

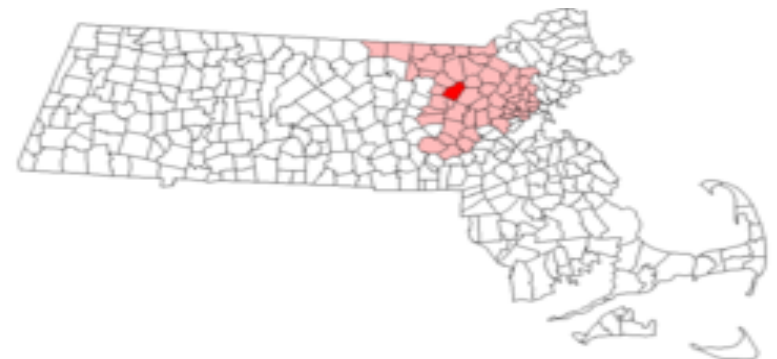
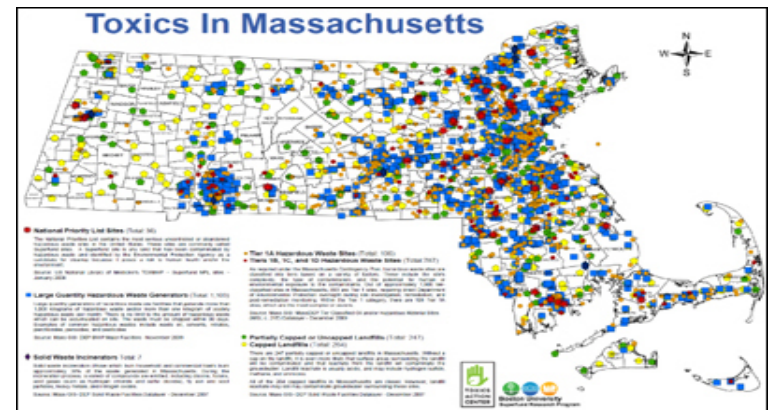
Estimated Cost of Clean Up W R Grace, Acton, MA

Report to Management

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Overview

- Position of Activists
- General Issues with Hedonic Regressions
- Results of Activist's Regression
- Shortfall of Activist's Method
- Alternative Methods
- Backup Data

Position of the Activists

- Amount agreed upon by W. R. Grace is not sufficient
- In order to mitigate all risks, **complete clean-up required**
- Use of **hedonic regression model to calculate willingness to pay**
- Data
 - 2,182 homes in greater Boston area
 - Variety of real estate attributes/ factors
- Regression Model
 - 90 homes closest to Acton
 - **Willingness to pay derived from model**
- Willingness to Pay
 - Focused on 182 homes within 10 miles of Acton
 - **Calculated as difference in the model's price at existing distance from site and 10 miles from site**
 - Effects of the pollution are expected to extend 10 miles

Results of Activist Analysis: Regression Summary

Variable	Coefficient	t-Stat
Intercept	-16.301	-4.052
ln3	0.035355	1.770
ln8	0.66148	13.319
lnoxo	548.23	5.220
lrاد	0.62542	4.296
n40	0.013354	5.015
n41	-0.022676	-3.132
yrblt	0.0061575	6.345
dista1	0.019849	1.984

- Model significant
 - Adj R-sq: 0.8152
- Not all variables significant
 - Significant: $t > +/- 1.96$
- Multi-collinearity not an issue
 - Correlation matrix R-value signs match those of model

Average Difference per house	\$6,430
Total Houses within 10 miles	64,000
Total Estimated Damage	\$411,492,393

General Issues with Hedonic Regression to Determine Willingness to Pay

- Use of model assumes all people have prior knowledge of impact of all externalities (positive and negative) on home purchases
- Attributes must be relevant (i.e. lot size, house square footage) and proxies must be reasonable (i.e. teacher student ratio correlates to quality of schools)
- Market has no boundaries with respect to supply and demand of homes
- Multicollinearity may very well exist
- Assumes immediate price adjustments based upon changes in attributes
- Transformations and slight adjustments in model have huge impacts on calculation of willingness to pay

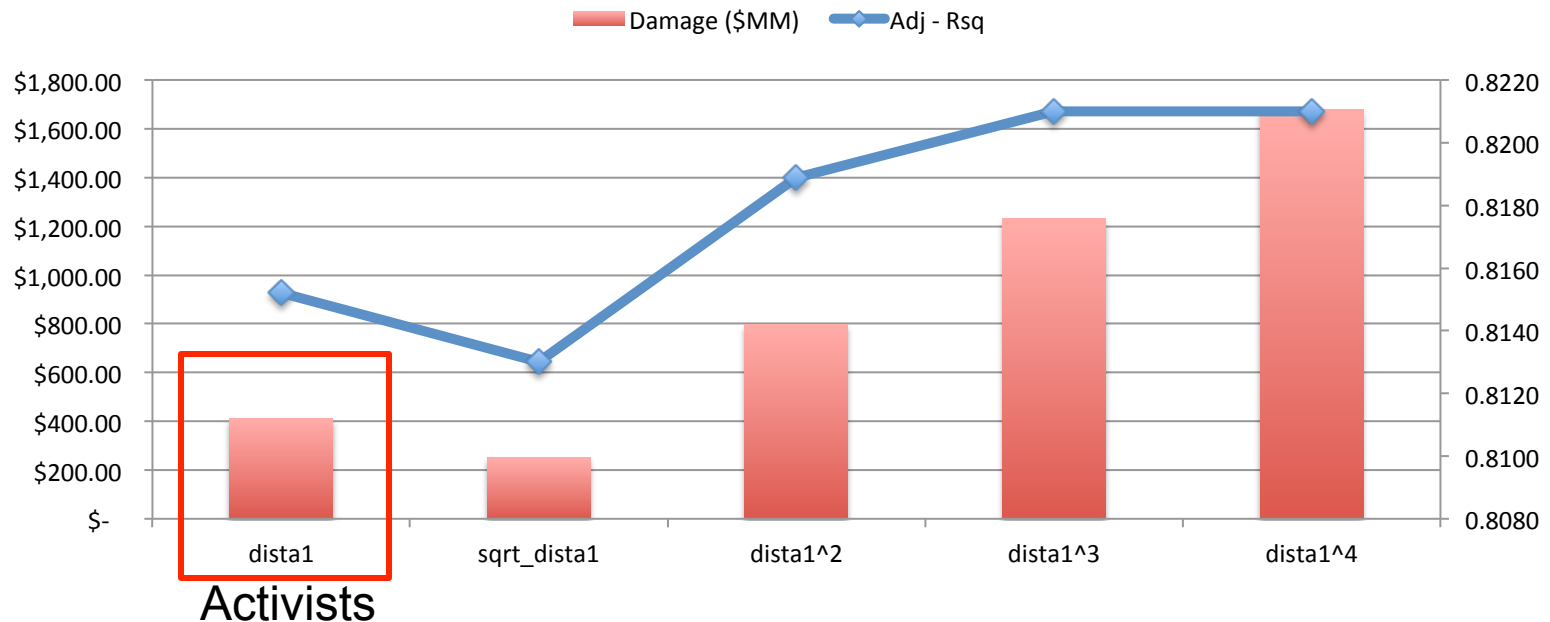
Take Away: Need to review activist data to ensure they have considered these challenges in their model.

Shortfalls of Activist Analysis: Skewed Data

① Model is sensitive to small changes in regression equation

- Built models with comparable Adj R-sq values
- Variability extreme as seen in the graph below
- Not all variables significant to $t > 1.96$, only $t > 1.66$

Hedonic Regression Sensitivity Analysis All Models with Variable t-values > 1.66



Shortfalls of Activist Analysis: Skewed Data

- ② **Extending the model to different samples eliminates the significance of housing price based on distance to Grace**
 - Computed regression model with sample size of n=182, distance to Grace is not significant
 - The model is likely influenced by four plants Nyanza, BASF, Grace Cambridge, and Industriplex making it virtually impossible to draw a conclusion
 - Computed regression model isolating for the distance to Grace
 - Sample based on homes within 10 miles to Grace, but with no other plants within 10 miles (n=41)
 - Distance to Grace still not significant
 - Due to the facts above, the model using n=90 cannot be used, ignores relevant data points outside these 90 observations.
- ③ **Model lacks practical significance**
 - No use of technical data related to aquifer contamination
 - Using air data as proxy for contamination is not valid

Alternative Methods

- **Best method is likely not hedonic regression due to high sensitivities**
- **Suggestion:** Use data set that eliminates effects of all other plants, obtain more data on homes within 10 miles of Acton but not within 10 miles of any other plants. Currently this data $n=41$.
- **Suggestion:** Investigate the harmful health effects from hospital bills over the existence of the plant.
- **Suggestion:** Need to develop a better, measurable proxy to quantify site contamination (i.e. well contamination downstream)
- **Suggestion:** Look at other sites throughout US with similar characteristics as barometer for clean up costs
- Use one of these models to forecast willingness to pay
- Willingness to pay will be used to estimate clean up value needed



BACK-UP

Back up Data

- **What is Nitrogen Oxide**
 - Nitrogen Oxide, aka NO_x, is a group of different gases made up of different levels of oxygen and nitrogen
 - Two of the most common nitrogen oxides are: Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitric Oxide
 - NO_x is given off in many forms, such as smog or particles
- **How are Nitrogen Oxides Formed?**
 - NO_x is formed when certain fuels (oil, gas and coal) are burned at a high temperature, such as combustion
 - NO_x is also formed from the plants that manufacture explosives
- **Why is there such a high level of Nitrogen Oxide Pollution?**
 - Because many factories, past and present, use coal-burning plants for power and/or energy or give off NO_x from a certain processes
 - Because NO_x is commonly formed from motor vehicles (combustion in the engine)

Regression Data - Activists

Variable	1 Activist Regression Check		
	Coefficient	t-Stat	ANOVA (SSE/SST)
Intercept	-16.301	-4.052	0.0%
ln3	0.035355	1.770	2.9%
ln8	0.66148	13.319	54.6%
lnoxo	548.23	5.220	7.2%
lrاد	0.62542	4.296	1.7%
n40	0.013354	5.015	0.1%
n41	-0.022676	-3.132	3.9%
yrblt	0.0061575	6.345	12.1%
dista1	0.019849	1.984	0.8%
dista1^2			
dista1^3			
dista1^4			
ln_dista1			
sqrt_dista1			
R-Sq (SSR/SST)	0.8318		
Adj R-Sq	0.8152		
Model P-Value	0.0000		
Sample Size	n=	90	
	WTP Check		
	n=	182	
Average Difference per house	\$	6,430	
Total Houses within 10 miles		64,000	
Total Estimated Damage	\$	411,492,393	

Correlation Matrix - Activists

Correlation Data

Variable	dista1									
dista1	1.000									
ln_aprice	0.213	1.000								
ln3_	0.095	0.439	1.000							
ln8_	-0.045	0.739	0.272	1.000						
lnoxo	0.205	0.106	0.048	0.000	1.000					
lrad	0.402	0.355	0.381	0.090	-0.258	1.000				
n40_	-0.540	0.041	-0.113	0.141	-0.369	-0.363	1.000			
n41_	-0.467	-0.137	0.010	0.073	0.224	-0.486	0.378	1.000		
yrblt	0.074	0.386	0.245	0.054	-0.015	0.126	-0.024	0.017	1.000	

Regression Data – $dista1^2$

Variable	2 Acton Closest ($dista1^2$)		
	Coefficient	t-Stat	ANOVA (SSE/SST)
Intercept	-15.449	-3.826	0.0%
ln3	0.03845	1.936	12.3%
ln8	0.65752	13.364	43.1%
lnoxo	526.334	4.995	0.2%
lnrad	0.630	4.410	3.3%
n40	0.013672	5.168	4.1%
n41	-0.023	-3.290	2.2%
yrblt	0.0060383	6.261	13.5%
dista1			
$dista1^2$	0.002565	2.377	4.8%
$dista1^3$			
$dista1^4$			
ln_dista1			
sqrt_dista1			
R-Sq (SSR/SST)	0.8352		
Adj R-Sq	0.8189		
Model P-Value	0		
Sample Size	n=	90	
	WTP Check		
	n=	182	
Average Difference per house	\$	12,439	
Total Houses within 10 miles		64,000	
Total Estimated Damage	\$	796,077,909	

Regression Data – $dista1^3$

Variable
 Intercept
 ln3
 ln8
 lnoxo
 lrad
 n40
 n41
 yrblt
 dista1
 dista1^2
 dista1^3
 dista1^4
 ln_dista1
 sqrt_dista1
R-Sq (SSR/SST)
Adj R-Sq
Model P-Value
Sample Size

4 Acton Closest (dista1^3)				
Variable	Coefficient	t-Stat	ANOVA (SSE/SST)	
Intercept	-15.179	-3.770	0.0%	
ln3	0.041	2.070	19.5%	
ln8	0.652	13.280	41.8%	
lnoxo	519.400	4.940	0.0%	
lrad	0.654	4.640	3.7%	
n40	0.014	5.250	4.8%	
n41	-0.024	-3.450	1.9%	
yrblt	0.006	6.130	7.6%	
dista1				
dista1^2				
dista1^3	0.00032	2.540	4.5%	
dista1^4				
ln_dista1				
sqrt_dista1				
R-Sq (SSR/SST)	0.8370			
Adj R-Sq	0.8210			
Model P-Value	0			
Sample Size	n=	90		
	WTP Check			
	n=	182		
Average Difference per house	\$	19,220		
Total Houses within 10 miles		64,000		
Total Estimated Damage	\$	1,230,097,951		

Regression Data – dista1^4

Variable	Coefficient	t-Stat	ANOVA (SSE/SST)	
Intercept	-15.225	-3.790	0.0%	
ln3	0.042990	2.150	20.4%	
ln8	0.64791	13.170	40.9%	
lnoxo	520.70	4.970	0.0%	
lrad	0.67830	4.840	4.3%	
n40	0.013905	5.260	4.8%	
n41	-0.024396	-3.560	2.0%	
yrblt	0.0058146	5.990	7.2%	
dista1				
dista1^2				
dista1^3				
dista1^4	0.000038	2.580	4.1%	
ln_dista1				
sqrt_dista1				
R-Sq (SSR/SST)	0.8370			
Adj R-Sq	0.8210			
Model P-Value	0.0000			
Sample Size	n=	90		
	WTP Check			
	n=	182		
Average Difference per house	\$	26,266		
Total Houses within 10 miles		64,000		
Total Estimated Damage	\$	1,681,052,679		

Regression Data – sqrt_dista1

Variable	Coefficient	t-Stat	ANOVA (SSE/SST)
Intercept	-16.988	-4.240	0.0%
ln3	0.034	1.690	17.6%
ln8	0.662	13.230	43.2%
lnoxo	565.400	5.410	0.4%
lrad	0.637	4.350	3.3%
n40	0.013	4.900	4.2%
n41	-0.023	-3.120	1.6%
yrblt	0.006	6.370	8.5%
dista1			
dista1^2			
dista1^3			
dista1^4			
ln_dista1			
sqrt_dista1	0.062	1.660	4.2%
R-Sq (SSR/SST)	0.8290		
Adj R-Sq	0.8130		
Model P-Value	0.0000		
Sample Size	n=	90	
	WTP Check		
	n=	182	
Average Difference per house	\$	3,932	
Total Houses within 10 miles		64,000	
Total Estimated Damage	\$	251,619,803	