

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR THE
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY-
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE ST. LOUIS SITE

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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FOREWORD

This community relations plan is an ancillary document to the work plan for the scoping and planning process to be performed by the Department of Energy (DOE) to support remedial action activities at the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) site in St. Louis, Missouri. The properties collectively referred to as the St. Louis site are the Latty Avenue Properties (Hazelwood Interim Storage Site, Futura Coatings, Inc., and vicinity properties), the St. Louis Airport Site and vicinity properties, and the St. Louis Downtown Site and vicinity properties. These properties are located in Hazelwood, Berkeley, St. Louis, and St. Louis County, Missouri. Although referred to as the St. Louis site, DOE recognizes the unique nature and perspective of each of the communities in which these properties are located.

Remedial action at the St. Louis site is being planned as part of FUSRAP. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the National Environmental Policy Act, a remedial investigation/feasibility study-environmental impact statement (RI/FS-EIS) must be prepared to support the decision-making process for evaluating remedial action alternatives.

The community relations plan describes the communities' concerns as identified during community interviews, and it provides a description of community relations activities that are being and will be conducted to respond to those concerns and to facilitate public input to the decision-making process. The plan contains a brief description of the site and community background, a summary of concerns, highlights of the community relations program, and the timing of community relations activities. It contains a contact list of key community leaders and interested parties, suggested locations for public meetings, and actual locations of information repositories. The plan also identifies the DOE site manager whom members of the public may contact if they are interested in becoming involved in the RI/FS-EIS process. While the plan

includes an overview of the activities that have been or will be conducted at all properties during remedial action, the extent and focus of these activities will be determined by the specific information and interaction needs of each property and its related community.

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ACRONYMS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
BNI	Bechtel National, Inc.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	Department of Energy
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
HISS	Hazelwood Interim Storage Site
MED	Manhattan Engineer District
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD	record of decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SLAPS	St. Louis Airport Site
SLDS	St. Louis Downtown Site
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This community relations plan identifies issues of community concern regarding selection of a plan for long-term management of residual radioactive materials present at the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), the Latty Avenue Properties, the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS), and their vicinity properties. This plan also outlines community relations activities that will be conducted during the evaluation of options for long-term management of these materials.

Community concern about these properties, as demonstrated by the number of local news articles about the properties and the number of public inquiries about the management program, was moderate until 1986. It was known that contamination was present at SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties, that the Department of Energy (DOE) was conducting interim remedial actions, and that a plan for long-term management would be identified. Community concern increased in 1986 and 1987 when DOE began discussing with state and local officials the possibility of using SLAPS and possibly the adjacent recreation fields as the location for a permanent disposal site.

Legislation was introduced in Congress that would direct DOE to work with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) to find a suitable nonurban site to store waste generated from cleanup of these properties. This legislation failed, but subsequent legislation was passed that directed DOE to acquire the SLAPS property from the City of St. Louis to use for waste storage.

In 1989, SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties (the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS), Futura Coatings, Inc., and vicinity properties) were placed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL), a list of sites identified for remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Because these properties were included on the NPL, DOE (as lead agency) is required to identify and evaluate various remediation and disposal

options. Determination of appropriate long-term management for these materials is likely to create a high level of concern among government officials, private citizens, and environmental groups.

A major community relations issue at the St. Louis site will be finding a solution that is acceptable to the different governmental entities involved: three municipalities, one county, the State of Missouri, and the St. Louis Airport Authority. The community relations program for this site will involve representatives of these and other groups, as well as the general public and environmental organizations.

This community relations plan has been prepared to aid the DOE St. Louis site manager in developing a community relations program tailored to the needs of the communities that have an interest in DOE activities at the St. Louis site. The extent and focus of the community relations activities will be determined by the specific information and interaction needs of each property and its related community. DOE conducts these activities to ensure that the local public has input to decisions about actions and is kept well informed about the progress of those actions. This plan is divided into the following major sections:

- Site description
- Community background
- Highlights of the community relations program
- Community relations activities
- Appendixes: list of contacts, suggested locations for meetings and actual locations of information repositories, and fact sheet

The information in this plan is based on DOE's contacts over the past seven years with the cities of Berkeley, Hazelwood, and St. Louis; the St. Louis Airport Authority; the St. Louis County government; and MDNR.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

DOE, through its Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), is conducting remedial action at 33 sites in 13 states. Three of these, which comprise the St. Louis site, are located in the metropolitan St. Louis area: SLDS, SLAPS, the Latty Avenue Properties, and their vicinity properties. Figure 1 shows the locations of these properties, and the following subsections describe and provide background information concerning them.

2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ST. LOUIS DOWNTOWN SITE

2.1.1 Location

SLDS is located in an industrial area of St. Louis, on the eastern border of the city, about 300 feet west of the Mississippi River. The property is approximately 11 miles southeast of SLAPS and the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

SLDS encompasses nearly 45 acres and is presently owned and operated by Mallinckrodt, Inc., formerly Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Many buildings and other facilities involved in the production of various chemical products are currently on the property.

2.1.2 History

From 1942 to 1957, under contracts with the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), operations performed on site included processing and production of various forms of uranium compounds and machining and recovery of uranium metal.

In 1946, the manufacture of uranium dioxide from pitchblende ore began at a newly constructed plant; radium-226 and its daughters were extracted, along with the lead content, because the African Metals Company retained ownership of the radium content of the ore. The radium and lead were precipitated, and this

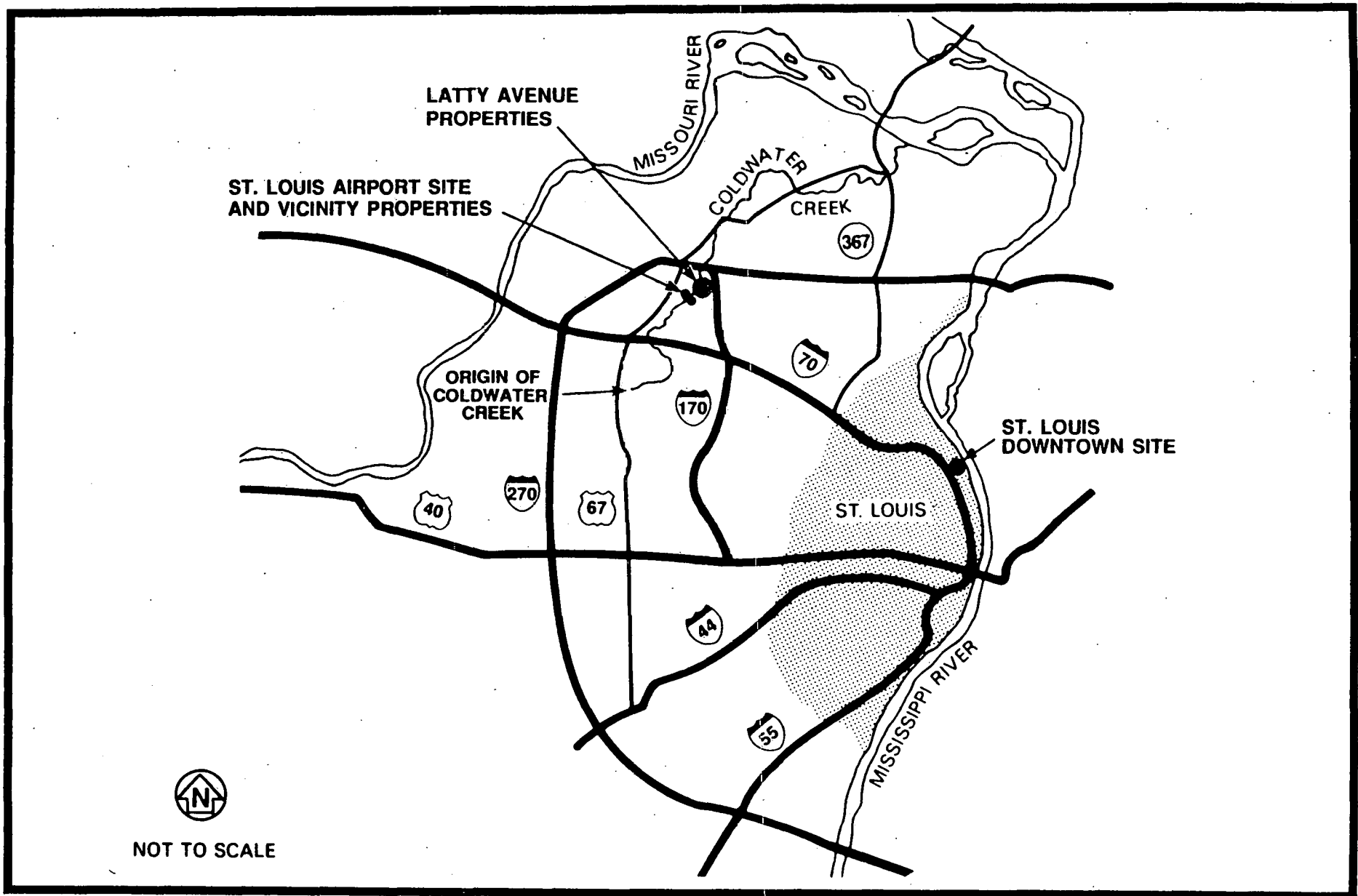


FIGURE 1 LOCATIONS OF FUSRAP PROPERTIES IN THE ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AREA

precipitate was sent to the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works in Lewiston, New York, and to the Feed Material Production Center in Fernald, Ohio, for storage. In 1945, process wastes and residues were transported to SLAPS for storage.

Decontamination was performed at two plants on the property from 1948 through 1950. These plants were released to Mallinckrodt in 1951 for use with no radiological restrictions. From 1950 to 1951, an on-site plant was modified and used as a metallurgical pilot plant for development of uranium metal until it was closed in 1956. This plant was released to Mallinckrodt in 1962, following decontamination work.

The buildings formerly used under the AEC contract are currently owned by Mallinckrodt. At the time of the MED/AEC operations, the plants were owned by Mallinckrodt and/or leased by AEC. Certain buildings in those plants were also constructed for and owned by AEC. From 1942 through 1945, uranium processing was conducted at Plants 1, 2, and 4. In 1945, operations at Plant 2 were terminated. Some uranium metallurgical research continued at Plant 4 through 1956. From 1945 to 1957, uranium concentrate or ore was processed in buildings at Destrehan Street (Plants 6, 6E, and 7). In 1957, all uranium extraction operations at the Destrehan location were terminated.

When the St. Louis MED/AEC operations were closed out, buildings owned by the government were either demolished or transferred to Mallinckrodt as part of the settlement. In all, several plants within the Mallinckrodt facility containing about 60 buildings were involved; fewer than 20 of these buildings remain. A number of new buildings have been constructed on the property; since 1962, they have been used for production of various commercial chemicals.

2.1.3 FUSRAP Work Accomplished to Date

In 1977, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) conducted a radiological survey of portions of SLDS at DOE's request. Results of the ORNL survey showed alpha and beta-gamma contamination levels

inside and outside some of the buildings to be in excess of limits set by federal guidelines for release of property for use with no radiological restrictions. Elevated external gamma radiation levels were measured at some outdoor locations and in some of the buildings. Above-guideline concentrations of uranium and radium-226 were found in subsurface soil samples. Elevated gamma radiation levels were measured in some of the indoor drains. Radon and radon daughter concentrations in three buildings were in excess of federal guidelines for nonoccupational radiation exposure.

Radiological characterization consisting of sampling and analyses to determine the nature and extent of contamination was completed at SLDS in 1988 and 1989. Radiological characterization activities were conducted during 1990 on six properties adjacent to SLDS to determine whether contamination extends beyond the SLDS property boundaries.

Work accomplished to date has not yet been reviewed by EPA.

2.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ST. LOUIS AIRPORT SITE AND VICINITY PROPERTIES

2.2.1 Location

SLAPS is a 21.7-acre property located in St. Louis County, approximately 15 miles from downtown St. Louis. SLAPS lies immediately north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport and is bounded by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Banshee Road on the south, Coldwater Creek on the west, and McDonnell Boulevard and adjacent recreational fields on the north and east.

The Coldwater Creek basin lies in the northern part of St. Louis County. The 47-square-mile watershed has an elongated shape, with a 19.5-mile-long main channel and relatively short tributary streams (Figure 2). Coldwater Creek generally flows northward from Overland; through Breckenridge Hills and St. Ann; under Lambert-St. Louis International Airport; through Hazelwood, Florissant, and unincorporated St. Louis County; and along the northern edge of Black Jack before joining the Missouri River. The mouth of Coldwater Creek is at mile 6.9 on the Missouri River.

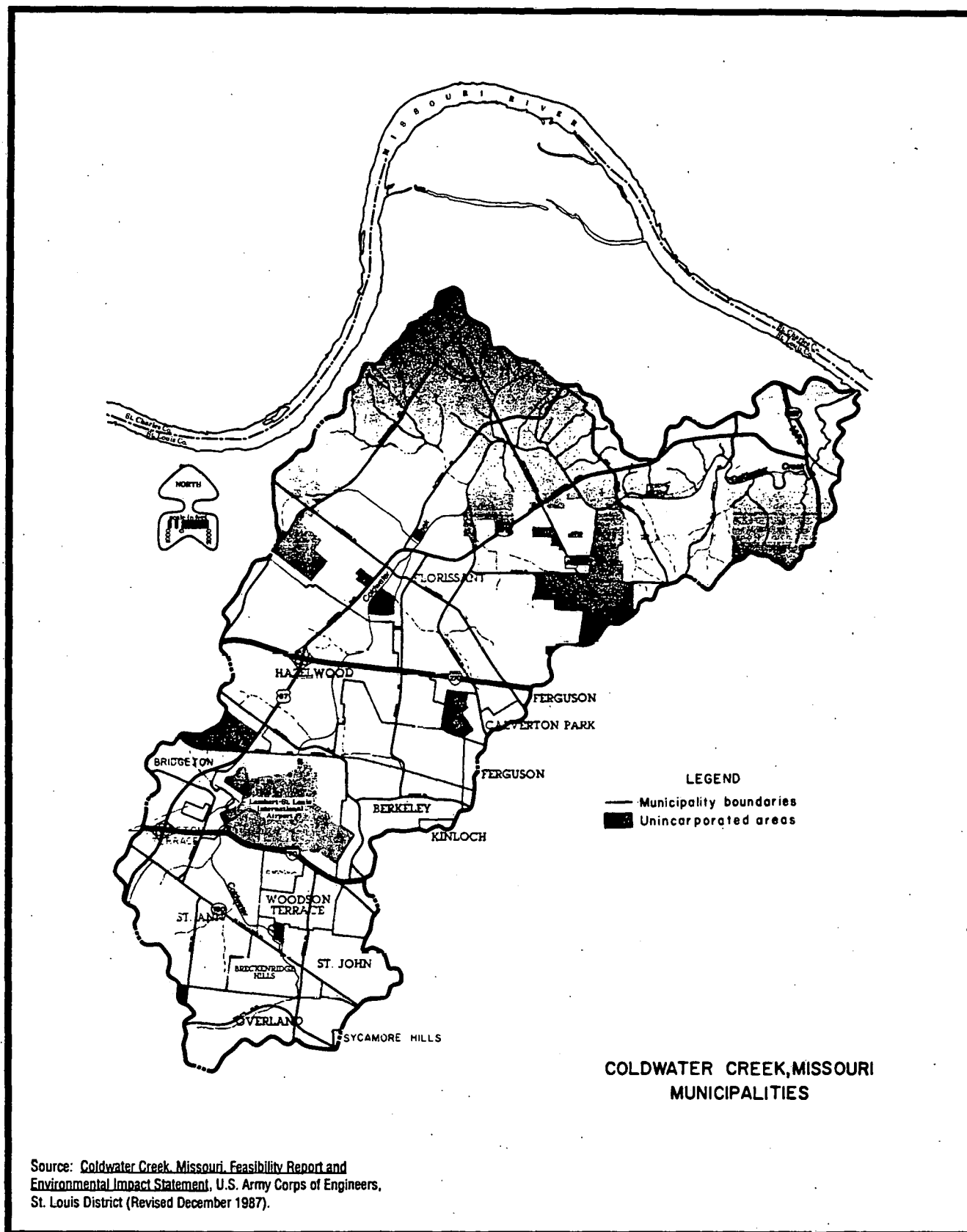


FIGURE 2 COLDWATER CREEK AREA MAP

Parks that border Coldwater Creek and are downstream from SLAPS and HISS include Fort Bellefontaine County Park, Coldwater Creek County Park, Black Jack Park, Wedgewood Park, St. Ferdinand Park, Duchesne Park, St. Cin Park, and Khoury Park. Fort Bellefontaine County Park is a 36-acre park on a landfill on the left bank of Coldwater Creek between stream miles 1.6 and 1.2; it is in unincorporated St. Louis County immediately east of Lewis and Clark Boulevard. Coldwater Creek County Park is a 234-acre park that lies principally on the right bank of the stream and extends from mile 1.25 to 0.0. The park is being developed to display and enhance the formidable ecological and natural features of the area. It includes extensive existing trails and limestone structures that were erected by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, as well as high quality areas of climax flora. Black Jack Park, between miles 5.3 and 4.8, is in the city of Black Jack between Old Halls Ferry Road and Jamestown Road. Wedgewood Park, in St. Louis County on Lindbergh Boulevard and New Halls Ferry Road, is located on Coldwater Creek between miles 7.4 and 7.0. St. Ferdinand Park is in Florissant, north of Lindbergh Boulevard from mile 7.4 to 7.0. St. Ferdinand Shrine at mile 10.4 is considered an historic landmark. Duchesne Park, also in Florissant, is between I-270 and Lindbergh Boulevard between miles 11.2 and 11.1. On mile 11.7 to 11.6 in Hazelwood just off of I-270 (Dunn Road) is St. Cin Park. Khoury Park (the ball fields) is located between miles 13.5 and 13.2 in Berkeley north of McDonnell Boulevard.

Land uses immediately adjacent to the property are varied. More than two-thirds of the land within a half mile of the property is used for transportation-related purposes (primarily the airport). Land immediately adjacent to the property is used for transportation, commercial, and recreational functions.

2.2.2 History

In 1946, MED acquired the 21.7-acre tract now known as SLAPS to store residues resulting from the processing of uranium ores at the Mallinckrodt facility in St. Louis.

The uranium processing (under a contract with MED/AEC) continued through 1957; the resulting radioactive residues accumulated at SLAPS. These materials included pitchblende raffinate residues, radium-bearing residues, barium sulfate cake, Colorado raffinate residues, and contaminated scrap. Most of the residues were stored in bulk on open ground. Some contaminated materials and scrap were buried at the western end and in other parts of the property. To limit direct radiation exposure to the public, the property was fenced to prevent casual entry.

In 1966 and 1967, most of the stored residues were sold and removed from SLAPS. On-site structures were razed, buried on the property, and covered with 1 to 3 feet of clean fill material. Although these activities reduced the surface dose rates to acceptable levels, buried deposits of uranium-238, radium-226, and thorium-230 remain on the property.

In 1973, the tract was transferred by quitclaim deed from AEC to the City of St. Louis. The 1984 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-360) authorized DOE to reacquire the property from the city for use as a permanent disposal site for the waste already on the property, contaminated soil in the surrounding ditches, and the waste from HISS, approximately a half mile to the north. In 1990, the City of St. Louis offered to transfer the SLAPS property back to DOE.

From 1976 through 1978, ORNL conducted a radiological investigation of SLAPS. This survey indicated elevated concentrations of uranium-238 and radium-226 in drainage ditches north and south of McDonnell Boulevard. In 1981, the drainage ditches were designated for remedial action under FUSRAP. In October 1989, EPA placed SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties on the NPL. This listing requires the cleanup to proceed under the guidelines of CERCLA/SARA.

In 1990, the St. Louis Board of Aldermen adopted a plan to transfer the SLAPS property to DOE. DOE had previously stated that the property would be used as a storage site for contaminated soil resulting from the cleanup of the St. Louis site. Since the site was placed on the NPL, DOE has worked closely with EPA in

determining how the site will be cleaned up and where the resultant contaminated soil will be stored. In July 1990, DOE and EPA signed an agreement that establishes an environmental review process and schedule for the remediation of SLAPS, SLDS, and the Latty Avenue Properties. The environmental review process requires DOE to evaluate various alternatives for waste management, one of which is storage at SLAPS. DOE has declined acceptance of the SLAPS property from the city until the environmental review process has been conducted.

2.2.3 FUSRAP Work Accomplished to Date

In 1982, Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI) performed a preliminary radiological characterization of the ditches on either side of McDonnell Boulevard and portions of Coldwater Creek. This survey established the vertical and horizontal limits of uranium-238 and radium-226 contamination but did not define the limits of thorium-230.

In 1985, erosion on the western side of SLAPS along Coldwater Creek necessitated emergency maintenance. Sloughing and seepage were causing erosion of contaminated fill and loess (soil) materials into the creek. The problem was temporarily corrected by installing a gabion wall (constructed of rock-filled wire baskets) along the western edge of the property.

During 1986, boreholes were drilled at SLAPS and its vicinity properties to define the nature and extent of contamination and to determine geologic conditions. Also in 1986, further surveys by ORNL identified additional areas of contamination along the shoulders of McDonnell Boulevard, Hazelwood Avenue, and Pershall Road. This contamination probably resulted from spillage from trucks hauling materials from SLAPS during the 1960s. Further investigation of transportation routes was conducted in 1987 and 1988. A chemical characterization of SLAPS was completed in 1987. Characterization studies of the section of Coldwater Creek from Banshee Road to Old Halls Ferry Road completed by DOE during 1989 and 1990 revealed radioactive materials in the sediments in the Coldwater Creek channel.

DOE conducts quarterly environmental monitoring at SLAPS to test air, groundwater, surface water, and direct radiation. Work accomplished to date has not yet been reviewed by EPA.

2.3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION: LATTY AVENUE PROPERTIES

2.3.1 Location

The Latty Avenue Properties are in northern St. Louis County within the city limits of Hazelwood (See Figure 3). HISS is located at 9200 Latty Avenue, 3.2 miles northeast of the control tower of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport and approximately a half mile northeast of SLAPS. HISS is separated by a chain-link fence from the western half of 9200 Latty Avenue, known as the Futura Coatings property. Both properties are owned by E. Dean Jarboe. Six vicinity properties are adjacent to Latty Avenue between Coldwater Creek and Hanley Road; some are within the corporate limits of the City of Berkeley.

Land use in the vicinity of the properties is predominantly industrial; other uses are transportation-related, commercial, and residential. Some land in the vicinity is vacant. The residential areas nearest the property are approximately 0.3 mile to the east in Hazelwood. The residences in Berkeley are southeast of the properties.

2.3.2 History

In early 1966, ore residues and uranium- and radium-bearing process wastes that had been stored at SLAPS were purchased and moved to a storage site on Latty Avenue. These wastes had been generated at the Mallinckrodt plant in St. Louis from 1942 through the late 1950s under contracts with MED/AEC. Residues on the property at that time included 74,000 tons of Belgian Congo pitchblende raffinate containing approximately 13 tons of uranium; 32,500 tons of Colorado raffinate containing roughly 48 tons of uranium; and 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate containing about

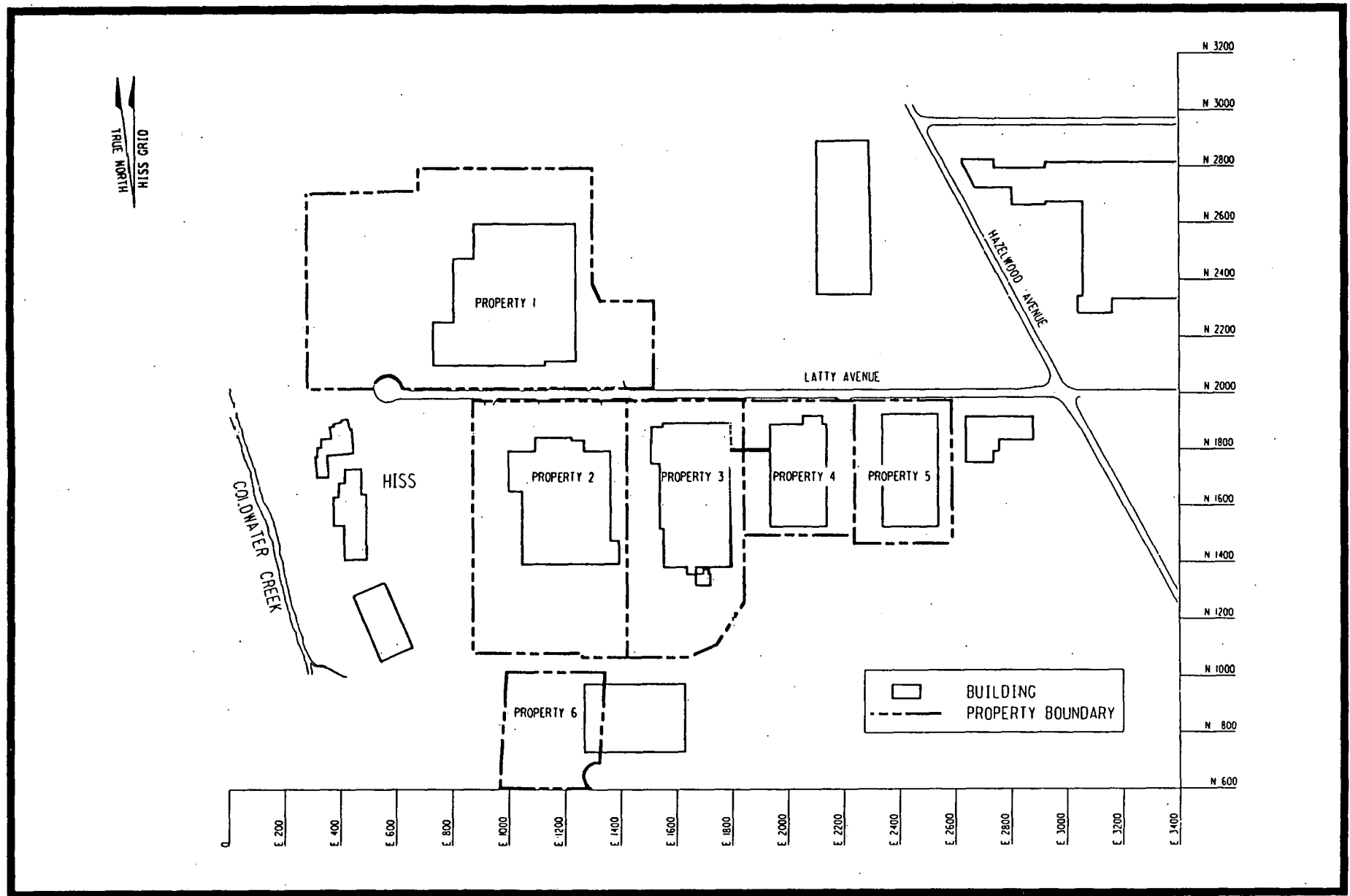


FIGURE 3 LOCATIONS OF LATTY AVENUE AND VICINITY PROPERTIES

7 tons of uranium. The Commercial Discount Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, purchased the residues in January 1967; much of the material was then dried and shipped to the Cotter Corporation facilities in Canon City, Colorado. The material remaining at the Latty Avenue storage site was sold to Cotter in December 1969. From August through November 1970, Cotter dried some of the remaining residues and shipped them to its mill in Canon City. In December 1970, an estimated 10,000 tons of Colorado raffinate and 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate remained at the Latty Avenue Properties.

In April 1974, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was informed by Cotter that the remaining Colorado raffinate had been shipped in mid-1973 to Canon City without drying and that the leached barium sulfate had been diluted with 12 to 18 inches of soil and transported to a landfill in St. Louis County.

Before the present owner occupied the property, ORNL performed a radiological characterization. Thorium and radium contamination in excess of DOE guidelines was found in and around the buildings and in the soil to depths of 18 inches. Subsequently, in preparing the property for use, the owner demolished one building, excavated portions of the western half of the property, paved certain areas, and erected several new buildings. Material excavated during these activities (approximately 13,000 cubic yards) was piled on the eastern portion of the property. In 1979, NRC issued a letter releasing the property for use with no radiological restrictions.

An additional 14,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, from cleanup along Latty Avenue in 1984 and 1985 and from an area used for office trailers and a decontamination pad, was added to the pile. Approximately 4,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil was stored adjacent to the existing pile; the soil had been excavated during road and drainage improvements along Latty Avenue in support of a municipal storm sewer project. A total of approximately 32,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil is stored at the property.

In 1981, Oak Ridge Associated Universities conducted a radiological characterization of the pile and surveyed portions of the northern and eastern vicinity properties for radioactivity.

Levels of contamination (principally thorium-230) similar to those on the pile were found in both areas. As a followup to this survey, ORNL conducted a detailed radiological survey of the northern and southern shoulders of Latty Avenue for DOE in January and February 1984. Results indicated that contamination in excess of DOE guidelines was present along the road beyond Hazelwood Avenue. Properties adjacent to HISS were also found to be contaminated in excess of guidelines.

The 1984 Energy and Water Appropriations Act authorized DOE to conduct a decontamination research and development project at four sites throughout the nation, including 9200 Latty Avenue and properties in its vicinity. The Latty Avenue Properties were added to FUSRAP by Congress to expedite decontamination.

In October 1989, EPA placed SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties on the NPL. This listing requires the cleanup to proceed under the guidelines of CERCLA/SARA.

In July 1990, DOE and EPA signed an agreement that establishes a procedure and schedule for the remediation of SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties.

2.3.3 FUSRAP Work Accomplished to Date

Phase I remedial action activities in 1984 consisted of clearing the site and selected adjacent properties, constructing a vehicle decontamination facility, installing the perimeter fence, excavating and backfilling the edges and shoulders of Latty Avenue, and consolidating and covering the contaminated soil storage pile. The 1984 remedial action resulted in the addition of 14,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil to the HISS pile.

During July 1984 through June 1985, Phase I remedial action activities at Latty Avenue consisted of cleanup, surveying services, material testing, and monitoring well installation. In the spring of 1987, a radiological characterization was performed on Latty Avenue vicinity properties from I-170 to Coldwater Creek. Late in 1987, a chemical characterization was completed at the HISS and Futura property.

A complete radiological characterization consisting of sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination has been conducted at HISS, Coldwater Creek, and about 70 haul road properties. Contamination on the haul road properties was found on road shoulders and adjacent properties. Contamination was shallow (less than one foot) and concentrations were low. Although characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation in the creek and along haul roads will be required.

Collection and analysis of soil from a 6.3-mile area of Coldwater Creek from Pershall Road to Old Halls Ferry were completed in 1989. Low-level contamination was found at some sampling locations. A portion of this work was funded by the Corps of Engineers.

DOE conducts quarterly environmental monitoring at HISS to test air, groundwater, surface water, and direct radiation. Work accomplished to date has not yet been reviewed by EPA.

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties and their vicinity properties are located within three different governmental jurisdictions in St. Louis County. SLAPS is partly in Berkeley and partly in Hazelwood, and HISS is in Hazelwood. Vicinity properties are located in both Berkeley and Hazelwood. Additionally, the SLAPS property is owned by the City of St. Louis, through the Airport Authority, even though it is not within the St. Louis city limits. SLDS is within the city limits of St. Louis.

3.1 GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

- St. Louis County has an estimated population of about 1 million. The county government includes an elected county executive and a county council, which is the legislative body consisting of seven members elected from districts.
- St. Louis has an estimated population of about 450,000. The chief executive is an elected mayor. The legislative body is a 28-member board of aldermen, with members elected from wards. The city is surrounded on the west and north by numerous small incorporated areas, including Berkeley and Hazelwood.
- Berkeley has an estimated population of about 16,000 and has a council-city manager form of government. The seven-member city council consists of six members elected from districts and a mayor elected at large.
- Hazelwood has an estimated population of about 16,000 and has a council-city manager form of government. The seven-member council consists of five members elected from districts, one member elected at large, and a mayor elected at large.

Appendix A provides a list of contacts, including these public officials.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 1981 - DOE, in conjunction with EPA, MDNR, and NRC, held a meeting in October at the Bridgeton Town Hall to provide information about several properties in the St. Louis area, including SLAPS, HISS, SLDS, Weldon Spring, and the West Lake Landfill. The meeting was designed to assist the public in understanding the problems posed by the properties and the remedial actions being planned to clean them up. (At that time, the Latty Avenue Properties and West Lake Landfill were under the purview of NRC. Latty Avenue was assigned to DOE by congressional action effective in fiscal year 1984.)
- The League of Women Voters, in cooperation with MDNR, met with 85 individuals at the Bridgeton Community Center. State and local officials and the airport director expressed frustration with the lack of DOE action to clean up the radioactively contaminated properties in the St. Louis area. The concerns discussed included who has final responsibility for the properties, the cost of cleanup, and health problems of residents and Mallinckrodt workers.
- 1982 - DOE announced plans to clean the SLAPS ditches and take resulting waste to Weldon Spring. DOE also proposed developing Weldon Spring as a permanent disposal site for all Missouri FUSRAP wastes and for a small amount of FUSRAP wastes from other states. This proposal met with considerable opposition, culminating at a public meeting in Weldon Spring on August 10, 1982. In response to this concern, DOE postponed action on the SLAPS ditches and the Weldon Spring disposal site pending further study.

Members of the Coalition for the Environment held a public hearing on health and how it is affected by radiation. The coalition urged federal officials to clean all area properties and remove the waste from the St. Louis area. A select Interim U.S. House Energy and Atomic Energy Commission conducted a series of hearings across the state to review the problems of low-level radioactive waste disposal. The city officials of Hazelwood requested that the contaminated soil be moved from Latty Avenue. Local environmentalists opposed storage at Latty Avenue and preferred that the soil be moved and stored at the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant. One environmental group, the Crowdad Alliance, suggested that the contaminated soil be taken to a DOE-operated and -licensed site.

The Missouri House Energy Committee held a public hearing at the Florissant city hall, which was attended by 50 people. The purpose of the hearing was to discuss solutions to the problem of low-level radioactive waste disposal. The Florissant city council opposed the transfer of radioactive material from Latty Avenue to the airport until an environmental impact statement was completed. The federal plan to bury low-level radioactive waste at Weldon Spring was opposed by politicians, residents, and environmental groups.

- 1984 and 1985 - DOE and BNI coordinated their activities with the local governments during remedial action for the ditches along Latty Avenue and during the repair of erosion on the western side of the SLAPS property.

On November 19, 1985, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers held a public hearing on a proposed flood control project for Coldwater Creek. At that meeting, several individuals and organizations expressed concern about the potential for Coldwater Creek to become contaminated from materials at SLAPS.

- 1986 - DOE held discussions with the St. Louis mayor and board of aldermen early in the year concerning transfer of the SLAPS property to DOE. The board postponed action on the transfer pending further characterization by DOE to define the quantity and extent of contamination.
- 1987 - In April, DOE reported to officials of St. Louis, Berkeley, and Hazelwood that studies had shown that the SLAPS property itself would not accommodate a disposal cell large enough for all the contaminated material from SLAPS, the Latty Avenue Properties, and SLDS. DOE further reported that it was initiating studies to determine the feasibility of acquiring additional land in the airport area for a disposal cell site. A news release describing the situation was issued. Subsequently, DOE and BNI representatives met on several occasions with the Berkeley and Hazelwood city councils, the St. Louis mayor and board of aldermen, and MDNR to discuss disposal alternatives. These meetings were reported in the media.
- 1988 - DOE conducted community interviews to identify public issues and concerns related to the St. Louis site. DOE participated in meetings and made presentations to public officials, citizen special interest groups, and the general public. DOE took part in a series of hearings held by the Transportation and Commerce Committee of the St. Louis board of aldermen to discuss the matter of transferring land at SLAPS from the city to DOE. Information on the site and on the remediation process was provided to the public during meetings sponsored by the Airport Community Program Committee and the St. Louis Municipal League. DOE and EPA participated in a hazardous waste forum sponsored by Congressman Jack Buechner in 1989; this public meeting was conducted to update St. Louis residents on the Superfund status.

- 1989 - Congressman Buechner introduced a proposal for legislation (H.R. 1559) that would require DOE to consider alternative sites for the disposal of St. Louis site waste. Should DOE fail to find an appropriate alternative, this proposed legislation would forbid any waste from outside North County from being stored at the airport site. The 1990 Congress closed without taking action on this proposal legislation.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch published a seven-part newspaper series about St. Louis nuclear waste entitled "Legacy of the Bomb."

- 1990 - The St. Louis board of aldermen adopted a plan to transfer the property near Lambert Field to DOE. Citizens opposed to that action collected signatures on petitions to place the issue of the land transfer on the city ballot.

The Corps of Engineers postponed a project that would prevent Coldwater Creek from flooding areas of north St. Louis because segments of the creek banks and sediment to be dug up are radioactively contaminated.

Community interviews were updated to identify issues and concerns of affected residents. In response to some of these issues, a DOE public information office was opened at 9200 Latty Avenue in Hazelwood.

The St. Louis board of aldermen voted to place a non-binding referendum on the November 1990 ballot that would require voters to decide whether they favored a nuclear waste bunker at Lambert Field. Public support for this referendum grew after DOE rejected the board's offer to turn the property over to the federal government. Supporters of the referendum rallied at the site of the original Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, where the waste was first generated during

World War II. A similar non-binding referendum was also placed on the ballot in St. Louis County through the efforts of Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment. Results of the referendum in both the city and county of St. Louis indicate that the citizens strongly oppose the storage of radioactive waste near Lambert Field.

The Media Research Bureau of the University of Missouri at Columbia conducted a survey of 480 registered voters in St. Louis for the Post Dispatch and KMOX Radio. Those surveyed opposed a radioactive waste bunker at Lambert by 81.9 percent to 7.3 percent, with 10.8 percent undecided.

Senator Christopher S. Bond sent a letter to Secretary James D. Watkins to inform him that voters in the St. Louis city and county rejected the construction of a permanent bunker to store radioactive waste. Senator Bond requested that DOE examine the option of moving the waste out of state to a storage site approved and certified by DOE. He believes that an in-depth analysis of other potential storage sites will enable better evaluation of the various alternatives.

Councilman Anthony Green held a special meeting for Berkeley residents to discuss issues related to airport expansion, Natural Bridge business, and updated information on the proposed radioactive waste dump.

DOE held a public scoping meeting pertaining to the programmatic environmental impact statement in St. Louis on December 6. The meeting was one of a series held nationally to notify the public of DOE's intent to prepare the statement on DOE's proposed integrated environmental restoration and waste management program. The purpose of this program is to provide a broad, systematic approach to addressing cleanup activities and waste management practices. Of the 177 attendees, 97 made comments.

Speakers identified themselves as citizens, housewives and mothers, environmentalists, politicians, educators, students, religious representatives, organization members, state agency representatives, media representatives, and employees. The majority of the speakers addressed St. Louis site problems. The most frequent comment was that storage of radioactive waste should be moved to a nonurban, less heavily populated area either elsewhere in Missouri or out of state.

- 1991 - A plan to move contaminated soil from the St. Louis area to a less populated area in the state is being developed by Representative Joan Kelly Horn, St. Louis County Executive George R. "Buzz" Westfall, and County Councilman John R. Shear. The plan includes the establishment of a search committee to locate a community willing to take the waste and the possible use of incentives to compensate that community. DOE will be asked to provide a technical advisor to support these activities.

Representative James H. Scheuer (Chairman of the Science, Space and Technology Subcommittee on the Environment) and Representative Horn sent a letter to Secretary Watkins requesting his assistance in dealing with waste at the FUSRAP properties in St. Louis. They requested additional information and technical assistance in resolving the problem as soon as possible.

3.3 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Public officials and citizen groups have expressed a variety of concerns about the contaminated materials at SLAPS, Latty Avenue Properties, and SLDS, and about potential disposal alternatives (see Appendix A for a list of contacts). These concerns were identified during community interviews conducted in 1988 and 1990,

as well as during public meetings and other interactions with officials and residents. Community interviews were conducted in person and by telephone using guidelines and questions provided in EPA's Community Relations in Superfund, A Handbook, 1988 (Chapter 3). Unresolved issues and concerns identified during these activities are incorporated in the work plan for the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) (CERCLA/SARA process) and the implementation plan for the environmental impact statement (EIS) [National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process].

The publication of a notice of intent will initiate a public scoping period and the EIS process. The notice of intent invites the public to comment and make suggestions on the proposed scope of the EIS, including environmental issues and alternatives, and invites participation in the NEPA process. The scoping period ensures that issues are identified early and studied properly. The result of the scoping process is an implementation plan that provides DOE guidance for preparing the EIS. The implementation plan will eventually be incorporated in the work plan for the RI/FS-EIS.

DOE will continue to identify issues of concern and attempt to address them in a timely manner whenever possible as part of the community relations program. The community relations program will include newsletters, press releases, fact sheets, group meetings, public announcements, comment periods, and responsiveness summaries as required and appropriate. Appendix C contains a 1991 St. Louis site fact sheet.

Major community concerns include:

- Possible contamination of Coldwater Creek from the SLAPS materials as they now exist (or from a disposal cell), including possible health effects on persons living downstream and contamination of the area drinking water supply
- Reduction of property values in Berkeley and Hazelwood if a disposal site is developed in the area.

- Loss of the recreation fields if a disposal site is developed
- Accidents during transport of contaminated soil
- Possible use of a disposal cell for materials from outside the area
- Adverse effect on future economic development of Hazelwood and Berkeley if they are perceived as a "dump site" for radioactive materials
- Possible interference with airport operations or future airport expansion
- Ability of disposal cell to withstand earthquakes, floods, and aircraft collisions
- Lack of confidence and trust in DOE to involve the public in the decision-making process
- Difficulty experienced by some of the general public in understanding complex technical information
- Lack of public access to site information or a contact person in the St. Louis area
- Safety of interim storage and future permanent storage technologies because what is presently safe may not be safe in the future
- Potential liability of the City of St. Louis now that SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties are on the NPL
- Length of time required to clean up the St. Louis site resulting from the complexity of the environmental review process

- Health and safety risks to the public and workers, especially in view of the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations (BEIR 5) report indicating that ionizing radiation is more of a health risk than previously thought
- Need for a impartial citizen's review during the entire process
- Storage of radioactive waste outside St. Louis in a less heavily populated, nonurban area
- Contamination of groundwater and potentially increasing pathways of contamination by installing groundwater wells
- Potential spread of contamination when cleanup occurs and/or radioactive waste is moved

4.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The community relations program provides an opportunity for the public to learn about the existing contamination, the need for a long-term management plan, and the options being considered. The program also allows citizens and public officials the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

The person with the primary responsibility for implementing community relations activities in St. Louis is the DOE site manager, David Adler. He is assisted by the BNI public affairs manager. Mr. Adler can be contacted at the U.S. Department of Energy, Former Sites Restoration Division, P.O. Box 2001, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 37831-8723 or at (615) 576-0948. A DOE public information office has been established at 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri, 63042, (314) 524-4083.

DOE established information repositories and an administrative record at two local libraries near the respective properties and at the DOE public information office at HISS. Appendix B lists suggested locations for meetings and actual locations of the information repositories and administrative record in St. Louis.

The community relations program in St. Louis takes the following approaches:

- Enlists the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities. Appropriate officials involved in the community relations program include the city councils and city managers of Berkeley and Hazelwood, the St. Louis mayor and board of aldermen, the St. Louis County executive and staff, and the St. Louis director of airports (see Appendix A).
- Informs the public about the contamination as it now exists and the process for developing a long-term management plan. Although a great deal of information has been disseminated over the years about the St. Louis site, future activities will include a more coordinated, planned effort to provide the public with basic facts about the site.

- Provides coordinated background information to the news media. Media coverage of the three FUSRAP properties in the St. Louis area has been "reactive" to individual events. With a few exceptions, the major media outlets in St. Louis have not been provided with an overview of how the properties are related and the process for developing a disposal site. Such an overview will be provided by DOE.
- Uses the scoping process and other community relations activities to solicit public input. Public input and involvement enable DOE to ensure that issues of community concern are identified early and studied properly before developing the implementation plan. The implementation plan, which takes issues of public concern into consideration, guides DOE in preparing the EIS.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND TIMING

DOE conducts community relations activities to ensure that the public is well informed and has the opportunity to take part in the decision-making process. Community relations activities are planned for St. Louis to attempt to meet community concerns and information needs identified during community interviews and other interactions with public officials, citizen interest groups, and residents.

DOE has been providing information about its remedial action activities to officials, environmental groups, and the media in the St. Louis area since 1981 through news releases, fact sheets, and briefings (refer to Appendix A for a list of contacts and to Appendix C for a fact sheet about the St. Louis site). These mechanisms will continue to be used to inform the public.

Information repositories have been established and an administrative record has been opened at the St. Louis Public Library (1301 Olive Street, St. Louis) and at the Prairie Commons Branch, St. Louis County Library System (915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood) to provide the public with access to documentation relating to the RI/FS-EIS process, including transcripts of related public meetings. A list of suggested locations for meetings and actual locations of information repositories in St. Louis can be found in Appendix B.

The following community relations activities have been conducted during the RI or will be conducted as part of the FS-EIS:

Technical Milestones

1. During scoping and planning

Community Relations Activities

- Establish protocol and release authority procedures with EPA (7/90)
- Establish information repository (8/90)
- Open administrative record (9/89)

Technical Milestones

3. Upon completion of RI report
4. During the baseline risk assessment
5. Upon completion of the draft FS-EIS

Community Relations Activities

- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain activities
- Prepare news releases describing site activities
- Establish a public information office (10/90)
- Brief or update local officials before publication of any fact sheet or media release
- Prepare fact sheet if there are any unexpected discoveries or as needed to describe findings
- Respond directly to citizen inquires; provide speakers to small, informal meetings regarding site findings
- Prepare news releases describing site findings
- Conduct meetings or telephone conferences with state and local officials to discuss RI findings and FS methodology
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Respond directly to citizen inquiries, provide speakers for small, informal meetings regarding site activity
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Prepare fact sheet describing proposed plan

Technical Milestones

6. Upon completion of final RI/FS-EIS report

7. Issue record of decision (ROD)

8. Before initiation of remedial action

Community Relations Activities

- Schedule meetings with state and local officials to discuss DOE's preferred remedial action alternatives
- Provide 45-day public comment period on draft RI/FS-EIS report
- Hold public hearing during public comment period to solicit citizen comments on recommended alternatives
- Ensure that public comment period activities are well publicized in the local media
- Respond to draft RI/FS-EIS comments
- Provide 30-day public review period
- Ensure that public review period activities are well publicized in the local media
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Publish notice of availability of the ROD
- Make ROD available in information repositories and administrative record
- Prepare responsiveness summary responding to comments received during the public comment period
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Conduct meetings or telephone conferences with state and local officials to discuss DOE's remedial action plans

- Prepare news release and hold a press briefing to inform the public about DOE's remedial action plans
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Revise community relations plan
- Conduct meetings or telephone conferences with state and local officials to discuss DOE's design progress
- Prepare news releases and hold press briefings to inform the public about DOE's progress before initiating remedial action

Figure 4 illustrates the timing of these activities.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY	During scoping and planning	During field investigation	Upon completion of RI Report	During the baseline risk assessment	Upon completion of draft FS-EIS	Upon completion of final RI/FS-EIS report	Issue ROD	Before initiation of remedial action
• Establish protocol and release authority procedures with EPA	X							
• Establish and maintain information repository and open Administrative Record	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Establish information contact	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Notify local officials before initiating activities or releasing information	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Hold public scoping meetings to describe CERCLA/NEPA process	X				X			X
• Publish scoping/planning documents and hold public meeting	X							
• Provide opportunities for public meetings as needed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Conduct information program (speakers bureau to small community meetings)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Information to news media and mailing list	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Fact sheets and technical summaries	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
• Publish proposed plan and offer opportunity for public meeting					X			
• Public review					X (45 days)	X (30 days)		
• Responsiveness summary							X	X
• Revise community relations plan								X

FIGURE 4 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

APPENDIX A
LIST OF CONTACTS

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St. Louis, Missouri 63114
(314) 385-0986

Ms. Elsa Mutrux
Coalition for the Environment
7625 Shirley Drive
Clayton, Missouri 63105
(314) 725-3311

Mr. Bernard C. Randolph, President
St. Louis Council on
Environmental Health & Safety
P.O. Box 21324
St. Louis, Missouri 63115
(314) 383-1746

Ms. Jean Ruggeri
Citizens Against Radioactive
Environment (CARE)
547 Greenway Chase
Florissant, Missouri 63031
(314) 838-8150

Ms. Tammy Shea
Greenpeace
15695 New Jamestown
Florissant, Missouri 63034
(314) 355-7076

Ms. Eldora Spiegelberg, President
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom
7200 Pershing Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
(314) 721-4918

Mr. Blake Vaughan
Students Making A Real Tomorrow (SMART)
839 Beriek Drive
University City, Missouri 63132
(314) 997-1083

Mr. Ralph Eglin Wafer
Coalition for the Environment
4425 Lackede
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
(314) 652-3135

Ms. Ann Wedemeyer
St. Louis Coalition for
Comprehensive Test Ban
811 South Warson Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63124
(314) 997-1088

Ms. Debra Wilson
Coalition for the Environment
119 Park Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63122
(314) 821-8410

Newspapers

Environmental Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
1710 North Tucker Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 622-7000

News Editor
Suburban Newspapers of Greater St. Louis
1714 Deer Tracks Trail
St. Louis, Missouri 63119
(314) 821-1110

News Editor
Associated Press
1400 Market
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 241-7783

News Editor
United Press International
1015 Locust Street, Suite 418
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 231-6644

Editor
North County Publications
9320 Lewis & Clark Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63136
(314) 868-8000

Editor
Riverfront Times
1221 Locust Street, #900
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
(314) 231-6666

Radio Stations

News Director
Radio Station KMOX
One South Memorial Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
(314) 621-2345

News Director
Radio Station KEZK-FM 102
7711 Carondelet Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
(314) 727-2160

News Director
Radio Station WIL
300 North Tucker Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63101
(314) 436-1600

Ms. Jean Ponzi
Environmental Reporter
Radio Station KDHX
3504 Magnolia
St. Louis, Missouri 63118
(314) 776-4329

Television Stations

News Director
KDNL-TV Channel 30
1215 Cole Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63106
(314) 426-3030

News Director
KETC-TV Channel Nine
6996 Milbrook Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
(314) 725-2460

News Director
KMOX-TV Channel Four
One Memorial Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
(314) 621-4444

News Director
KPLR-TV Channel Eleven
4935 Lindell
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
(314) 367-7211

News Director
KSDK-TV Channel Five
1000 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
(314) 421-5055

News Director
KTVI-TV Channel Two
5915 Berthold Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
(314) 647-2222

Other

In addition to this list of contacts, DOE maintains a list of individuals who have expressed an interest in the site or have requested site information..

APPENDIX B
SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR MEETINGS
AND ACTUAL LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

**SUGGESTED LOCATIONS FOR MEETINGS AND ACTUAL LOCATIONS
OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES**

Meeting Locations

Hazelwood City Hall
415 Elm Grove Lane
Hazelwood, Missouri 63042
(314) 839-3700

Berkeley City Hall
6140 North Hanley Road
Berkeley, Missouri 63134-2098
(314) 524-3313

Information Repositories

Information repositories and copies of the administrative record
are available at the following locations:

DOE Public Information Office
Environmental Restoration Program
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Missouri 63042
(314) 524-4083

St. Louis County Library
Prairie Commons Branch
915 Utz Lane
Hazelwood, Missouri 63042
(314) 895-1023
Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30-9:00
Saturday 8:30-6:00

St. Louis Public Library
Government Information Section
1301 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
(314) 241-2288
Hours: Monday 10:00-9:00
Tuesday-Friday 10:00-6:00
Saturday 9:00-5:00

APPENDIX C

FACT SHEET



FUSRAP

The St. Louis Site

St. Louis, Missouri



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

This fact sheet has been prepared to address community outreach requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Fact sheets are one part of an effort to provide public information on environmental restoration and waste management.

The Department of Energy (DOE) is implementing a comprehensive cleanup program for three groups of properties in the St. Louis area under the DOE Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The properties are (1) the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS), (2) the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and its vicinity properties, and (3) the Latty Avenue Properties, which includes the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS). The three groups of properties, collectively referred to as the St. Louis site, were placed under FUSRAP at various times from 1981 to 1984. DOE established FUSRAP in 1974 to cleanup or control sites where radioactive contamination exceeding DOE guidelines remains from early years of the nation's atomic energy program.

During World War II, a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt in downtown St. Louis (near the McKinley Bridge) processed and produced various forms of uranium compounds and recovered uranium metals for the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Residue from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant was stored at an AEC-owned, 21-acre parcel of land on McDonald Boulevard, just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

In 1966, a private firm purchased some of the residue for its commercial value and hauled it in trucks about one-half mile to a site on Latty Avenue, just north of SLAPS. As a result of transporting this residue, the three properties referred to as the St. Louis site became radioactively contaminated at levels exceeding DOE guidelines and require some type of remedial action. These properties are now under FUSRAP. DOE has identified additional residential and commercial properties, as well as more than 70 properties along roads in the airport area that may be contaminated as a result of hauling the residue.

The primary radioactive contaminant at the site is thorium-230. Analyses have also identified the pres-

ence of uranium-238 and radium-226. Given present land use at the site, the low-level radioactivity found at these properties pose no threat to public health or the environment. Performing remedial action and achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the properties pose no significant risk if land use changes in the future.

Under FUSRAP, DOE has analyzed core samples from the properties to determine the nature of the contamination, a process called **characterization**. Characterization has been completed at SLDS, HISS, and SLAPS and its vicinity properties.

Much of the characterization work was performed on soil and sediment samples taken along the haul roads and from a section of Coldwater Creek between Banshee Road and Old Halls Ferry Road. Work along the haul roads indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, any contamination found along the haul roads has been low-level and at depths of less than one foot. Although the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation will be needed in these two areas.

DOE recently completed a radiological characterization report for properties located in Berkeley, Hazelwood, and St. Louis. DOE sent notification to owners of those properties detailing results of the surveys. DOE has also called and met with some owners whose properties have contamination exceeding DOE guidelines to discuss the nature of the contamination and the cleanup process. Data from this characterization and other surveys will be used to design a cleanup program for long-term management of these wastes.

In October 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) placed SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties on the National Priorities List (NPL). Placement on the NPL requires cleanup to proceed under

the authority of EPA and the guidelines of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Comprehensive cleanup measures will be preceded by a complete environmental review process as required by CERCLA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In 1990, DOE and EPA signed an agreement that outlines the environmental review process, referred to as the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process. The RI/FS process is used to determine the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis site. The goal of the RI/FS process is to reach a formal record of decision (ROD), which describes the selected cleanup alternative. A range of alternatives, including off-site and on-site disposal, will be evaluated. Opportunities will be provided for the public to comment on and participate in the environmental review process. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and begin the cleanup after a ROD has been reached.

If funding is available, DOE may perform an interim cleanup of some of the residential and commercial properties while this review process is being conducted to prevent further spread of contamination.

In response to requests by St. Louis residents to make site information more readily available, DOE opened its Public Information Office at 9200 Latty Avenue in Hazelwood, Missouri. In addition to offering site information, the office provides opportunities for the public to comment on and participate in the environmental review process. The public will be

asked to review and comment on any remedial action plan proposed by DOE.

DOE has also opened for public review an administrative record containing documents related to the St. Louis site. Decisions about the cleanup of the site will be based on these documents. This record and general information repositories are available for review during normal business hours at:

St. Louis Public Library —
Government Information Section
1301 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri, 63103

St. Louis County Library —
Prairie Commons Branch
915 Utz Lane
Hazelwood, Missouri, 63042

and

DOE Public Information Office
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Missouri, 63042
(314) 524-4083

For more information or to be included on the site mailing list, write or call the DOE Public Information Office or:

David G. Adler, St. Louis Site Manager
U.S. Department of Energy
Former Sites Restoration Division
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

ACRONYMS USED

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	Department of Energy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
HISS	Hazelwood Interim Storage Site
MED	Manhattan Engineer District
NPL	National Priorities List
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD	record of decision
SLAPS	St. Louis Airport Site
SLDS	St. Louis Downtown Site

FUSRAP Document Management System

Year ID

00 3600

Further Info?

☐

Operating Unit

St. Louis Sites

Site

Area

MARKS Number

FN:1110-1-8100g

Primary Document Type

Site Management

Secondary Document Type

Federal, State, Local Technical Recor

Subject or Title

CRP for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study-Environmental Impact Statement for the St. Louis Sites-December 1991

Author/Originator

Company

BNI

Date

12/1/1991

Recipient (s)

Company (-ies)

USDOE

Version

Final

Original's Location

Central Files

Document Format

paper

Confidential File?

☐

Comments

DOE/OR/21949

Include in which AR(s)?

☒ North County

☐ Madison

☐ Downtown

☐ Iowa

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