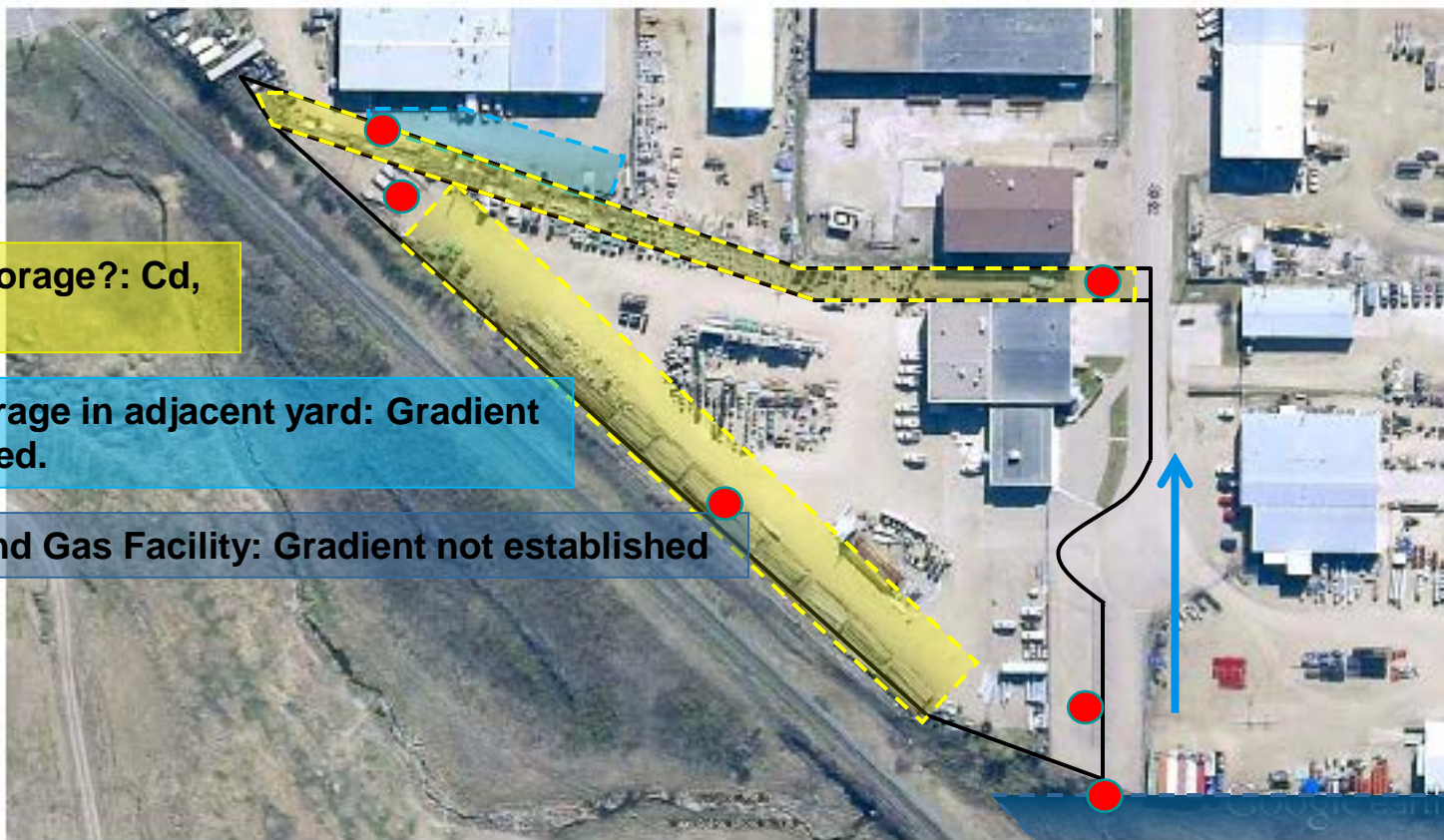
- **Each step is a part of the larger closure plan**
  - ◆ With each new phase of information collection, ask what it will take to close the site given what you know now.
  - ◆ Plan next work phase based on most probable closure route.
  - ◆ Plan how each issue discovered during the previous phase(s) will be addressed in the next phase of work.
- **A word about novel remedial techniques**
  - ◆ These often produce some amazing results under laboratory conditions.
  - ◆ They may not scale well or they are applicable to a narrow range of real world conditions.



# *The most common solution*

- **Suite Solution Risk Mitigation**
  - ◆ **The most common solution is not a single solution at all but a suite of solutions.**
  
- **Three elements usually required to reach closure:**
  - ◆ **Source removal.**
  - ◆ **Background or off-site conditions.**
  - ◆ **Tier 2.**

# Example site: Remaining Issues



Utility pole storage?: Cd, Mb, Ni

Waste oil storage in adjacent yard: Gradient not established.

Former Oil and Gas Facility: Gradient not established



# Story Sheet

**Date of Discovery**

**Risk Response**

**Event**

**Risks Identified**

**Date Mitigated**

**Example Site Story Sheet**

Regional Groundwater Flow: Northwest  
 Site Stratigraphy: Silty clay underlain by clay till  
 Groundwater Table: 3-6 mbgs

Date of Discovery	Event	Risk(s) Identified	Risk Response	Date Mitigated
1-Sep-2012	Phase 1 ESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utility pole storage, transformer storage, USTs, abandoned pipelines, adjacent waste oil storage, adjacent railway tracks and adjacent abandoned oil and gas facility. COPCs include: PHCs, PAHs, PCB and salts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 ESA</li> </ul>	N/A
1-Feb-2013	Preliminary Phase 2 ESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sterilants were added to the COPC list.</li> <li>Five boreholes were drilled and analyzed for various COPCs.</li> <li>The only exceedances noted were for a soil sterilant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 3 ESA</li> </ul>	N/A
1-Jul-2013	Supplemental Phase 2 ESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sterilant impacts were delineated.</li> <li>Additional samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons and salinity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site was sent out for a remedial action plan.</li> </ul>	N/A
Present	Supplemental Phase 2 ESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new consultant identified data gaps of Metals, Phenols, PHCs, and salinity analysis at various areas of the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks requested that additional assessment be done</li> </ul>	N/A

# *Types of Data Required*

- **Proving background or Off-site conditions**
  - ◆ Definitive groundwater flow direction.
  - ◆ 3 wells: Up-gradient, down-gradient and cross-gradient.
  - ◆ They can be on-site as long as you can prove the up-gradient wells are truly up-gradient from all sources.
  
- **Proving groundwater is clean**
  - ◆ Three consecutive clean monitoring events.
  - ◆ Sampling events span a minimum of two years.
  - ◆ Sampling events reflect seasonality.

# Data Presentation

- **Site summary: Only include necessary data.**
  - ◆ Describe all of the parameters that exceeded guidelines, their identified sources and how each issue was remediated or mitigated.
  - ◆ On complicated sites this can be done as a separate letter report.
- **Have a professional opinion. The regulators will.**
  - ◆ Merely presenting the raw data is not enough. We are trained and paid to interpret data and make conclusions.
  - ◆ Remember that the regulator on the other end of your report is developing a professional opinion based on the data they are presented with.

# Data Presentation

- **Make it an opinion you can be proud of.**
  - ◆ These are “our sites”: The regulator usually has far less far site-specific knowledge than we do.
  - ◆ Lay conclusions out clearly along with the supporting data and logic that we used to arrive at those conclusions.
  - ◆ Do we believe in the job we did strongly enough to fight for it?
  - ◆ Would you certify a site based on the following statement?
    - ☞ “...this conclusion does not likely need more evidence to substantiate.”

# Road blocks

- Except for extremely simple and text book cases, interpretation of the guidelines is required.
- It is often your interpretation vs. their interpretation.
  - ◆ The best science needs to win.
  - ◆ Keep pushing until either:
    - ☞ You get the answer you want; or
    - ☞ Your science is disproven.



# *Questions?*

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