

# Index

## A

ADB. *See* Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Aid policies

CCAD and USEPA, 299–300

China's legislative approach, 301

domestic site contamination, 301–302

Dutch Soil Policy, 300–301

PROARCA, 299

PROLEGIS, 299

USAID/PROARCA program, 299

Alternatives to international law

bilateral aid initiatives (*see* Aid policies)

codes of practice (*see* Codes of Practice)

comparative evaluation, 307–309

description, 291

global and regional lending institutions

(*see* Global and regional lending institutions)

ISO Standards

(*see* International Standards)

legal harmonisation, 291

MEA, 291–292

model law, site contamination

(*see* Model law)

Amparo, J.M.S., 34

Anderson, R.C., 319

Asian Development Bank (ADB), 293–294

## B

Backer, L.C., 220, 234

Bardos, R.P., 21, 26, 30

Batjes, N.H., 90

Bedner, A., 223

Bergkamp, L., 205

Berveling, S., 199, 212, 217, 357

Bilateral aid agreements, 224–225

Binding international instrument

advantages, treaty, 277

CBD, 275–277

IUCN and IUSS, 275

POPs Convention, 274

'spillover effects', 274

stakeholders, 274

'stand alone' treaty, 274

state sovereignty, 275

'treaty fatigue', 276

UNCCD, 276

Blacksmith Institute's Toxic Sites

Identification Program, 322

Boer, B., 45, 47, 54, 55, 265, 266, 276, 306

Bottom-up harmonisation, 222–223

guidelines, 361–362

IUCN Commission on

Environmental Law, 363

prior assessment process, 362

Bouma, J., 90

Boyle, A.E., 79, 250, 277, 278

Breetz, W., 333

British Columbia (Canada), case studies

analysis

clearly-defined role, private

professionals, 190

institutional controls, 189

provisions for voluntary remediation,

188–189

regulatory deficiencies and lessons

learned, 190

site registry, 188

use of 'site profiles', 188

background, 176

Brownfield measures, 184–185

definition, 'site contamination', 177

future liability for contamination, 185

- British Columbia (Canada) (*cont.*)  
 government responsibility  
   for remediation, 177  
 post-remediation measures, 185–186  
 private responsibility for  
   remediation, 177–178  
 public participation  
   consultation, 187  
   site register, 186–187  
 remediation options, 183  
 remediation process, 182  
 remediation standards, 182–183  
 role, private professionals, 178–179  
 site  
   identification, 179–180  
   investigation, 180  
   risk assessment, 181  
   technical standards, 180–181  
   summary of legislation, 176  
   voluntary remediation, 183–184
- Brownfield measures  
 British Columbia  
   (Canada), 184–185  
 definition, Brownfield sites, 330  
 description, 116  
 development, 330  
 Germany, 133  
 land use controls, 331  
 Massachusetts (United States), 172  
 policy, 331  
 redevelopment, 331–332  
 redevelopment initiatives, 117  
 residual issues, 330–331  
 United States, 153–154  
 universal definition, 330
- Brunnée, J., 249, 251  
 Busch, P.O., 220, 222, 224
- C**  
 Cairney, T., 235  
 CARACAS. *See* Concerted Action on Risk  
   Assessment for Contaminated Sites  
   in the European Union (CARACAS)  
 Carlon, C., 324  
 Case studies  
   British Columbia (Canada)  
     (*see* British Columbia (Canada),  
     case studies)  
   Germany (*see* Germany, case studies)  
   Massachusetts (United States) (*see*  
     Massachusetts (United States), case  
     studies)
- United States (*see* United States, case  
 studies)  
 CBD. *See* Convention on Biological Diversity  
 (CBD)  
 CCAD. *See* Commission on the Environment  
 and Development (CCAD)  
 Chemicals and contaminants  
   heavy metals, 263–264  
   Mercury (*see* Mercury)  
   POPs convention (*see* Persistent Organic  
     Pollutants (POPs Convention))  
   REACH (*see* Regulation on Chemicals  
     and Their Safe Use (REACH))  
   SAICM (*see* Strategic Approach to  
     International Chemicals  
     Management (SAICM))  
   UNECE, 255
- Civil liability  
 environmental harm, 80  
 international level  
   compensation and reparation, damage,  
     83  
   Draft Principles, 84  
   polluter pays principle, 81–82  
   UNEP Draft Guidelines, 82–83  
 regional level  
   ELD, 86  
   Lugano Convention, 86
- Codes of Practice, 303–304  
 Command and control, 211  
 Commission on the Environment and  
 Development (CCAD), 299
- Common concern  
 biodiversity, 251  
 climate change and biodiversity, 253  
 climate change and ozone depletion, 251  
 collective environmental concerns, 249  
 international environmental conventions  
   and soft law, 250  
 marine pollution, 251, 252  
 soil protection, 251  
 soil quality, 250
- Comprehensive Environmental Response,  
 Compensation and Liability Act  
 (CERCLA), 29, 108–109  
 Concerted Action on Risk Assessment for  
 Contaminated Sites in the European  
 Union (CARACAS), 324–325  
 Consistent approaches to site contamination,  
 lack of, 357–358  
 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  
   financial assistance, 275–276  
   negotiations, 275

- Parties, 70
- principles, 70
- site contamination, 276
- and UNFCCC, 252
- Cooperative Research Centre for
  - Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment (CRC CARE), 307
- D**
- deLisle, J., 233
- Diffuse contamination, 7
- Diffusion
  - cross-level, 223
  - description, 221
  - horizontal process, 220
  - and imposition, 220
  - international policy, 220–221
- Draft European Soils Directive
  - administrative and cost burdens, 268
  - contaminated land provisions, 268
  - description, 267–268
  - draft protocol, 270–271
  - NICOLE, 269–270
  - public awareness, 269
  - UK government, 268–269
- Draft Soil Directive
  - contamination, 50
  - Czech Presidency, 52
  - nature and natural resources conservation
    - African Convention, 54
    - ASEAN Agreement, 52–53
    - environmental degradation, 53
  - requirement, 51
- Drumbl, M.A., 79
- E**
- EAPs. *See* Environmental Action Plans (EAPs)
- Eccleston, C.H., 230
- Economic factors, remediation
  - costs, 27
  - expensive process, 26
  - financial capability, 26
  - implementation, polluter pays principle, 28
  - intervention measures, 26
  - liability, scientific values and piecemeal approach, 27–28
  - multinational corporations and international organisations, 26
  - private funding, 27
  - public and private funded site, 26
  - regulation, 27
  - responsibility, 28
- ELD. *See* Environmental Liability Directive (ELD)
- Ellis, J., 60
- Emulation
  - market pressure, 231
  - ‘State of the Art’ practices (*see* ‘State of the Art’ practices)
- Environmental Action Plans (EAPs), 292
- Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs), 292
- Environmental harm, 11
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA), 223
- Environmental law
  - chemical waste dumping site, US, 2
  - description, 1
  - development, late 1960s and early 1970s, 2
  - first and second generation law, 3
  - Fischer landfill site, Austria, 2
  - heavy soil contamination, Netherlands, 2
  - Housing and Town Planning Act, 1
  - man-made, 3
  - pollution, fourteenth century, 1
  - rural and urban areas, 3
  - terminology (*see* Terminology)
- Environmental Liability Directive (ELD), 86
- Environmental protection
  - bilateral level, 77–78
  - binding and non-binding instruments, 69
  - international level
    - Agenda 21, 72–73
    - CBD, 69–70
    - ISO 14000 Standards, 75
    - IUCN Draft International Covenant, 73
    - precautionary principle, 70–71
    - Rio Declaration, 72
    - Stockholm Declaration, 72
    - UNEP Montevideo Programme, 74–75
  - regional level
    - NAAEC, 77
    - SPREP Convention, 77
    - UNECE Convention, 76–77
- Environmental Protection Act
  - 1990, UK, 5–6, 16, 28
- ERDF. *See* European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- ESAPs. *See* Environmental and Social Action Plans (ESAPs)
- Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment, 225

Establishment of a European  
 Pollutant Release and Transfer  
 Register (EPRT) Regulation, 67

European Bank for Reconstruction and  
 Development (EBRD)  
 ESAPs, 292  
 loans, 293  
 'upgrading', hazardous waste, 293

European Framework Directive on Soil  
 Protection, 5

European Groundwater Directive, 5

European Regional Development Fund  
 (ERDF), 293

Extension, site contamination  
 geographical locations and trends, 17  
 site numbers and land mass affects  
 comprehensive and systematic  
 survey, 18–19  
 difficulties, identification, 19–20  
 estimation, 18, 20  
 inventories, 20  
 lack of information, 20  
 TSI Program, 18  
 UNEP-funded project, 18

**F**

Faure, M.G., 204

Fazio, S., 219, 220, 222,  
 224, 225, 235, 237, 251

Feasibility, 247

Federal Brownfields program, 136–137

Federal/Länder coordination, 135

Fitter, A., 250, 251

Flexibility  
 consultation and revision  
 process, 343  
 harmonised approach, 237  
 international response, 248  
 RCRA Brownfield site, 153  
 SBRM, 325  
 soft law instruments, 277  
 stakeholders, 189  
 voluntary remediation, 171

Food and Agriculture  
 Organization (FAO), 239

Fowler, R., 203

Futrell, J.W., 306

Future liability for contamination  
 British Columbia (Canada), 185  
 Germany, 133  
 Massachusetts (United States), 172  
 United States, 154–155

**G**

GAHP. *See* Global Alliance on Health  
 and Pollution (GAHP)

GEF. *See* Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Germany, case studies  
 background, 126  
 definition, 'site contamination', 127  
 federal/Länder coordination, 135  
 future liability for contamination, 133  
 government responsibility for remediation,  
 127–128  
 inclusion, technical standards  
 in legislation, 136  
 lack  
 federal Brownfields program, 136–137  
 national register, 137  
 public consultation provisions, 137  
 mechanisms, imposing responsibility, 136  
 post-remediation measures, 133–134  
 private responsibility for remediation,  
 128–129  
 public participation  
 consultation, 134  
 site register, 134  
 remediation  
 options, 132  
 orphan sites, 135–136  
 process, 131–132  
 standards, 132  
 role, private professionals, 129  
 site  
 identification, 129  
 investigation, 130  
 site-based risk assessment, 131  
 summary of legislation, 126–127  
 technical standards, 130–131  
 voluntary remediation/Brownfield  
 measures, 133

Gkoutzimis, A., 220, 234

Global Alliance on Health and Pollution  
 (GAHP), 25–26, 298

Global and regional lending institutions  
 Absheron project, 296  
 ADB, 293–294  
 description, 292  
 EAPs and ESAPs, 292  
 EBRD, 292  
 'Environment Strategy 2012–2022', 297  
 ERDF, 293  
 GAHP, 298  
 GEF, 293  
 groundwater contamination, 297  
 'international experience', 296

- MIGA, 297  
 Pollution Management Sourcebook, 298  
 PS1, PS3 and PS4, 297  
 'Safeguard Policy Statement', 293–294  
 World Bank, 293  
 World Bank financing, site remediation in  
   Azerbaijan, 294–296
- Global Environment Facility (GEF), 293  
 Global Ministerial Environment Forum  
   (GMEF), 261  
 Global pollution remediation fund, 24  
 GMEF. *See* Global Ministerial Environment  
   Forum (GMEF)
- Government responsibility for remediation  
   British Columbia (Canada), 177  
   Germany, 127–128  
   Massachusetts (United States), 166  
   United States, 141–142  
 Guzman, A.T., 220
- H**
- Hannam, I., 45, 47, 55, 265, 266, 276, 306  
 Hanrahan, D., 26  
 Harmonisation  
   activities, industry groups and  
     multinational companies, 241–242  
   administrative infrastructures and  
     authorities, 236  
   advantages, 237, 358–359  
   assumptions, 221  
   binding protocol, 224  
   bottom-up, 361–363  
   definition, 219  
   developing countries, 223–224  
   diffusion (*see* Diffusion)  
   distinction and effects, 219  
   emerging actors, 240  
   emulation  
     market pressure, 231  
     'State of the Art', 229–231  
   environmental impact  
     assessment (EIA), 223  
   'Environment standard', 240  
 FAO, 239  
 framework, 218  
 generic legislation, 217  
 guidelines/recommendations  
   domestic approaches, 225  
   limitations, 227  
   OECD and World Bank, 225  
   POPs and Toolkit, UNIDO, 225–227  
   Stockholm Convention, 225  
   imposition, 220–221  
   ISO Standards, 227–228  
   IUCN, 238–239, 241  
   justifications (*see* Justifications,  
     harmonisation)  
   lack of legitimacy, 235–236  
   lack of public awareness, 237  
   loan conditions and bilateral aid  
     agreements, 224–225  
   local regulation, 240  
   model law/policy, 228  
   NATO, 239–240  
   policy convergence, 221–222  
   qualifications and limitations, 220, 234–235  
   scope and proponents, 219  
   soil protection, 237  
   sources and soft law, 222  
   stakeholders, 243  
   sterilising, 236  
   top-down, 359–361  
   'top-down' and 'bottom-up', 222–223  
   'trial and error', process, 218  
   UNEP/ADEME Manual, 238  
   universal application, 236–237  
   voluntary and mandatory measures, 222  
   voluntary remediation, 218  
   World Bank, 239, 242
- Health and Pollution Fund (HPF), 25  
 Hobson, D.M., 235  
 Hourcle, L.R., 163  
 HPF. *See* Health and Pollution Fund (HPF)
- I**
- ICCL. *See* International Committee on  
   Contaminated Land (ICCL)
- Identification, site contamination  
   'Black-smith Scale', 322  
   'double inventory' system, 321  
   financial and technical capacity, 321–322  
   government authorities and  
     stakeholders, 322  
   proactive and reactive, 320–321  
   site register, 321
- IFCS. *See* Intergovernmental Forum on  
   Chemical Safety (IFCS)
- ILO. *See* International Labour  
   Organization (ILO)
- INC. *See* Intergovernmental Negotiating  
   Committee (INC)
- Inter-generational impacts, 354  
 Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical  
   Safety (IFCS), 256

- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), 256–257
  - Intergovernmental Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), 255
  - International Committee on Contaminated Land (ICCL), 240, 338
  - International Cyanide Management Code, 222
  - International dialogue, 354
  - International instrument
    - agreement, 248
    - binding international instrument (*see* Binding international instrument)
    - ‘command and control’ approach, 282
    - common forum, 247
    - description, 247
    - developed and developing countries, 248
    - domestic laws, 247
    - financial and technical mechanisms, 283
    - financial assistance and liability relief, 282
    - framework treaty, 273
    - hard/soft law, 273
    - ‘orphan’ sites, 282
    - political awareness, 281
    - rapid urbanisation, 280
    - Regimes (*see* International Regimes)
    - regional approach, 280
    - site contamination (*see* Site contamination)
    - soft law options (*see* Soft law instruments)
    - soil types and uses, 281
    - technical and financial capacity, 248
    - ‘toolbox’ of measures, 282
  - International Labour Organization (ILO), 255
  - International law
    - bilateral law, 43
    - contamination, 41
    - customary law, 44
    - environmental protection (*see* Environmental protection)
    - liability (*see* Liability)
    - pollution and pollutants (*see* Pollution and pollutants)
    - regional law, 43
    - soft law, 44
    - soil protection (*see* Soil protection)
  - International law and policy, lack of, 354–356
  - International Organisation, model law
    - Basel Convention, 340
    - Common Forum, European Soils Directive, 339
    - hazardous waste management, 339–340
    - ICCL, 338
    - IUCN, 341–342
    - OSCE and UNEP, 341
    - UNCCD, 340–341
  - International Regimes
    - chemicals and contaminants (*see* Chemicals and contaminants)
    - description, 254
    - hard and soft laws, 273
    - soils/degradation (*see* Soils/degradation)
    - UNEP (*see* United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP))
  - International Soil Conservation Organization (ISCO), 240
  - International Standards, 302–303
  - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 238–239, 241
    - Academy of Environmental Law, 342
    - developing and promoting, benefit, 342
    - soil legislation, 335
  - International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS)
    - IUCN work, 265
    - soil degradation control, 257–258
  - Investigation process
    - administrative orders, 322
    - description, 315
    - ecological health, 323
    - emergency measures, 323
    - political and legal conditions, 322–323
    - screening values, 323–324
    - technical expertise and financial resources, 324
  - IPCS. *See* Intergovernmental Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)
  - ISO Standards, 227–228
  - IUCN. *See* International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
  - IUSS. *See* International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS)
- J**
- Jörgens, H., 220, 222, 224
  - Judy, M.L., 206, 207, 210
  - Justifications, harmonisation
    - consultants, local communities and individuals, 233
    - developing countries, 233
    - environmental liability rules, 233
    - environmental protection, health and safety, 232
    - individuals/companies, 234
    - long-term site management, 232
    - water pollution/soil protection, 232–233

**K**

- Key features, model law, 313, 314
- Key issues. *See* Key trends and issues in development
- Key trends and issues in development
  - Brownfields legislation, 116–117
  - concentration of site contamination legislation, 115
  - costs of cleanup, 124–125
  - influence of ‘models’ with particular countries, 124
  - influencing factors, 124
  - policy *versus* law and technical/scientific standards, 117
  - regulatory ‘model’ or approach, 115–116
  - site contamination regimes, specific jurisdictions, 118–123
- Kiss, A., 250
- Knill, C., 220, 221
- Knowler, D.J., 251
- Koh, K.L., 53

**L**

- Lallas, P.L., 256
- Layard, A., 15, 18, 250
- Legitimacy
  - measures, 234
  - soft law, 225
  - and transparency, 236
- Liability
  - civil (*see* Civil liability)
  - consultation process, 317–318
  - fault-based, 204–205
  - features, 317
  - framework, 128–129, 166–167
  - joint and several
    - advantages, 205
    - United States, Federal Liability Regime, 206–210
  - mechanisms, 318–319
  - orphan sites, 319
  - proportionate, 210
  - retrospectivity, 202–203
  - state responsibility, 79–80
  - strict, 204
  - strict and retrospectivity, 317
  - UNEP Draft Guidelines, 318
- Lin Heng, L., 3
- Local contamination, 7
- Long-term stewardship (LTS).
  - See* Post-remediation measures
- Luo, Q., 319

**M**

- Manguiat, M.S.Z., 3
- Massachusetts (United States), case studies analysis
  - federal/state coordination, 175–176
  - privatised cleanup program, 175
- background, 164–165
- Brownfield measures, 172
- definition, ‘site contamination’, 165–166
- future liability for contamination, 172
- government responsibility for
  - remediation, 166
- post-remediation measures, 173–174
- private responsibility for
  - remediation, 166–167
- public participation
  - public consultation, 174–175
  - site register, 174
- remediation process, 170
- remediation standards, 170
- role, private professionals, 167
- site
  - assessment, 169
  - identification, 168–169
  - investigation, 169
  - summary of legislation, 165
  - voluntary remediation, 171–172
- McAusland, C., 235
- MEAs. *See* Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)
- Mercury
  - binding instrument structure, 262–263
  - GMEF, 261
  - human health and environment, 263
  - OEWG, 262
  - site contamination laws/policies, 263
  - UNEP GC, 261–262
- Model framework, harmonisation, 218
- Model law
  - Brownfield measures (*see* Brownfield measures)
  - codes of practice, 304
  - CRC CARE, 307
  - description, 304, 313
  - developing and promoting, 337–338
  - ‘emergency measures’, 314
  - establishment, administrative services, 315
  - external financial and technical support, 344–345
  - International Organisation (*see* International Organisation, model law)
  - key features, 313, 314

Model law (*cont.*)

- legitimacy, transparency and sensitivity
  - description, 334–335
  - drafting guidelines, 335
  - effective resolution, 336
  - environmental protection, land ownership and use, 336
  - harmonisation efforts, 335
  - legislative and policy regime, 335–336
- liability (*see* Liability)
  - new vs. amended legislation, 315–316
  - post-remediation measures, 332–334
  - preparing and promoting, process, 342–343
  - private professionals, 319–320
  - promoting, alternative means, 343–344
  - provisional measures, 315
  - public awareness, 306
  - public participation, 334
  - regulatory process (*see* Regulatory process)
  - Sustainable Soil Use–IUCN, 304–306
  - universal definition, 316–317
  - uptake of legislation, 336–337

Morissette, L., 163

Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), 291–292

**N**

NAAEC. *See* North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC)

Nathanail, C.P., 21, 26, 30, 330

National Environmental Policy Act 1969 (NEPA), 2, 220

National site contamination law categories

- countries with extensive, specific provisions, 101, 104, 106
  - countries with limited, specific provisions, 102–104, 107
  - countries with no provisions, 105–108
- concept, 99
- definition, 100–101
- key trends and issues in development, 114–125
- observations, 125–126
- overview (*see* Overview, national site contamination law)

Nature, site contamination, 11–12

Non-regulatory measures, 34

North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), 77

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 239–240

**O**

Obsolete Pesticides Programme, 34

OEWG. *See* Open-ended working group (OEWG)

Open-ended working group (OEWG), 262

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 225

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), 341

Orphan sites

- reclamation fund, 213
- remediation, 212–213

OSCE. *See* Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Overview, national site contamination law

- countries with extensive specific legislation
  - growing urban pressures, 111
  - public concern over time, 110–111
  - from ‘trigger’ incident, 108–109
- countries with limited specific legislation
  - increasing political and urban pressures over time, 112–113
  - from ‘trigger’ event, 112
- countries with no specific legislation, 114

**P**

Page, G.W., 205, 318

Papanicolaou, C., 268

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs Convention)

- developing and developed countries, 256
- ILO, 255
- INC, 256–257
- injury/loss of life, 255
- international agreement, 257
- IPCS, 255
- IUCN, 258
- IUSS, 257–258
- NGOs, 257
- public awareness, 258
- stakeholders, 255
- toxic and long-lasting chemicals, 255
- UNCED, 255–256
- UNEP and IFCS, 256



- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)  
 Regulation, 67
- Pistor, K., 234, 235
- PMIA. *See* Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention (PMIA Convention)
- Political motivation, 354
- Pollard, S.J.T., 21
- Polluter pays principle, 200, 201, 206
- Pollution  
 air, 6  
 definition, 6
- Pollution and pollutants  
 bilateral level, 68  
 contamination, 55–56  
 international level  
 Basel Convention, 58–59  
 Basel Protocol, 59  
 international jurisprudence, 59  
 PMIA Convention, 58  
 pulp mills, River Uruguay, 61–62  
 Rotterdam Convention, 57  
 Trail Smelter Arbitration, 60–61  
 regional level  
 Bamako Convention, 67  
 Bern Convention, Rhine River, 63  
 EPRTR Regulation, 67  
 Groundwater Directive, 65  
 IPPC Directive, 64  
 Landfill Directive, 65  
 POPs Regulation, 67  
 UNECE Protocol, 62–63  
 Waste Directive, 65–66  
 WFD, 64–65
- POPs. *See* Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation
- Post-remediation measures  
 British Columbia (Canada), 185–186  
 duration and monitoring, 32  
 engineering and institutional controls, 31–32  
 environmental covenant, UECA, 32–33  
 Germany, 133–134  
 government agencies and private parties, 32  
 institutional controls, 332  
 ‘least costly and least technical’ approach, 333  
 liability, 32  
 local community and stakeholders, 333  
 long-term stewardship, 332  
 Massachusetts (United States), 173–174  
 monitoring, sites, 333  
 MOU, 33–34  
 obstacles, 32  
 provisions, 333–334  
 risk, 31  
 in situ and on-site cleanup methods, 31  
 UECA, 332  
 United States, 155–157
- Potentially responsible parties  
 contaminated site, 199  
 joint and several liability, 205
- Preston, B., 71, 81, 82
- Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention (PMIA Convention), 58
- Private professionals  
 British Columbia (Canada), 178–179  
 Germany, 129  
 Massachusetts (United States), 167  
 United States, 143–144
- Private responsibility for remediation  
 British Columbia (Canada), 177–178  
 Germany, 128–129  
 Massachusetts (United States), 166–167  
 United States, 142–143
- Privatised cleanup program, 175
- Proactive identification, 322
- Probst, K.N., 206, 207, 210
- Prospects  
 site contamination  
 (*see* Site contamination)  
 ‘umbrella’ treaty, 270  
 UNCCD, 271
- Public awareness, 12, 24, 26
- Public participation  
 British Columbia (Canada)  
 consultation, 187  
 site register, 186–187  
 Germany  
 consultation, 134  
 site register, 134  
 Massachusetts (United States)  
 public consultation, 174–175  
 site register, 174  
 United States  
 citizen enforcement, 159–160  
 consultation, 158–159  
 site register, 158
- R**
- Rajakaruna, N., 329
- Raustiala, K., 233
- REACH. *See* Regulation on Chemicals and Their Safe Use (REACH)
- Reactive identification, 321

- Regulation on Chemicals and Their Safe Use (REACH), 260–261
  - Regulatory ‘model’ or approach, 115–116
  - Regulatory process
    - identification (*see* Identification, site contamination)
    - investigation (*see* Investigation process)
    - prevention, 320
    - remediation options, 328–329
    - risk assessment, 324–326
    - risk evaluation process, 326–328
  - Regulatory trends, remediation
    - Brownfield’s redevelopment, 30–31
    - long-term stewardship (LTS), 31–34
    - site-based risk assessment, 29–30
  - Remediation
    - approaches, 21–22
    - economic factors (*see* Economic factors, remediation)
    - progress
      - Australia and Eastern Europe, 23
      - cleanup remedies, United States, 23
      - European countries, 22–23
      - GAHP, 25–26
      - global pollution remediation fund, 25
      - health and pollution fund (HPF), 25
      - high costs and legal complexities, 22–23
      - industries, 24
      - Latin American countries, 24
      - TSI Program, 24
    - regulatory trends (*see* Regulatory trends, remediation)
  - Remediation options
    - British Columbia (Canada), 183
    - Germany, 132
  - Remediation process
    - British Columbia (Canada), 182
    - Germany, 131–132
    - Massachusetts (United States), 170
    - United States, 148–150
  - Remediation standards
    - British Columbia (Canada), 182–183
    - Germany, 132
    - Massachusetts (United States), 170
    - United States, 150–151
  - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 1976, 19, 29
  - Responsibility, site contamination
    - command and control (*see* Command and control)
    - complexities, 199
    - domestic site contamination law, 200
    - liability (*see* Liability)
    - non-traditional mechanisms, 211–212
    - orphan sites, 212–213
    - principles, 200–202
    - transfer of liability, 212
  - Risk assessment
    - CARACAS, 324–325
    - decision-makers, 325
    - numerical values, 325–326
    - ‘options appraisal’, 324
    - SBRM, 325
    - technical and financial resources, 326
  - Risk evaluation process
    - accreditation requirements and procedures, 327
    - appeal rights, 327–328
    - background levels, 327
    - community participation, 327
    - consultants, 326–327
    - decision-maker, 326
    - ‘final’ approval, 328
    - health and safety plan, 328
    - ‘remediation decision’, 326
  - Roberts, A.E., 44
  - Robinson, N.A., 2, 53
  - Role of international actors, 18, 81, 234, 359, 360
- S**
- SBRM. *See* Site-based risk management (SBRM)
  - Scale of problem, 25
  - Schilling, J., 333
  - Shelton, D.L., 250, 277
  - Site-based risk management (SBRM), 325
  - Site contamination
    - biological diversity, 252
    - categories, 249
    - ‘common areas’, 249
    - common concern (*see* Common concern)
    - ‘common heritage of mankind’, 249
    - cultural heritage/common heritage, 249–250
    - description, 248
    - domestic measures, 251
    - groundwater contamination, 253
    - ‘piecemeal’ approach, 253
    - soil and water, 248
  - Smith, G., 331
  - Snape, I., 14
  - Soft law instruments
    - comprehensive treaty, 280

- description, 277
  - domestic measures, 277
  - FAO and UNIDO, 278
  - 'laggard' States, 277
  - NGOs, 277
  - non-binding instruments, 277
  - public awareness, 278
  - SAICM, 278
  - soil protection and site contamination, 279
  - UNEP, 278–279
  - Soil Cleanup Act, 29
  - Soil guideline values' (SGVs), 229
  - Soil protection
    - bilateral level, 54–55
    - common concern (*see* Common concern)
    - domestic measures, 251
    - global treaty, 274
    - international level
      - Amman Resolution, 47–48
      - degradation, 45–46
      - role, 45
      - Tutzing Proposal, 48
      - UNCCD, 46
      - World Soil Charter, 46–47
    - and land degradation, 254
    - legislation, 44–45
    - national soil legislation, 258
    - regional level
      - Alpine Convention, 49
      - draft Soil Directive, 50–52
      - European Union, 48–49
    - site contamination, 253
  - Soil Protection Act 1987, 29
  - Soils/degradation
    - desertification, 270–271
    - international level
      - draft protocol, 266–267
      - ecosystem resilience, 267
      - IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law, 265
      - justifications, 267
      - land degradation, 266
      - ripple effect, 267
      - SGSS&D, 265–266
      - UNCCD, 266
    - regional level (*see* Draft European Soils Directive)
  - Sources and effects, site contamination
    - activities, common types
      - causes, developed countries, 12–13
      - commercial services, 13
      - developing countries, 14
      - groundwater, 13
      - industrial causes, 13
      - metal-working and chemical industries, 14
      - petroleum, diesel and crude spills, 14
      - remediation, 14
    - common contaminants, 14–15
    - effects, 15–16
  - Specialist Group on the Sustainable Use of Soil and Desertification (SGSS&D)
    - 'common statement', 267
    - draft protocol, 266
    - international environmental treaties, 266
    - IUCN Commission, 265–266
  - Specific national regulatory regimes, need for, 356–357
  - 'State of the Art' approaches
    - external actors, 229
    - intentional harmonisation, 229
    - NEPA, 230
    - SGVs, 229
    - UECA, 230–231
  - 'State of the Art' practices
    - external actors, 229
    - intentional harmonisation, 229
    - NEPA, 230
    - SGVs, 229
    - UECA, 230–231
  - State responsibility
    - liability, 78
    - principle, 79
  - Stevens, C., 219, 232
  - Stone, D., 234
  - Strasser, K.A., 333
  - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
    - chemical management, 259–260
    - chemicals, global concern, 259
    - description, 258
    - draft documents, 259
    - Global Plan of Action, 259
    - ICCM conference, 259
    - soft law instrument, 260
  - Superfund Law, 138
- T**
- Tang, Y.T., 330
  - Terminology
    - contamination vs. pollution, 5–7
    - site vs. land, soil and/or water, 4–5
  - Top-down harmonisation, 222
    - global recognition, 359–360
    - issue of 'common concern', 360

- Top-down harmonisation (*cont.*)  
 public awareness, 360  
 soft law instrument, 361
- Toxic Sites Identification (TSI) Program, 15,  
 18, 23, 26, 34
- TSI Program. *See* Toxic Sites Identification  
 (TSI) Program
- Twining, W., 221–223
- U**
- UECA. *See* Uniform Environmental Covenants  
 Act (UECA)
- UNCCD. *See* United Nations Convention to  
 Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- UNCED. *See* UN Conference on Environment  
 and Development (UNCED)
- UN Conference on Environment and  
 Development (UNCED), 255–256
- UNECE. *See* United Nations Economic  
 Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- UNEP. *See* United Nations Environment  
 Programme (UNEP)
- Uniform Environmental Covenants Act  
 (UECA), 32, 230–231
- United Nations Convention to Combat  
 Desertification (UNCCD), 45,  
 340–341
- United Nations Economic Commission for  
 Europe (UNECE) Convention, 62,  
 76, 255, 263
- United Nations Environment Programme  
 (UNEP)
- New International Agreements  
 ‘cluster’ areas, 272  
 GEF, 272  
 MEAs, 271  
 NGO and SAICM, 272  
 SAICM and REACH, 254  
 UNEP GC, 261–262
- United States, case studies  
 analysis, federal/state coordination,  
 162–164  
 background, 138  
 Brownfields measures, 153–154  
 definition, ‘site contamination’, 138–139  
 federal/state coordination  
 RCRA corrective action, 161  
 superfund cleanups, 160–161  
 voluntary cleanups, 161–162  
 future liability for contamination, 154–155  
 government responsibility for  
 remediation, 141–142  
 post-remediation measures, 155–157  
 private responsibility for  
 remediation, 142–143  
 public participation  
 citizen enforcement, 159–160  
 consultation, 158–159  
 site register, 158  
 remediation process, 148–150  
 remediation standards, 150–151  
 role, private professionals, 143–144  
 site  
 assessment, 146–148  
 identification, 144–145  
 investigation, 146  
 summary of legislation, 139–141  
 voluntary remediation, 152–153
- United States Environmental Protection  
 Agency (USEPA)  
 officials, 300  
 and USAID, 299  
 and World Bank, 299
- USEPA. *See* United States Environmental  
 Protection Agency (USEPA)
- V**
- van Calster, G., 268
- Voluntary remediation  
 British Columbia (Canada), 183–184  
 Germany, 133  
 Massachusetts (United States), 171–172  
 United States, 152–153
- W**
- Waite, A., 66, 202
- Water Framework Directive (WFD), 64–65
- WFD. *See* Water Framework Directive (WFD)
- Wirth, D.A., 223, 229, 231
- World Bank, 225, 239, 242
- Wyatt, A.M., 45, 265, 267
- Y**
- Yoder, A.J., 255–257
- Z**
- Zovko, I., 279, 280