



FAQs RE INSURANCE RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

How is it possible to recover money from insurance policies for environmental remediation costs?

Policies written 25 years ago were quite different than the policies written today. Under today's policies, it generally is not possible to make a claim for this type of damage, unless you specifically have some type of environmental insurance product – otherwise the coverage will have “absolute pollution exclusions,” and often provide only “claims made” coverage, i.e., you must submit your claim during the policy period. In contrast, for general liability coverage purchased prior to the late 1980's or early 1990's, you are unlikely to have absolute pollution exclusions, and the opportunity is there for you to make a claim. In addition, these older policies were “accident-based” or “occurrence-based.” This means that if contamination resulted from operations during the policy period then you can still make a claim under that policy, even if the policy is 25 years old, or 75 years old. It is these older policies that have been proven to be a significant source of funding for many companies. Although an insurance company is not likely to volunteer this information to you, they are routinely paying claims on policies issued in the 1980's and earlier. Furthermore, they are doing so without litigation, provided they are given a sophisticated claims analysis.

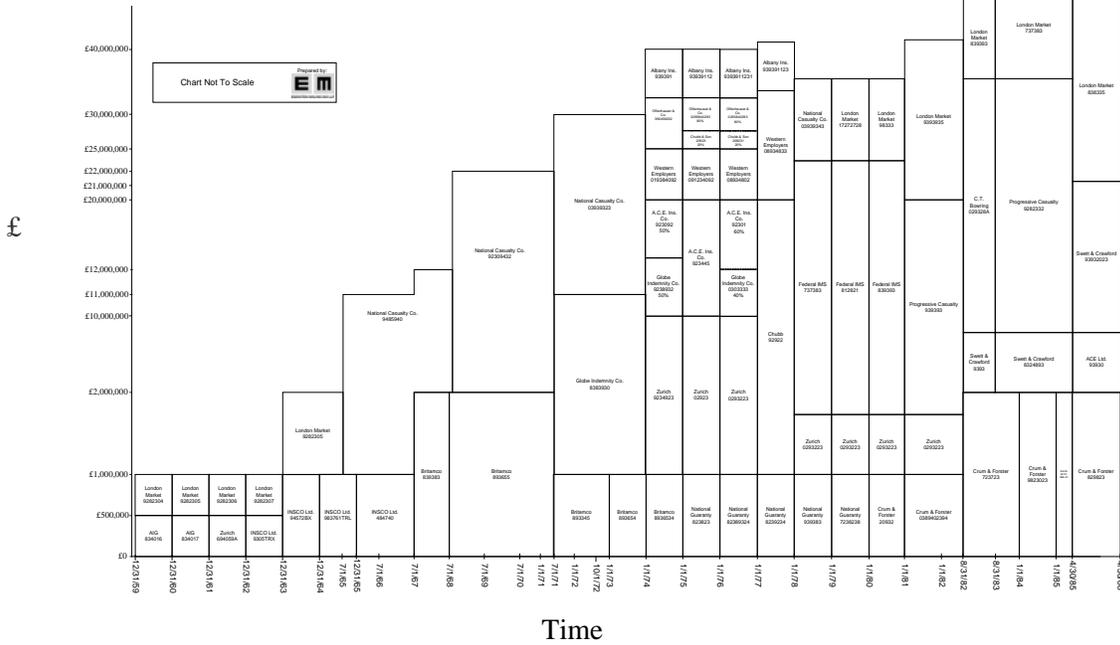
If you have (past and future) environmental costs resulting from operations that began before the 1990's, you may have an opportunity.

How can we determine whether we have a worthwhile opportunity?

You must locate your old general liability coverage and match up your historical policies to your liabilities (see the policy chart). If your company had operations and associated waste products that were being generated, for example, starting in 1960, and these operations continued to the present, then you may be able to “trigger” all the policies from 1960 until the advent of the absolute pollution exclusions. Even if coverage is barred after 1985, that still provides you 25 years of coverage! If you have a £25 million potential liability including past and future costs and you purchased £1 million in liability coverage each year, then you might argue that you have a £25 million claim. (You can see this will get complicated because in reality you may not have purchased the same amount of insurance each year, or you may have purchased more than one policy from more than one insurance company with varying policy language. In addition, some of the policies may have been for more than one year, they may have different deductibles, you may have policy period gaps or overlaps, there may be aggregate limits, etc.)

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This is interesting, but we can't find our coverage. What is the next step?

We can find it for you. We have been through this process many times and we have rarely failed to locate sufficient coverage to make the project productive from a financial point of view. There are many inside and outside sources of information that can be accessed. Of course, the best sources are inside the company. Frequently we see companies that have changed hands, and documents have been lost in-transit or discarded because the value of these old policies was not realised. There may be old accounting files that provide clues, or old Board of Directors meeting minutes. Perhaps your lenders or brokers have information. Often we can locate records because you may have had contracts with government entities or others who required you to provide a certificate of insurance. We may not be able to locate your actual policies, but in a non-litigation setting secondary evidence may be sufficient for us to proceed with a claim.

Exactly what type of costs can be recovered?

Typically, costs that have already been incurred cleaning up a site are covered. In addition, your claim will include a consideration of future cleanup costs. You may also anticipate future third-party claims for property value reduction or natural resource damages. If so, these costs are included as well. It may seem odd that an insurance company will pay you money for costs that you will incur in the future, but the process works because the carrier lowers its exposure to future liability while you collect a sum of money to help you manage your own exposure in the future.

What are we surrendering in this process?

Insurance companies vary in their individual settlement requirements. Obviously you must surrender something or the process would not work. Generally an insurer will require at least a "pollution buyback" for your old policies. This means that you will no longer be able to make claims for environmental damage against these policies in the future. In some cases we can limit this release to just a listed group of sites. However some companies, especially those in

liquidation proceedings, may require a full policy buyback where you no longer have any coverage under specified historical policies. You are in control of this settlement process throughout the project, so that you are never forced to do something that you feel is not in your best interest.

Why should we worry about this now?

Your historical insurance asset is depreciating in value over time. The main reason for this is increasing carrier insolvency. Many former carriers no longer exist or are in liquidation. This means that a company may still exist, but it is no longer writing new insurance. It will continue to pay claims until all its funds are depleted, but after that point there is no longer any opportunity to make a claim. We have seen corporations where more than 30% of the value of their historical insurance asset has been lost due to liquidation and insolvency in the insurance market.

The other possibility is that the laws governing how insurance cases are decided can and do change, and any change might be in a less favourable direction. It has been our experience that recovery is maximised by pursuing the opportunity sooner rather than later.

How long does this process take?

We usually can determine whether you have a worthwhile claim which can be negotiated with the insurers during a day long visit to your company. If a recovery is worth pursuing, then the process can take as little as a few months but generally no more than two years, depending on the complexity of the case.

If we recover a large sum of money, how would we handle the proceeds?

A successful recovery project results in funds to the insured that might be used in several ways. Tax planning is important, and how the funds are handled should be discussed in advance of funds being received. Sometimes a remediation fund is established and used to pay for ongoing and future remediation projects. Some of our clients have used the proceeds to purchase finite risk policies or other insurance products. In other cases the funds have simply been absorbed into the company treasury.

What if we are currently thinking of buying an environmental insurance policy?

You may be considering the purchase of an environmental insurance product such as a cost cap or a finite risk policy to manage remediation risk stemming from a historical environmental situation. In one instance, a company purchased a new product without considering the existence and value of any old policies. It may have been possible to employ the historical policies in a pollution buyback either to fund the premiums for this new coverage or even to recover enough money to minimise the need for more insurance.

Over the years we have purchased £100 million worth of insurance. Can we recover £100 million? How much is our insurance asset really worth?

In each case we need to analyse your potential exposures, and your coverage, to assess the likely recovery. Generally your primary and lower layer insurers will have a substantial exposure, but other insurers, which provided coverage only for losses in excess of millions of pounds, will not be interested in negotiating a settlement. We can provide you with a realistic assessment, anchored by years of experience, as to the likely value of your claim, and you also will generally

need to take a “legal discount” off of the allocated amount of the claim. We then need to account for self-insured retentions, deductibles, and carrier insolvency.

How does insurance recovery affect our relationships with our current insurance carriers?

In our experience, these claims against old policies do not impact any current insurance discussions. While this is a commonly expressed concern at the outset of a project, there are a number of reasons why these historic claims are not of concern. First, in most cases the carrier that you purchase insurance from today bears no relationship to your carriers of thirty years ago. Second, our process ultimately offers a beneficial outcome for both the insured and the insurer – the insured obtains a monetary payment while the insurer obtains a release from future exposures. We do this without the need to resort to any time consuming, and perhaps hostile, litigation. If the insurers did not see a mutual benefit to this process then no settlement agreement could be achieved. Finally, it sometimes happens that the settlement proceeds are actually used to purchase more modern insurance products, so that some carriers view our process as a chance to generate new business.

What impact does insurance recovery have on our negotiations with environmental regulators? We don’t want to create new headaches just in order to recover some money.

Insurance recovery should never interfere with your regulatory negotiations and, in our experience, it never has. When the insurance policies in question were purchased they were to cover unforeseen risks. When you sell these policies back to the company that originally issued them, you are simply assuming that risk back, in return for a sum of money. In addition to the overarching concept above, the process is strictly confidential, we collect no new data and employ only publicly available information in our negotiations with insurers.

Might we trigger additional reporting requirements to financial regulators or anyone else by conducting insurance recovery? Aren’t there contradictions between what we say to insurance carriers versus what we say to regulatory bodies?

Our process is about transferring risks—a “reverse indemnity” process—and so our methodology does not in any way look to, or depend upon, accounting standards for making estimates for remediation. For example, the insurers expect to evaluate sites even where no characterisation of contamination exists, or to evaluate natural resource damages even if no complaints have been received. In our experience our methodology has been acceptable to scores of companies, who have concluded that no such regulatory problems arise.

How do acquisitions and divestitures affect our ability to recover on historical policies?

Understanding how your company grew to its present size is important in conducting any insurance recovery project. Your corporate history must be fully known, and the nature of acquisitions and divestitures is important in this regard. For example, if you purchased a property from another company, without acquiring all of the operations of that company, then you may not have rights to the historical insurance policies issued to the prior owner. However, if you made a stock purchase of a company, and thus inherited all of its assets and liabilities, then you likely have rights to any historical insurance policies as well. The transaction documents often do not mention insurance or, if they do, only mention policies in effect at the time of the transaction. In a stock purchase, if the documents are silent about the rights to historical policies, it is reasonable to assume you have the policy rights. Part of our process is to review corporate documentation to determine your rights under these old policies.