F U S R A P U P D A T E

The St. Louis Sites

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program • Winter 2017

(314) 331-8000 www.mvs.usace.army.mil

St. Louis Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program Activities

St. Louis Downtown Site

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) remedial activities at the Mallinckrodt LLC (Mallinckrodt) Plant 6 area within the former Building 101 footprint and perimeter area are nearing completion. Building 101, once the Bulk Shipping Center, was removed in 2012. To date, USACE has removed and disposed of approximately 57,000 cubic yards (cy) of contaminated soils and has removed an additional volume of approximately 9,400 cy of soil from layback areas.

In summer 2016, USACE began remedial activities at Destrehan Street – East and Plant 7 West – North, between Mallinckrodt Plants 6 and 7 at the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS). To date, USACE has removed approximately 2,000 cy of contaminated soils. Remedial activities include approximately 450 feet of the 24-foot wide roadway area, and additional area(s) adjacent to Plant 7 West, with construction proceeding in four segments from east to west. Significant coordination with utility companies and Mallinckrodt continues as the need for remediation activities around above- and below-ground utilities at Destrehan Street will require the modification or removal of these utilities. By the completion of remedial activities, USACE expects to remove and dispose of approximately 16,000 cy of contaminated soil from this area.

Sampling activities where Mallinckrodt's Building 17 once stood.

USACE has investigated and sampled the area of the recently removed Building 17 in Mallinckrodt Plant 1, and has identified the presence of approximately 2,500 cy of contaminated soil which will require removal and disposal. USACE is coordinating with Mallinckrodt to schedule remedial activities in this area. USACE continues to investigate and sample the soils around and adjacent to the Plant 1, Plant 2, and Plant 4 (currently Plant 10) historical sewer lines to assess the need for remedial activities in these areas.

St. Louis Airport Site Vicinity Properties

The North County Sites ended Fiscal Year 2016 with the release of five St. Louis Airport Site Vicinity Properties (SLAPS VPs) for beneficial use and shipping 11,136 cy of contaminated material to an out-of-state licensed facility.

In July 2016, USACE FUSRAP completed remediation of St. Cin Park. Over 3,400 cy of contaminated material was removed and shipped to an out-of-state licensed facility. St. Cin Park was re-opened by the City of Hazelwood.

Upcoming Events

Information Releases: Summer Newsletter - 2017
This newsletter is issued twice a year.

Upcoming Meetings: **Public Meeting** - Feb 16, 2017
6:30 - 8:30 p.m. at Hazelwood Civic Center East 8969 Dunn Road Hazelwood, MO 63042.

Remedial Activities at Duchesne Park in the city of Florissant.

In July 2016, USACE began remedial activities at Duchesne Park in the City of Florissant. To date, >5,000 cy of contaminated material has been removed and shipped to an out-of-state licensed facility.

Palm Drive Properties in Hazelwood

The Palm Drive Properties consists of: 4 residential properties, the Chez Paree Apartment Complex and the St. Louis Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) Coldwater Creek (CWC) right of way (ROW). Sampling identified low-level radiological contamination in the backyards of the residential properties, in the MSD ROW and in the back of the Chez Paree Apartment complex adjacent to CWC.

USACE completed the remedial design to remediate the Palm Drive Properties in June 2016. USACE anticipates starting remedial activities at the Palm Drive Properties in March 2017. Extensive preparatory work is necessary before remediation can begin. Once the utility companies have completed relocation activities of the utility poles, USACE will be able to remove trees in the remediation area, relocate fences, and build a haul road.

Keeping in Touch

Mailing List - To receive newsletters and other printed communications, sign up for our mailing list.

Phone: (314) 331-8000
Mail: 8945 Latty Avenue, Berkeley, MO 63134

Homepage - To reach our site, go to http://bit.ly/FUSRAPstl

If you have any suggestions, questions or comments, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

FUSRAP Questions

Many citizens have questions regarding FUSRAP. For the next several Newsletters, USACE will address as many of these questions as possible. An updated FUSRAP fact sheet is also in the works.

1. What is FUSRAP?

FUSRAP stands for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program. It was initiated in 1974 to identify, investigate and clean up or control sites throughout the United States that became contaminated as a result of the Nation's early atomic energy program during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

2. How many sites are there?

There are currently 47 sites in 14 states that are in the program, and none of them pose an immediate threat to

Extensive preparatory work must be done before USACE begins remediation at the Palm Drive properties.

Backyards of residential property on Palm Drive where low-level radiological contamination was found. USACE will start remediation of these yards in March 2017.

human health or the environment. At about half of them, remediation has been completed. At the other half, remedial action is planned, underway or pending final closeout.

3. How did the sites become contaminated?

During the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, private companies throughout the United States under contract with the Government performed work during World War II for the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and during peacetime for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Both the MED and AEC were predecessors to the present day U.S. Department of Energy.

4. What kinds of work were these organizations contracted to do?

It varies. Because it was important to national security at the time to keep the contracts and plans as secret as possible, many companies had a relatively small task to do. We now know that each individual task was an integral step in the larger process of developing and understanding atomic energy.

5. Were any of the sites cleaned up right after the MED and AEC work was completed?

Most sites that became contaminated during the early atomic energy program were cleaned up under guidelines in effect at the time. Because in most cases those cleanup guidelines were not as strict as today's, trace amounts of radioactive material remained at some of those sites.

Over the years at some sites, contamination was spread to other locations, either by demolition of buildings, intentional movement of materials, or by natural forces.

6. What contaminants are at FUSRAP sites?

FUSRAP sites are generally contaminated with low levels of uranium, thorium and radium and their associated decay products. Mixed wastes are sometimes also present. It is important to understand that these materials are contaminated with low-levels of residual radioactivity since the raw product was shipped offsite at the time. In most cases, the contaminants currently pose no risk to human health or the environment given their current land uses. Generally speaking at St. Louis FUSRAP sites, the contamination is in soil that is several inches below ground level, capped with vegetation and/or is in areas that are restricted from the general public.

7. How dangerous are the FUSRAP sites?

Even though FUSRAP sites may contain levels of radioactivity above current regulatory guidelines, none of the sites pose an immediate health risk to the public or environment given current land uses.

More questions about FUSRAP will be addressed in the Summer 2017 Newsletter.

Sampling on CWC with boat platform to take sediment samples.

Educational Information

Q: What is Risk Assessment?

A: A risk assessment is performed for hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites to estimate the potential risks to human health and the environment posed by radioactive substances and chemicals in the environment. Information from the risk assessment is used to determine whether action is necessary to address those radioactive substances or chemicals. Risk assessments are site specific and may vary in detail and in the degree of quantitative analysis used, depending on the site's complexity. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed the procedures that USACE follows for the risk assessment process. These assessments are conservative estimates that ensure protection of human health and the environment.

This newsletter is printed on recyclable paper

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