

Risk Assessment as a Path to Closure Remediation: Based on risk assessment framework Typically reduced volume compared to Tier 1 (or Tier 2 adjusted) guidelines Develop RAP and Complete Yes Complete ESA Remediation remediate (based on baseline risk assessment required? risk assessment) No Submit rem Update risk / rec cert assessment applications Two years of post-closure Baseline Risk Assessment: Problem formulation Consultation with AER / AEP Supplemental Data Collection monitoring Completion of risk assessment with agreed upon assumptions Advisian •

Incorporating Risk Assessment into the Project Lifecycle

- Phase 1 ESA: Support / input into development of preliminary CSM
 - PCOC selection
 - Fate and Transport
 - Receptors / receiving environments
 - Exposure pathways

• Phase 2 ESA: Scoping / data collection

- Soil physical properties
- Fractionation data
- Modifying factors
- Parameters to support natural attenuation / ISZD
- Characterization of receiving environments /
- Lines of evidence in support of SSRA



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Incorporating Risk Assessment into the Project Lifecycle

- Remedial Action Plan: Baseline / post-remedial risk assessments
 - Minimize remedial volumes
 - Opportunities for soil reuse
 - SSROs
 - Evaluation of confirmatory samples

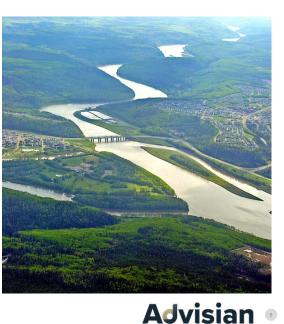
• Risk Management Plan: Actual versus theoretical risks

- Exposure control
- Monitoring
- Triggers
- Contingencies



Case Study #1 – Risk Management of a Salt Contaminated Site in Northern Alberta

- Former salt storage yard in Northern Alberta.
- Sodium and chloride contamination.
- SAR up to 42 and EC above 30 dS/cm².
- Adjacent to culturally and economically important river.
- Risk assessment to demonstrate salinity could be left in place without creating a risk to receptors:
- Guideline recalculation for chloride (species sensitivity distribution 120 mg/L \rightarrow 640 mg/L).
- Calculation of mass flux into river.
- Capping / containment with walking trail of worst-case impacts.
- Regulatory acceptance allowed for site redevelopment into recreation area.
- Remedial cost savings of more than \$500k.



Case Study #2 – Various Bromacil Impacted Sites Across Alberta

- Assorted sites with sterilant use, primarily on agricultural lands.
- Bromacil contamination in soils and/or groundwater at various concentrations.
- Coarse- and fine-grained soil.
- Driving pathways vary depending on the site.
- Risk assessment to develop risk-based bromacil criteria that are less conservative than Tier 1 values.
- Regulatory acceptance including approval to apply at multiple sites without renegotiation of approach.
- Remedial cost savings of more than \$1M across various sites.



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Case Study #3 – Remediation of a Former Well Site

- Former gas lease on First Nations land.
- Hydrocarbon contamination in coarse-grained soils up to 14 mbgs.
- Agricultural end land use.
- Vapour intrusion pathway was driving risk based on depth of contamination and limitations of Johnson and Ettinger Model.
- Developed site-specific remedial objectives for soil vapour and implemented vapour sampling program across the site.
- Obtained regulatory buy-in for vapour sampling coupled with risk assessment to evaluate need for further remediation.
- Vapour data indicated sufficient attenuation was occurring and that residual concentrations in soil did not pose a risk to human health.
- Remedial cost reduction of hundreds of thousands of dollars.



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Case Study #4 – Field-Wide Risk Assessment

- Field of remote former lease sites in northeastern BC.
- Several sites with wetlands. One cut and fill site located adjacent to an economically and culturally important river.
- Characterized by produced water spills, hydrocarbons and metals in soils, groundwater, surface water and sediment.
- Weight of evidence approach coupled with consideration of sustainability metrics to minimize the need to truck impacted materials more than 400 km each way for disposal.
- Left salinity in place at concentrations exceeding 10,000 mg/kg in soils and 4,000 mg/L (at point of discharge) in water and much higher at upgradient locations from receptor
- Obtained verbal approval from regulators on application of a field wide approach which was accepted by buyer.
- Reduced liability by an estimated \$30M across the sites.



Summary and Conclusions • Risk assessment

- - Decision-making tool -
 - -Not a black box / do not risk things away
- Start with the end in mind
 - Engage your risk assessment professional(s) early and often
- Conventional / innovative risk-based approach
 - Area / portfolio-wide approaches
- Regulatory consultation
- Benefits:
 - Reduced remedial volumes
 - Reduced remedial costs _
 - Shorter timeline to closure _
 - Approval of portfolio-wide approaches _
 - Liability reduction _
 - Increased sustainability



