

1 THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

2
3
4 IN RE: RADIOACTIVE & HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
5 IN THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN AREA
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9 MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1994
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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

IN RE: RADIOACTIVE & HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
IN THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN AREA

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS taken on the 8th day
of August, 1994 at the Henry VIII Hotel & Conference
Center, 4690 North Lindbergh Boulevard, in the County of
St. Louis, State of Missouri.

A P P E A R A N C E S

Dr. Alpha Brian, Chairman: Oversight Commission

Thomas Grumbly: DOE Assistant Secretary For Environmental
Management

David Adler: DOE Site Manager

Jack Baublitz: DOE, Director of Office of
Environmental Programs

Bill Rice: EPA Deputy Regional Administrator

David Shorr: Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Colonel Leonard Griggs: Lambert-St. Louis International
Airport

Glenn Carlson: Regional Commerce & Growth Association

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1 Virginia Cook: U.S. Representative Bill Clay
2 Tom Horgan: U.S. Representative Jim Talent.
3 Mike Garvin: St. Louis City Counselor
4 Anna Ginsburg: City of St. Louis
5 Larry Mooney: St. Louis City Executive Assistant
6 Roger Pryor: Coalition For The Environment
7 Kay Drey: Oversight Commission
8 Jeanette Eberlin: City of Hazelwood
9 Karen Acker
10 Dr. Lee Sobotka: Professor, Washington University
11 Sally Price: Oversight Commission
12 Judy Shaw: City of Berkeley
13 Chris Byrne: St. Louis County Health Department
14 Marty Buchheit: Berkeley Resident
15 James K. Grant: Mallinckrodt Chemical, Inc.
16 Lew Moyer: City Commission
17 Phyllis Young: City Commission

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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1994

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DR. BRIAN: Good evening and welcome to the
summit for the Department of Energy on the radioactive and
hazardous waste sites in St. Louis metropolitan area.

My name is Alpha Fowler Brian. I am the

1 Chairman of the Radioactive & Hazardous Waste Commission
2 for the -- for the St. Louis County Government.

3 I am very pleased to welcome you hear this
4 evening. We thank you for coming out.

5 First I would like to point out some specific
6 agenda items that we have, at least some ground rules that
7 we have for this evening.

8 First and foremost we will ask that if you have
9 to smoke, will you please leave this general vicinity and
10 go to one of the designated smoking areas in the hotel. We
11 would appreciate you respecting that request, please.

12 About halfway through this evening's agenda we
13 will try to have a ten minute break so that we can stretch
14 and regroup and we will come back with further discussions
15 and some closing remarks.

16 In general, the format for this evening is that
17 those members of the panel who are at the table will be
18 allowed to exchange words and have some dialog as
19 appropriate. While the members of our audience are very
20 welcomed and we are pleased that you are here, we will not
21 allow the audience to participate in general in this
22 evening's discussion. We do, however, welcome any comments
23 that you might have and we ask that you pass them on to
24 your respective representative here at this table for this
25 evening, or if you have any written comments that you might

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1 want to submit, please feel free to do so.

2 It is unfortunate that we could not open up the
3 entire forum to everybody, but for the sake of time as well
4 as in the interest of getting some real agenda items
5 accomplished this evening, that is the format that we are
6 going to take.

7 Before I introduce Mr. Grumbly, I would like to
8 take the time to thank Mr. Thomas Grumbly this evening for
9 what I think represents a very pivotal point in perhaps
10 resolving some of the problems that exist here in the St.
11 Louis community.

12 Several weeks ago Mr. Grumbly announced that he
13 would -- he made the critical decision to listen to the
14 constituents and stakeholders of this community and revisit
15 the alternative plans as it relates to the cleanup efforts
16 here in the St. Louis metropolitan area of the radioactive
17 and hazardous waste sites.

18 Before Mr. Grumbly speaks this evening, I would
19 like to ask that we go around the room -- around the panel
20 table here and introduce ourselves, please.

21 MS. COOK: My name is Virginia Cook. I am here
22 representing Congressman William L. Clay, Congressman in
23 the First Congressional District of Missouri.

24 MR. HORGAN: I'm Tom Horgan and I'm representing
25 Congressman Jim Talent, the Second District of Missouri.

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1 MR. GARVIN: My name is Mike Garvin. I'm an
2 attorney with St. Louis City Counselor's Office.

3 MR. MOONEY: My name is Larry Mooney. I'm
4 Executive Assistant to the County Executive, Buzz Westfall.

5 MR. PRYOR: My name is Roger Pryor. I'm
6 Executive Director of the Missouri Coalition For The
7 Environment.

8 MS. DREY: My name is Kay Drey. I'm a member of
9 the St. Louis County Oversight Commission, Radioactive
10 Waste Sites.

11 MS. EBERLIN: My name is Jeanette Eberlin. I'm
12 on the Hazelwood City Council.

13 MS. ACKER: I'm Karen Acker. I'm a member of
14 the Commission.

15 DR. SOBOTKA: My name is Lee Sobotka. I'm on
16 the Commission and I'm a professor of chemistry and physics
17 at Wash U.

18 MS. PRICE: My name is Sally Price and I'm on
19 the Commission also.

20 MR. BYRNE: My name is Chris Byrne. I'm the
21 Environmental Protection Manager for St. Louis County
22 Health Department.

23 MR. BUCHHEIT: My name is Marty Buchheit. I'm a
24 Berkeley resident.

25 MR. GRANT: My name is Jim Grant. I represent

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1 Mallinckrodt Chemical.

2 MR. CARLSON: My name is Glenn Carlson. I'm an
3 engineer and an attorney in St. Louis. I'm here
4 representing the Regional Commerce & Growth Association.
5 And I'm also a member of the St. Louis Oversight
6 Commission, the counterpart to the County's commission.

7 COLONEL GRIGGS: My name is Leonard Griggs and
8 I'm the Airport Director of Lambert-St. Louis International
9 Airport.

10 MR. SHORR: My name is I'm David Shorr. I'm the
11 Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

12 MR. RICE: I'll Bill Rice with EPA Region 7.
13 I'm the Deputy Regional Administrator.

14 MR. ADLER: I'm David Adler. I'm a site manager
15 with the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration
16 Programs.

17 MR. BAUBLITZ: My name the Jack Baublitz. I'm
18 with the Department of Energy in Washington and I currently
19 head up the Environmental Restoration Program.

20 MR. GRUMBLY: And I'm Tom Grumbly and I'm the
21 Assistant Secretary for Environment Management for the
22 Department of Energy.

23 DR. BRIAN: Thank you. To the members of the
24 round table, one of the things that I might ask before you
25 you have any comments or give any comments is that you

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1 identify yourself.

2 I might -- I'd like to let you know that we are
3 being recorded this evening, audio as well as video. If
4 there is any opposition to such, so that you may feel free
5 to speak without any pressure, undue pressure, I would like
6 to know that now. But right now for the purpose of
7 documentation we are being recorded, both audio and video.

8 Do you have any problems with that?

9 Okay. Why don't we proceed?

10 It is my pleasure to introduce at this time
11 Assistant Secretary for the Department of Energy, Mr.
12 Thomas Grumbly.

13 MR. GRUMBLY: Thank you very much. First let me
14 say how much I appreciate everyone coming out tonight. I
15 think that whether we're from the federal government or
16 from state or local governments, we're citizens, or from
17 airports, that we all have an enormous interest in trying
18 to resolve the problem here in St. Louis.

19 I think that St. Louis can become a model for
20 what the rest of the country ought to look like in terms of
21 resolving these kinds of problems. But this is a problem
22 that will be resolved only if we really work together to
23 try to resolve that.

24 The old paradigm, the paradigm in which the
25 federal government produces a rock, throws it into the

1 middle of the room and people say, "Na, we don't like that
2 rock" and throws it back at our heads is not a paradigm
3 that's going to produce very many successful solutions to
4 these very tough problems. We've got to break through that
5 kind of paradigm, I think, and really kind of come out of
6 this meeting tonight, if we can, forged in a way to get
7 consensus on how we're going to solve this problem over the
8 next nine to twelve months.

9 This is a problem that I know has bedeviled
10 people in this area for over the last decade when it first
11 became obvious that there was a major problem to be solved
12 here in the -- in the St. Louis area. I've heard enough
13 stories already just in the last hour and a half of how
14 people -- how old people were when they first encountered
15 this problem and how old they are now and who was senator
16 and who was congressman and who was on the city council and
17 who was mayor and who was in the Department of Energy.
18 That I know that this is a problem that's been a long time
19 coming to be solved, and as a result I know that there is
20 an awful lot of cynicism and skepticism that's sitting
21 around this table and also exists in this room about the
22 ability of anybody to solve any of these problems these
23 days.

24 But I think that perhaps the beginning of wisdom
25 about hazardous waste problems as well as with a lot of the

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1 social problems that we have in this nation these days is
2 that we have the solution to this problem around this table
3 and in this room. It's our job to try to work together to
4 help each other bring out that solution and to make sure
5 that it's a solution that we can all live with. Not a
6 solution necessarily that everybody is the happiest with,
7 because that's not how life is, but a solution that we can
8 all live with and talk to our friends and our neighbors and
9 keep our heads up and say, "Yeah, we solved that problem."

10 Now in order to sort of bring some good faith to
11 this, when I was -- in March I made the decision really on
12 the spur of the moment after I heard the report of my own
13 advisory committee and the report of the folks that were in
14 the room that we were going to stop this process until we
15 could move it forward, but in the spirit of trying to move
16 the process forward right now and the spirit of telling you
17 that the federal government is not here to help you but
18 we're here to work with you and we need your help, it
19 seemed to me to be appropriate that we would put a couple
20 of markers on the table about what we could do right away
21 as -- as signals of our good faith in this process.

22 So what I would like -- I would like to announce
23 a few actions that we're prepared to take right away so
24 that we can kind of start the ball rolling and then we can
25 come back and talk about some of the process issues and

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1 things we would like to accomplish over the next couple of
2 hours.

3 We're fortunate that with the help of all of
4 your representatives, particularly Representatives Talent,
5 Clay and Gephardt, as well as the senators from Missouri,
6 that I'm glad I can announce that the overall amount of
7 money available for this program, this Formally Used Site
8 Remedial Action Program, I would like to find the person
9 that named this program, that we've been able to increase
10 the overall appropriation for it for fiscal year '95 from
11 about forty-seven million dollars in 1994 to about
12 seventy-five million dollars in '95. And what that enables
13 us to do with respect to this particular site is to take a
14 number of -- of interim actions.

15 We can commit right now that we will clean up
16 all of the residential properties, which are six homes that
17 are affected by the site, and we will send those soils to
18 Utah for disposal. We'll do that as soon as we can get
19 mobilized and as soon as the year begins.

20 And I had the opportunity to drive past those
21 homes today, and it seems like an obvious thing to do to be
22 able to clean up those homes to residential standards.

23 We'll be able to take control measures for hot
24 spots that are located within a major ditch that's along
25 the St. Louis Airport site. Most of you who are familiar

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1 with this know where that is. Dave Adler is going to show
2 it to us. I think I could point it out, but I'll let him
3 do it at this point. There's several hot spots that are
4 out there.

5 And then we're making several million dollars
6 available for decontamination of targeted building areas at
7 the downtown site; and if we can, store generated materials
8 on site, which will free up some space for economic
9 development.

10 So we have a total package for this year in
11 excess of fifteen million dollars that we can begin to
12 start the process with. This is not meant as anything
13 other than essentially earnest money. This is a down
14 payment on being able to get some immediate interim actions
15 to get the ball rolling.

16 But I think it's important as the sign of this
17 administration and of the -- the importance that the
18 Congress attaches to this program that we be able to move
19 forward and get some clear interim actions right away as we
20 go down the pike.

21 But let me drop back for a little bite, if I
22 can, and try to put this site in overall prospective. And
23 I know this is a prospective that not everybody wants to
24 hear all the time from the federal government because it
25 tends to come out as, "Well, gee, we know you have great

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1 responsibilities, but why don't just, you know, you fix our
2 problem here and not worry about it?"

3 But it's incumbent upon me to tell you this is
4 part of a larger problem that we have as a society, one
5 that I have the responsibility along with the
6 responsibility of cleaning up the rest of the legacy of the
7 Cold War to try to deal with.

8 As many of you know, this site sits as part of a
9 group of sites in a program called the Formally Utilized
10 Sites Remedial Action Program, FUSRAP.

11 I noticed as I was coming in, by the way, that
12 there was a bikini contest here tonight, and I thought that
13 we might be able to see FUSRAP as a new form of material
14 for bikinis or something, but it's -- it's an odd name to
15 what is -- what is an important program.

16 We have forty-six sites to deal with in fourteen
17 states around the country and some anticipation of
18 additional sites. Some of you who read the newspapers may
19 notice that we're still trying to look in Ohio. There may
20 be some other sites there as a result of work that went on
21 by DOE at -- in Fernald, Ohio in the past, and we're still
22 trying to wrestle with that.

23 The program was initiated in 1974 with a
24 supposed thirty year life cycle, whether those thirty year
25 life cycles make any sense anymore we'll have to see, to be

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1 completed in the year 2016.

2 The total estimated cost at completion is
3 somewhere between two and five billion dollars. And you
4 have to put that in prospective then with the seventy-five
5 million that we have for fiscal year '95.

6 The program will probably top out over the next
7 couple of years at about a hundred million dollars per
8 year, which is, you know, not chicken feed, but it's --
9 it's -- it will take several years, several decades to deal
10 with the two to five billion dollar number that I talked
11 about.

12 Some sites are large, some are very small. All
13 of them are important. One of the biggest sites is the St.
14 Louis site. And I think that that is one of the main
15 problems that we have to wrestle with is -- is simply the
16 sheer amount of material that we're dealing with when we're
17 talking about remediating this site.

18 What I would like to be able to do tonight is
19 not solve this problem. I'm not so naive to think that we
20 can cut through a decade or decade and a half of major
21 problems and solve all of these issues tonight, but what I
22 would like to do is if we could to try to reach a consensus
23 on a path forward to reach a workable solution for St.
24 Louis.

25 I think we need to begin to have a conversation

1 where everything is on the table, where we have no
2 preconceived conceptions about what needs to be done; that
3 we need to go back and we need to examine all of the facts
4 around this site to make sure that we have an adequate
5 handle on them.

6 I've been involved in a very successful process,
7 or at least a process that the people of the State of
8 Washington think have been very successful, and I would
9 propose that we try to mirror or at least learn some
10 lessons from that experience, and that's the experience
11 around the Hanford site. And it's an experience in which
12 we had a major regulatory agreement that was up for
13 renegotiation, and instead of simply having the same old
14 same old process in which the representatives of the state
15 and federal regulatory agencies and the Department of
16 Energy sat down around a table and just kind of decided
17 about what we were going to do behind closed doors and then
18 announce and defended those actions to the public, we
19 decided that we were going to take a very different path to
20 come to a resolution of what our new commitments were going
21 to be there.

22 And those commitments -- that process is very
23 simple. It's a process in which people like us, all of us
24 working together as citizens, and you won't hear that
25 dreaded word stakeholder come out of my mouth, not because

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1 I don't think it was a useful word for the 1970's and
2 1980's as we tried to distinguish between, you know, the
3 economic interest of stockholders in corporations and the
4 wider interests of people and what it is that they're
5 doing, but it seems to me if we're going to make progress
6 in some of these hard public policy problems we have to
7 come back to the notion that at base we are all citizens,
8 and that means that we have rights as well as obligations
9 to each other and to the society if we're going to use the
10 resources of the federal government in order to come to
11 solutions about -- about this.

12 So what I think we need to do as citizens is to
13 try to begin a process in which we can all put our values
14 on the table. And by values I mean what do we want from
15 this process? What do we want this site to look like?
16 What do we want it to smell like? What do we think we want
17 to do with it in the long run? What do we think about the
18 people that we're imposing the costs on? That we want to
19 take this stuff? What do we think about technology?

20 In short, all of the things from the very hard
21 scientific to the very soft people side of the equation
22 that make up a solution in the hazardous waste area. One
23 of the problems in the whole area of hazardous waste or
24 nuclear waste cleanup is that too many people for too long
25 have looked upon this as a technical problem exclusively;

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1 to be solved with the right technical solution, and the
2 problem is is that we don't know very much about the right
3 technical solutions beyond the suck, muck and truck aspects
4 of things.

5 What we need to do is to get into the universe
6 of right technical solutions, a universe in which we can
7 then work to have a solution that will satisfy if not
8 maximize our satisfaction about what the solution's going
9 to be.

10 The fact is these are nasty problems. And
11 because we're dealing with radioactivity in some cases, we
12 can't even do what we do in a lot of other problems; we
13 can't destroy the problem in the same way. We can't break
14 it apart into hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen. We can't
15 do it. All we can do really is move it around from one
16 place to another. We can protect it, we can guard against
17 it, we can sift it, we can make the volumes larger and
18 smaller, we can send it to other people, we can put it out
19 in the middle of nowhere land, but we can't explode it in
20 the same way that we can deal with a lot of chemical
21 hazardous waste.

22 But I think it's extremely important that we
23 have a discussion this evening, a discussion that focuses
24 on what we want, and try to come out of this conversation
25 with some kind of a group dedicated to working together to

1 solve this problem. We at the Department of Energy are
2 willing to be in the lead of that. If you give us that
3 responsibility to come forward with new solutions, we will
4 do that. If on the other hand you say, "No, we want to try
5 to work on this problem together," we're perfectly willing
6 to fund an appropriate group of people to help us work the
7 process with the kind of technical assistance that a lot of
8 people need in order to get understanding about this.

9 In other words, we're willing to basically
10 approach the problem over the next nine to twelve months --
11 and I do think we need to put a time limit on it because we
12 don't want this to go on to the next period of eternity.
13 And frankly, I want to deal with this on our watch, on the
14 first watch, on the first Clinton watch so that people
15 can't say we're trying to evade responsibility for it. We
16 want a solution during the next nine to twelve months, but
17 we're willing basically to take a path that seems to be the
18 best path for people around the table.

19 Let me just take two more minutes and give you a
20 starting point for the values that would be important to
21 us, to those of us at the Department of Energy who have the
22 responsibility, to whom you've given the responsibility to
23 shepherd this amount of the taxpayer's dollars.

24 And I think it's important, I don't want to
25 overemphasis this, but it's important that we all remember

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1 that we are spending your money. And with all the
2 criticism that we receive for spending that money
3 inefficiently and ineffectively, we want to come up with a
4 solution that actually does the job; a solution that's not
5 symbol over substance; a solution that really is
6 substantively the best one for this community.

7 So we need to have a solution in terms of my
8 values that obviously protects the health and the
9 environment. That's the first thing. And I would expect
10 that we'll spend a lot of time talking about, not arguing,
11 but talking about what those words mean, those very simple
12 words, say for health and the environment.

13 We have a bias to act now, as I indicated, to
14 act soon, because we know that everybody's impatient. On
15 the other hand, one of the things that I've noticed over
16 the years that I've been working in this business, and
17 that's been over a decade now, is that people will trade
18 time if they think it takes longer to do the right thing.
19 And so I think that time, how long it takes for us to do
20 something, is another aspect in the process, but we have a
21 bias for wanting to do something because frankly we're
22 tired, those of us who are my colleagues and myself, of
23 bearing the excuse that -- or bearing the punishment that
24 our fellow citizens put on us is that all the government
25 ever does is study, it never wants to act.

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1 So we want to act. We want to get on with it.
2 That's another bias.

3 We need to come up with, as I indicated before,
4 something that's a reasonably equitable distribution among
5 all the sites in the nation. We are fresh from meetings in
6 Tonawanda, New York, and Wayne, New Jersey, and Middlesex,
7 New Jersey. In Ohio. There are a lot of people in the
8 country who have the same problem, although not to the
9 same degree. So we have to have come concern about
10 balancing the equities.

11 We're interested in doing anything that will
12 enhance the economic development prospects for this
13 region. I mean, you can't go around the site and not come
14 away with the thought that, you know, there are really
15 opportunities to do some things, both residential and
16 commercial, with a lot of these properties here, but we
17 can't do anything as long as people can't do anything with
18 the property that's here.

19 We want to do the process openly, which is to
20 say we're willing to commit the time and the effort and the
21 money to do this in a way that will make people -- will
22 make people know that we're not cutting deals behind closed
23 doors with anyone in the process. And we want to
24 ultimately, again, to have solutions that everyone can at
25 least live with, if not be comfortable with.

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1 I want to work with you, we want to work with
2 everybody in this area to come up with a solution to this
3 problem, and I want to work with you this evening, if we
4 can, to try to determine what our common values are; to
5 begin the process of generating an appropriate number of
6 options that can actually be dealt with, to begin the
7 process of establishing criteria to judge whether options
8 meet common sense or not, and to try to agree on a
9 schedule, if we can, that will get us to a decision that
10 not only us but our colleagues in the regulatory community
11 can live with over the next nine to twelve months.

12 We're very open, we want your help, we have to
13 have your help. We hope to turn that old slogan of "We're
14 from the government, we're here to help you" to "We're from
15 the government and we need your help in order to make this
16 government responsive to what it is that you need to do."

17 And we will work with you as long as we have to
18 get to a solution in the next nine to twelve months so we
19 can get into action here. And the actions that I put on
20 the table at the beginning, as I said, are simply earnest
21 money to make it clear to everybody here that we're serious
22 about moving forward at these sites.

23 Thank you.

24 DR. BRIAN: Thank you. At this time I would
25 like to call David Adler, please, for an overview of the

1 site.

2 MR. ADLER: Hello everyone. Just a real quick
3 overview on history and status site might help bolster a
4 more productive discussion. Ten minutes I'll go through
5 these boards.

6 As most everyone here knows now, this site
7 actually played a fairly historic role in the Manhattan
8 Project, the nation's first effort to build the first
9 atomic weapons. All began in downtown St. Louis where
10 enormous quantities of uranium ore were brought through,
11 the uranium metals extracted, which were used for
12 subsequent defense purposes.

13 Is this mike working okay?

14 DR. BRIAN: Yes, it's fine.

15 MR. GRUMBLY: A little tinny.

16 MR. ADLER: Sounds a little funny up here. So
17 enormous quantities of uranium ore were brought into the
18 downtown site and processed, uranium metals extracted.
19 That was basically the involvement of the downtown site.

20 Next thing to happen was that all the residues,
21 the material that's left over once you have removed the
22 uranium from the ore, they were all shipped out to then an
23 open field north of the St. Louis airport, now known as the
24 St. Louis airport site. So the uranium went off to various
25 locations; and residues, or residues which are still fairly

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1 radioactive with a lot of radium and thorium, were shipped
2 out to the St. Louis airport site.

3 And this drawing helps show the relationship
4 between the downtown site and a set of sites in the north
5 county area. That would include the St. Louis airport
6 site.

7 After -- actually up through the 50's these
8 materials were stored out at the airport site, at which
9 time a private company got the idea that they were going to
10 make money off of these residues, and they purchased them
11 from the federal government. And their intent was to take
12 the residues out to Colorado to remove a bunch of other
13 precious metals and make some money on it.

14 Well, it didn't work out that way, but they did
15 end up relocating the materials from the airport site, this
16 pie-shaped piece of property, down a set of haul routes,
17 over to the third site that we'll be talking about tonight,
18 the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site. Hopefully we'll agree
19 on the terms. Call it the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site
20 or Latty Avenue Site. I propose the Hazelwood interim
21 storage site.

22 So we now have three sites: The downtown site,
23 which did the production; the SLAP site, which engaged in
24 the storage of residues from the production; and the
25 Hazelwood site, which is the location where residues were

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1 shipped.

2 Unfortunately in the process of relocating these
3 materials, a fair amount of radioactive residues were
4 distributed up and down the streets. So basically on this
5 drawing the areas that are green are areas where we can
6 detect low to moderate levels of radioactivity.

7 The highest levels of radioactivity in fact are
8 behind the fences at these sites, but there is a
9 significant amount of radioactive outside the fences.

10 And it's a point worth noting because in the big
11 picture we've got a large site with some ninety
12 properties. A large fraction of radioactivity is behind
13 the fence and somewhat under control. It's being
14 monitored, the land use is being controlled, and generally
15 the material's out of harms way.

16 That's not the case in the entire site. As you
17 can see, there's a large amount of property where the
18 material is just up and down the roadways and it's very
19 difficult for us to keep track of it. Although we work
20 with the property owners, understandably from time to time
21 they do engage in construction activities and various
22 activities that relocate the materials. So that's a
23 problem because the volumes keep growing and the materials
24 are being managed in a somewhat uncontrolled manner.

25 That's a very quick overview on the status of

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1 the site. In addition to the sites proper, unfortunately
2 there's a small creek that winds past the north county
3 sites and it has picked up some contamination also. So we
4 now have detectable levels for contamination actually for
5 several miles on this small creek. It's worse in the areas
6 immediately adjacent to the site, but it's detectable for
7 quite some distance.

8 Okay. As Tom mentioned, we have been studying
9 the sites for awhile. We've taken thousands and thousands
10 of soil samples and drilled many, many bore holes and
11 really do have a very solid information base to work from
12 that we can use to fuel these discussions.

13 We know where the contamination is. Got a
14 pretty good handle on the nature of the health risks posed
15 by the contamination. And there our basic conclusion is
16 that a lot of this property is unsuitable for future
17 development. It would not be appropriate to attempt to
18 establish residential land use in some of these areas.

19 And without question, though, the areas along
20 the haul routes don't appear to present a near term eminent
21 health risk given the land use and disposition of
22 materials, it is clearly a hardship for the property
23 owners. When they want to develop or sell their land
24 they're in a bind. If for nothing else, the stigma. They
25 don't know how to work with these materials. It's just a

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1 problem for these property owners.

2 So that's what we can say in a nutshell about
3 the status of the contamination, where it is and the risks
4 it imposes. That's a very quick summary. There are
5 exceptions to things, but that's a general overview.

6 Okay. The final phase of the studies that we've
7 done is to look at alternatives available to us for
8 resolving this problem, and I would like to summarize them
9 not quite as quickly as Tom did, but not much longer.

10 As he put it, basically there are three
11 conceptual approaches to managing this type of material:
12 You can leave it where it is and keep people out of harms
13 way. That's in effect what we're trying to do now. We're
14 trying to work closely with the property owners to make
15 sure they don't dig into the material. We monitor it to
16 make sure it's not moving around or coming into contact
17 with humans in an unacceptable way.

18 So you've got your basic leave it in place,
19 monitor it, and manage the land use so as to avoid
20 problems. That approach works okay. There are many
21 examples of where that approach hasn't worked out as well.
22 And in fact, people have dug up material and shipped it
23 off. But so far we've been able to avoid significant human
24 exposures, but it's not a perfect arrangement. Probably is
25 a better approach for certain subsets of the soil. For

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1 example, soil that's easily controlled on properties that
2 we have control over and readily monitor.

3 The second conceptual approach is basically to
4 excavate the material and encase it using engineers and
5 clay and liners and such. You dig the material up and
6 encase it in a way that keeps it from migrating back out
7 into the environment. That's easy to draw the picture of
8 what a disposal cell would look like, but it's very
9 difficult to figure out where to put that disposal cell
10 because wherever you try to put it somewhere there's always
11 going to be a lot of resistance of people not wanting such
12 a cell as a neighbor. We have looked at those options,
13 though, and we've looked at building a cell on site, we've
14 looked at building a cell elsewhere in the State of
15 Missouri, and we've looked at building -- taking the
16 material clear out to Utah where there is currently an
17 existing facility able to receive this material.

18 Without going into detail, as you can imagine
19 all of these are expensive propositions. They get more
20 expensive as you move away from the site. The numbers are
21 generally three to four hundred million to do it locally.
22 Add on another hundred million or so to take it out into a
23 rural area. And then add on about three to four hundred --
24 three to four hundred million dollars additional to take it
25 out to the only existing commercial disposal cell. So to

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1 take it from the hog and haul mode that we've discussed out
2 to Utah is about an eight hundred, eight hundred and fifty
3 million dollar proposal.

4 The third conceptual alternative available to us
5 would be to somehow remove the radioactivity from this
6 enormous quantity of soil that we're contending with. For
7 a prospective, we've got about eight hundred to nine
8 hundred thousand cubic yards of soil that exceed current
9 cleanup guidelines. That's about enough to fill up Busch
10 Stadium, to give you a visual prospective on how much dirt
11 that is. An enormous amount of dirt.

12 The radioactivity present in that dirt, if it
13 could all be extracted and concentrated in one place would
14 make a block of metal that wouldn't fill up the center of
15 this table here. It's been pointed out would be about the
16 size of one of the hotdog stands within Busch Stadium. So
17 it's really a very small amount of radioactive metal mixed
18 in with a much, much larger volume of soil.

19 So obviously the carrot in that pile somewhere
20 would be if we could somehow remove the radioactivity and
21 then we have a small quantity, and then shipping that out to
22 Utah is not that big a deal, wouldn't cost that much, and
23 that might be a way out of the box.

24 The trick is devising the treatment system that
25 extracts the radioactivity. I don't want to make that

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1 sound like an easy job. This ore has been extracted once
2 by -- during the original processing activities. The soils
3 that we're dealing with are -- have a very high clay
4 content and that makes it kind of tricky to engage in these
5 types of treatment activities, but we want to try and in
6 fact are trying. We are engaging in some treatability
7 studies very soon over the next several months to look at
8 lab scale feasibility of this alternative, and if that
9 bears any fruit we'll proceed to a pilot scale evaluation
10 of the alternative. So it's the third conceptual remedial
11 approach that we might apply to this site.

12 With that as a very quick, general backdrop, I'm
13 going to sit back down and allow the discussion to get back
14 on the board for the general plan.

15 DR. BRIAN: Thank you, David.

16 MR. ADLER: Sure.

17 DR. BRIAN: I understand that we have two other
18 panel members in the audience. Alderman Phyllis Young,
19 would you please come up to the table?

20 And Lew Moye, President of the Coalition of the
21 Black Trade Unions.

22 Thank you. What I would like to do now is
23 entertain discussion and comments from the panel members.

24 Anna Ginsburg, please.

25 MS. GINSBURG: I would like to --

1 DR. BRIAN: Anna, if you wouldn't mind
2 identifying yourself, please.

3 MR. GINSBURG: My name is Anna Ginsburg and I am
4 one of Mayor Bosley's administrative assistants.

5 He asked me to convey to you, Mr. Grumbly, that
6 he is very pleased with the new spirit of cooperation at
7 DOE. It's a welcome change and he looks forward to working
8 out an acceptable solution that the community can live
9 with.

10 Just this past week the Mayor has -- has
11 selected a radioactive waste commission, and most of the
12 members of that commission are present here tonight, and I
13 would like to just briefly introduce them, if that would be
14 okay.

15 Glenn Carlson, who is here tonight representing
16 the RCGA; Colonel Leonard Griggs, Director of the Airport.
17 Coming around the table: Michael Garvin from the City
18 Counselor's Office, myself, Roger Pryor from the Coalition
19 for the Environment. Lew Moye, the Coalition of Black
20 Trade Unions; and Phyllis Young, who is a member of the St.
21 Louis Board of Aldermen. In addition, Mary Ross who is a
22 member of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen who's been
23 concerned about this issue for many years will be joining
24 us. She asked me to point out tonight that she is the
25 person who introduced the resolution that led to the

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1 creation of this Commission.

2 And at this point what I would like to do, if
3 that's -- if it's okay is turn the floor over to Colonel
4 Griggs with his comments, for his comments.

5 DR. BRIAN: Colonel Griggs.

6 COLONEL GRIGGS: Well, Doctor, thank you all
7 very much for coming.

8 And Mr. Grumbly, for the first time since 1977 I
9 am actually encouraged by what I have seen and the
10 conversations that we have had with the Department of
11 Energy. I think that a whole new chapter's about to be
12 written. I am absolutely delighted and can't tell you how
13 much I am glad to have a small amount of the monkey off my
14 back in that these people are taking back over the
15 maintenance and the care of that site while we all go
16 forward to study this.

17 I think that it's a remarkable step forward on
18 the part of government. I think it displays a purpose that
19 I have not seen in these lines, and I think that these
20 people that come into town, and I like the way you phrased
21 it, trying to get us to help them rather than trying to
22 give us help, and I can assure you speaking for my boss the
23 mayor that we at the airport would do everything humanly
24 possible to work with you all, to make you a path down this
25 avenue as easy as we can possibly make it. And we're all

1 here for one purpose, and that is to make the citizens of
2 St. Louis and St. Louis County environment healthy to where
3 we can all enjoy the life-style that we think we all should
4 have.

5 So thank you very much and I'm looking forward
6 to working with you all.

7 DR. BRIAN: Yes. Would you identify yourself,
8 please?

9 MS. EBERLIN: My name is Jeanette Eberlin. I'm
10 on the Hazelwood City Council, and it's my ward in which
11 the H-I-S-S, the Hazelwood site, is located.

12 I'm sure that the Mayor who could not be here
13 tonight has made it known to you, Mr. Grumbly, and you
14 other gentlemen, Hazelwood's position. I would like to
15 reiterate the position of the City right now.

16 May I tell you: In 1992, we, the city council,
17 were not advised of any action or activity, and some
18 citizens in my ward came to me and said, "This is great.
19 The DOE is going to come in and remove this -- this dirt
20 from our yards."

21 I -- we were rather taken aback because we had
22 not learned of it. We had some correspondence with Mr.
23 Adler. And unfortunately mistakes happen, it wasn't his
24 fault, but some of the technicians there who were doing the
25 surveying had informed the people that the DOE was going to

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1 come in and move this off of their properties and take it
2 to the HISS, to the Hazelwood site.

3 Well, the Hazelwood city council has gone on
4 record of not -- we are on record of moving the radioactive
5 soil out, completely out. And we're aware, we know very
6 much the contaminated soil that's along the roadways, but
7 we and our sister city Berkeley have said we do not want
8 anymore contaminated soil at this site than what we have.
9 Why move it twice? Our philosophy is if we're going to --
10 if we're successful in getting all of this moved out, why
11 move it more than once? And why, why should Hazelwood
12 incur this having more radioactive waste than what we have
13 now?

14 And that's our position. We strongly oppose
15 anymore radioactive work -- dirt, if it's from the haul
16 roads, if it's from the businesses. We've heard from the
17 businesses. We've empathized with their problems. But we
18 do not want the Hazelwood site to become available for any
19 more dirt.

20 And we appreciate Mr. Adler and everyone, but
21 we're -- we're hanging onto the hope that it will all be
22 moved and that we won't have more at our Hazelwood site.

23 DR. BRIAN: Mr. Grumbly -- I'm sorry. Go ahead,
24 Larry.

25 MR. MOONEY: I'm Larry Mooney here representing

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1 Buzz Westfall, the County Executive, who couldn't join us
2 tonight, and St. Louis County government.

3 I don't know enough about the technology in this
4 area to offer an opinion as to whether the volume of dirt
5 could be reduced, but whether or not the contaminants --
6 contaminated soil can be reduced in volume or not, it's the
7 position of St. Louis County government, and it's a firm
8 opinion, that we need to have this contaminated soil
9 outside the boundaries of St. Louis County.

10 You mentioned a place in your opening remarks
11 called nowhere land, which I guess for our purposes we'll
12 think of as Utah or somewhere out there.

13 We don't want this in a metropolitan area. We
14 think it's inappropriate. If the technology which has been
15 at least briefly discussed that could possibly reduce its
16 volume dramatically and therefore lower the cost, if that
17 technology is available and it is safe, we would love to
18 see that. If it's not, we understand there may be a higher
19 price to remove the volume of soil involved.

20 We feel that when it comes to matters of the
21 safety of our -- of our health and our environment, that
22 these dollars are well spent.

23 And so it's our firm opinion that we will
24 obviously be guided by what technology -- technologies are
25 available, but whether the soil's volume is reduced or not,

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1 we believe it needs to be moved out of the metropolitan
2 area entirely.

3 I do want to thank you very much for coming
4 because I recognize this collaborative process is -- is --
5 is a new avenue that's been opened to us and we love having
6 input in something that's been causing us consternation for
7 decades now, and I very much appreciate your coming.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: Thank you. And, you know, and I
9 realize, Madam Chairman, if I -- that there's a certain
10 amount of what I would call station identification that we
11 all have to have with each other first so that -- so that
12 we really get clear about what our opening positions are on
13 this.

14 I would hope that as we -- as we go forward that
15 we're able to begin to forge the kind of trust that's
16 necessary to work together as a team to look at what is
17 undoubtedly an extremely complex problem and see if we
18 can't break it down over the next few months into its
19 components and then build it back up again. So that if we
20 come out with a solution that says, for example, that it
21 should all be moved to Utah -- and by the way, I need to --
22 some day somebody in Utah is going to wake up and -- when
23 they see how much stuff is being moved around the country
24 towards their -- towards their state. And, you know, we
25 have to -- there are a lot of equities in the situation.

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1 They're part of the United States of America, too.

2 But I think that it's important that -- and I
3 would encourage everybody over the next few minutes to
4 really state kind of where they're coming from so we can
5 get clear about that. Don't be shy; I won't be.

6 DR. BRIAN: Roger Pryor.

7 MR. PRYOR: Dr. Brian, I'm Roger Pryor. I had a
8 question actually for either Secretary Grumbly or maybe
9 Dave.

10 Given your announcement last March and this
11 process we're beginning here, I would be curious, and maybe
12 others would be too, as to just where -- what's happened to
13 the RFS, the whole EIS, the Superfund process, all the
14 processes, the various bureaucratic things that were going
15 on toward their inevitable course. Where are we in that
16 process now? Are things in sort of state of suspension?
17 Are we truly back to some kind of new drawing, beginning of
18 a new drawing board?

19 It's not clear to me how much of a new -- new
20 game this is or is this just an extended, you know,
21 halftime.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: I'll take a shot, and then maybe
23 Bill Rice can -- and David can take a shot.

24 We wrote a letter, oh, I guess a couple of weeks
25 ago to -- to the EPA basically asking that, you know, we

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1 get a suspension on whatever the milestone is that's coming
2 up on the RFS, and EPA hasn't responded to that yet, which
3 -- that's not a criticism since we only sent it a few days
4 ago.

5 I think it's -- you know, the way I approach
6 this, the way we approach problems around the country is,
7 you know, we sign up for things in terms of milestones, we
8 want to try to live up to it, but when it's clear that we
9 approach a process in which there was a lot of static about
10 the solution that we were about to come up with, static by
11 the way which I shared, we're prepared to work with the
12 regulatory agencies to come to new agreements. And if that
13 means that we have to, you know, if we have to buy our way
14 out of the current agreement, or be subject to some fine or
15 penalty, we probably would be willing to pay that in the
16 interest of getting the right agreement in the end.

17 So our position is is that we should take
18 absolutely as long as it takes to get to the right answer,
19 not a moment sooner -- or not a moment longer, but that we
20 shouldn't let the bureaucratic processes, if that's meant
21 in a negative way, stand in the way of us coming to a
22 common sense solution of the problem.

23 MR. RICE: I don't know whether to call it a
24 halftime or new game, using your analogies, but frankly I
25 hadn't heard this until today as you're hearing it as

1 well. But I can assure you that EPA is going to want to
2 work with the Department of Energy to get everyone involved
3 to come up with a solution that all of us can back.

4 So we will do whatever we can to get through the
5 bureaucratic steps so that the solution we come out with is
6 one that's supportable and makes sense.

7 DR. BRIAN: Your turn. I heard you, Mr. Shorr.

8 MR. SHORR: Hi, Roger.

9 MR. PRYOR: Hi, David.

10 MR. SHORR: I think part of what we should
11 explain about our -- our role in this is a little different
12 than most of the other Superfund sites we've been working
13 on, especially with DOE.

14 We are not a full-time player. We are a player
15 in this one just as you are. We are a third party. We
16 have not entered into any agreements with either EPA or
17 DOE. And that's a historical phenomenon. There was a
18 feeling in the Department that we had to maintain a very
19 full objectivity and did not want the issue of money being
20 brought up by our public. I think that would be an issue
21 that I'd throw out to Dr. Brian, that I throw out to the
22 people at the table because it's one we are wrestling with
23 right now. We are out of what little limited cash we had
24 to work this item as a state only item.

25 So there's a legitimate question of does the

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1 public have a negative perception of us participating
2 closer with DOE in this manner, and I will characterize
3 that as different than our relationship at Weldon Spring
4 where we had a different both financial and participatory
5 relationship. A large part of it was due to policies that
6 were being generated out of the FUSRAP program versus the
7 policies that were being generated at the Weldon Spring
8 site. In one case we were having I would classify it as
9 difficulty agreeing with direction and philosophy. At the
10 other site we had a better concurrence on that.

11 So I would throw that out as a question from the
12 State. We have never really gotten outside input as to how
13 far our participation should be. And as you've dealt with
14 our participation in some of the other projects such as
15 Weldon and the Beach and understand some of our oversight
16 responsibilities. My personal view is we should get more
17 heavily involved, but that means that we have to go to DOE
18 to participate with more funding.

19 So right now we are not in the game as directly
20 as we have been in the past, Roger. So that changes our
21 complete participation.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Roger -- Mr. Prior. Pardon me.
23 Is that --

24 MR. PRYOR: Roger is fine.

25 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay. Roger. Fine. Didn't mean

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1 to presume. Does that give you a problem or how do you --
2 MR. PRYOR: No, no. I was just curious because
3 sometimes the best of intentions are often caught up in --
4 that once these -- and I didn't mean bureaucratic process
5 necessarily in any negative or positive term. Just the
6 fact that once they get started they're sometimes hard to
7 stop because -- and there are some -- I assume there are
8 some legal ramifications to whatever you're doing along
9 those lines.

10 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. Well, I mean, what we have
11 to do we have to do in concert with the EPA. And again,
12 that's not any attempt to shift responsibility at all from
13 us. It's mean, it's just that, you know, our reputation
14 over the years frankly is so bad as an organization that we
15 don't do anything ourselves anymore. I mean, we really try
16 to make sure that we're working in concert with the
17 regulators.

18 I think that it's important that we not get
19 caught up, though, as you indicated, in the narrow
20 bureaucratic processes so that we can come up with the
21 right answer to the -- to the problem.

22 And I'm sure that the signal that we sent EPA in
23 the past totally as a technical matter was that, you know,
24 we were interested in doing less rather than more. And
25 that puts -- that puts, you know, one of our sister

1 agencies in a -- in a tough situation.

2 But I think what we want to try to do here is,
3 you know, if you -- obviously you're going to hear me talk
4 about money because money's a reality that we have to
5 grapple with, but I'm not saying it's the only value in the
6 game. If it becomes the most important thing, we will have
7 to think about things like time in the process, and how
8 important it is that, you know, for timely action versus
9 being able to do things in phases. Because given the
10 realities of the -- of the federal budget process, you
11 know, we are not going to be able to devote a great deal
12 more than about a hundred million dollars to this total
13 program around the country on a yearly basis. And we're
14 going to have to find ways to -- to deal with that.

15 But I don't think that as -- as David indicated
16 that money should necessarily be the overriding variable in
17 the game if there are other very strong values that are at
18 stake that we can all agree with.

19 DR. BRIAN: Dr. Sobotka.

20 DR. SOBOTKA: Lee Sobotka from the County
21 Oversight Commission.

22 This is a question I guess for David Adler. You
23 mentioned the volume reduction scenarios that are being
24 investigated.

25 Do you have something that we could look at that

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1 talks about those technologies? Because what I've seen is
2 so superficial that you can't get any idea about what's --
3 what the people have in mind.

4 MR. ADLER: The answer is yes, we do. We're
5 currently just about to engage in it. We're at the front
6 end of it, Lee, but everything we generate will be
7 available to you. We're basically engaging in a
8 treatability study. We're actually acquiring soil samples,
9 running them through various treatment strategies to see
10 how it works, and all that information can be made
11 available to you to review.

12 DR. SOBOTKA: All right. And the radon
13 emanation involved in those processes is also --

14 MR. ADLER: That -- that would be an issue.
15 Right now we're focused most on can it be -- be done and
16 less on the design details of how you would -- how you
17 would do it. Right now we're more at kind of proof of
18 principle stage, but all elements of it would be able to
19 review. I think it's one of -- the third bulletin on the
20 page there, gathering public input and guidance on the
21 process.

22 DR. SOBOTKA: So you're saying there is
23 something I could get my hands on now to read or --

24 MR. ADLER: Yes, there is actually something
25 right now. I'll give it to you shortly. It's the sampling

1 plan to get it started.

2 DR. BRIAN: David --

3 MR. GRUMBLY: There's I believe more than having
4 stuff to get on to read if we decide -- and again, I keep
5 wanting -- if we decide as a group that it's something that
6 we should seriously investigate, then -- you know. I mean,
7 I know that you're a busy person, but we would ask you or
8 somebody who was -- somebody that you trusted to actually
9 go to the places where we were doing the pilot test,
10 observe for yourself, look at the data, run it your -- you
11 know.

12 I mean, what I'm trying to say here is that I'm
13 interested in changing the model from one in which we throw
14 you pieces of paper and you either like them or don't like
15 them into a model in which we can actually sort of
16 collaboratively decide what the right decision for this
17 site is.

18 And I recognize that that may be -- it may be
19 hard to sort of wrap one's mind around that, but really
20 what I'm doing is taking the decision for this and taking
21 it away from here and putting it right in the middle of the
22 table for us to work on together.

23 DR. SOBOTKA: Well, I would be more than happy
24 to go and look at what's going on, but I -- I have no idea
25 what it is.

1 MR. GRUMBLY: Right. Of course.

2 DR. SOBOTKA: First I have to look at the
3 studies.

4 DR. BRIAN: David, if I could ask you to make
5 available to both Commissions, for the City and the County,
6 any documents or benchmark testing programs that you might
7 have going on. If you could provide those materials for
8 us, please.

9 MR. ADLER: Certainly.

10 DR. BRIAN: Thanks.

11 DR. SOBOTKA: Where is that work being done? Is
12 that Oak Ridge?

13 MR. ADLER: They've retained a set of
14 engineering groups, vendors of this type of technology to
15 look at the feasibility of doing this work. The initial
16 stuff is done in laboratories, small quantities of soil,
17 lab benches. If that bears fruit you move to proof of
18 principle on a pilot scale level, and where that would be
19 done that's not been determined. It could be done in Oak
20 Ridge. Could be done here. That's really -- we're not at
21 that point yet.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, there's a lot of stuff
23 that's gone on in soil washing, for example, at EPA's
24 Birmingham laboratory. And indeed we have been working
25 with EPA to actually sell us some of the equipment that

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1 would be necessary to do some of this kind of stuff at
2 other places.

3 So we're not just doing it ourselves. We're
4 doing it in collaboration with our colleagues in the
5 regulatory agencies as well.

6 DR. SOBOTKA: But as I understand, the soil
7 type, the bulk of the material we have here is
8 inappropriate.

9 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, you have to take the
10 material and see to what extent it might be appropriate.
11 And you know, you could be right.

12 DR. BRIAN: Kay Drey?

13 MS. DREY: Kay Drey from the County Commission
14 and Coalition For The Environment.

15 What are you talking about in terms of a time
16 scale for this type of soil washing? Are you talking about
17 -- I mean, are you talking about -- they haven't even been
18 bench scaled tested.

19 MR. ADLER: Correct. We are at the very front
20 end of this, Kay.

21 MS. DREY: Pardon me?

22 MR. ADLER: We are the very front end of this.

23 MS. DREY: Okay. So when might you be able to
24 wash a million cubic yards of radioactive dirt?

25 MR. ADLER: Perhaps never. Certainly not within

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1 the next nine to twelve months. The plan is to evaluate
2 from a lab scale level over the next four or five months;
3 and if that looks good, to move to pilot scale sometime in
4 the beginning of the next calendar year. Would be the
5 rough time frames for the evaluation.

6 MR. GRUMBLY: I want it clear that we are not
7 putting this on the table as a proposal at this point. I
8 mean, we -- I want to keep trying to push us back to --
9 nobody's trying to -- nobody's going to try to snake
10 anybody in this process and try to impose any technology or
11 widget on anyone. It's simply as we try to look at the
12 array of things that might be possible, given a process
13 that's likely to take -- let's suppose we had to take all
14 of this material out of here, given the current budget
15 situation that we have. We're talking about a project that
16 will last a decade at least.

17 So you have to integrate over a relatively long
18 period of time in terms of developmental processes to ask
19 yourself what's the total set of technologies that are
20 likely to become available to be part of a solution to the
21 problem. And that's why it's so important, I think that,
22 you know, you sort of get -- if we get into kind of a
23 collaborative mode because it's not clear that a solution
24 that we would make twelve months from now -- you don't want
25 to freeze whatever you're doing in place when it's going to

1 take so long to implement it. So I think it's going to
2 have to be a solution that kind of marches over time.

3 MS. DREY: Well, I guess I -- thank you for that
4 response, too.

5 But are you saying, David, in a year the lab
6 response would be completed or are you saying in a year
7 they could actually start treating soil, let's say, if this
8 were possible in St. Louis?

9 MR. ADLER: If this were to work well and our,
10 you know, the group concluded it's something that wanted to
11 be pursued further, we would probably be in a position
12 about a year to begin designing a larger scale applied
13 treatment system.

14 MS. DREY: And you're talking about like washing
15 the soil into Cold Water Creek or --

16 MR. ADLER: No, no. No. We're looking at the
17 range of treatment technologies that have been used on
18 different soils out there and seeing which one might work
19 best. It might be a washing process, might be a leaching
20 process, it might be a physical separation. We're open to
21 anything that will work. And we're looking at each of
22 those. Intend to.

23 DR. BRIAN: One of the things that we had hoped
24 would come out of -- out of this evening's meeting is some
25 suggestions from our panelist members about alternative

1 remediation methods.

2 I have heard from the county executive's office
3 that permanent storage, whether it's encapsulation or
4 whatever you want to call it, is unacceptable from the
5 county's point of view.

6 I've also heard that -- from Miss Eberlin that's
7 it's unacceptable in Hazelwood.

8 I've heard Mr. Grumbly say that there's only one
9 hundred million dollars available yearly, given the
10 budgetary constraints from the -- from our government.

11 And I've heard David Adler say that any -- any
12 attempt to move all of the soils, we're looking at probably
13 -- bearing washing it, if we were looking at moving the
14 million cubic yards, we're talking about eight hundred
15 million dollars, or right at a billion dollars to move all
16 of those soils.

17 Given all of those variables, how feasible is it
18 that if the washing technique fails that we can propose
19 something that truly gets the radioactive waste out of this
20 community?

21 MR. GRUMBLY: I think that we're going to have
22 to -- I mean, in the same way that I was able to announce
23 tonight that we can take some small amounts of the soil to
24 Utah right away, that we can continue to work with the
25 people who will take this kind of material and drive down

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1 the unit costs of what it costs to move because, you know,
2 like a lot of things, the more you move the less expensive
3 the unit -- the unit gets.

4 But the reality is is that if we want to deal
5 with this problem in our lifetimes, and I'm speaking to the
6 youngest people around the table, that we're probably not
7 going to be able to move the entire million cubic yards to
8 Utah. We're going to have to figure out ways to mix and
9 match pieces of this solution. If we want action, that
10 we're going to have to figure out ways to move some, put
11 some off limits through institutional controls, deal with
12 some of the issues of land use, what do we want to do as a
13 community with some of this property, treat some of it. I
14 mean, what I hear very strongly, or what I've heard in the
15 past very strongly in March is that nobody wants a big
16 bunker.

17 DR. BRIAN: Right.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: Nobody wants a big bunker around
19 here. Now if there are people who do want a big bunker I
20 sure would like to hear about it.

21 But I -- I -- I find, you know, and, you know,
22 the folks down in Weldon Springs were able to come to an
23 agreement that for their particular problem maybe some kind
24 of an encapsulation like that was all right. And that's
25 fine. I mean, that's what I meant by kind of the universe

1 of rights. But I don't hear that here.

2 So I think we're going to have to be smarter,
3 cleverer, to come up with a solution. I mean, we can -- if
4 it looks like we're on the road to a good solution, good in
5 the sense that it seems to make both technical sense and
6 common sense, and I think both of those things are
7 important, then I think, you know, it's possible to go back
8 to our representatives in Washington and say, "Well, maybe
9 we could expand the pie a little bit." Because people want
10 to fund things that work, that look like they're working.
11 I mean, people only have money for things that look like
12 they're hopeful these days, not for things that looks like
13 they're hopeless. And I think we have to keep that -- we
14 have to keep that in mind.

15 I mean, people have suggested clever little
16 trick like, well, let's change this appropriation from the
17 civilian side of the fence to the defense side of the fence
18 because everybody thinks the Defense Department has gobs
19 and gobs of money to spend. Well, their budget's been
20 dropping like a rock, thankfully in many respects, the last
21 few years. But it isn't so easy anymore to get more money
22 out of the defense budget. So little clever things like
23 that are not likely to produce huge sums of money.

24 I think personally that a good solid plan that
25 has the support of the community we can -- I can probably

1 go sell the members of the appropriations committee on
2 expanding the pie a little bit about that, but it's got to
3 be both a good technical as well as social sell in the
4 process.

5 But I don't think we're going to be able to take
6 all of the soil to Utah. I don't think they'll let us take
7 it there. So we're going to have to wrestle it.

8 DR. BRIAN: Lee?

9 DR. SOBOTKA: I would like to get a few
10 questions answered about the immediate actions, this
11 movement of material to Utah.

12 How many cubic yards are we talking about? Is
13 it going by train?

14 MR. GRUMBLY: David?

15 DR. SOBOTKA: Is the installation that it's
16 going to government or private? And is that facility an
17 engineered facility or is it natural?

18 MR. ADLER: Okay. If I can remember all the
19 questions. It's in the range of five to six thousand cubic
20 yards. It would be taken by rail.

21 MS. DREY: How many yards?

22 MR. ADLER: Five to six thousand.

23 DR. BRIAN: Five to six thousand.

24 MR. ADLER: Would be taken by rail. Although
25 five to six thousand very important yards to the people

1 that --

2 MS. DREY: You're talking about the six
3 properties?

4 DR. BRIAN: Yes.

5 MR. ADLER: Yes. It would be taken by a rail,
6 enclosed rail, to an existing commerce facility out in
7 Utah, which is in fact an engineered facility that's been
8 permitted to receive this type of material. It's about
9 eighty miles west of Salt Lake City.

10 MR. GRUMBLY: It's a good facility. We've been
11 joking about it, but it's as good as we have in the United
12 States because it's in the right geological kind of arena.
13 They followed the rules scrupulously and EPA's permitted
14 them.

15 But, you know, there's stuff -- there's going to
16 be a big demand for that space. So we have to be careful
17 about it over time and be careful in our use so that we
18 respect what we can actually do to the state of -- in the
19 State of Utah or else we will get a political backlash
20 against it.

21 MS. PRICE: My name is Sally Price with the
22 Oversight Commission. I don't know if you can hear --
23 there it goes.

24 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes.

25 MS. PRICE: I want to clarify. You said five to

1 six thousand cubic yards, and that's pertaining to the six
2 residential yards, the ditches, and some of the building
3 material from the downtown site? I thought that was all
4 for immediate action.

5 MR. ADLER: Okay. The residential properties
6 would generate in the range of five to six thousand cubic
7 yards.

8 The materials on -- in the ditches, if they were
9 to be excavated would be an additional amount.

10 MS. PRICE: Do you know how much?

11 MR. ADLER: I have to go back to the books.
12 There are additional ways that we can control right in
13 place through shielding or relocation of fencing and
14 signage and all types of things we can do to deal with the
15 exposure potentials in the ditches without necessarily
16 spending all that money to take all that dirt out to Utah.

17 In the case of the hardwood properties it's a
18 little trickier to tell people not to use their property
19 and such. So that would have to be relocated.

20 DR. BRIAN: Yes.

21 MR. BUCHHEIT: Marty Buchheit. I'm a private
22 citizen and I would like to express my views as such. And
23 I would also like to ask any other citizens in St. Louis,
24 St. Louis County, or wherever, if they have any feelings
25 one way or the other, I would urge them to speak up.

1 I am not listening to anything different tonight
2 than I've heard in the past. Where there's elected
3 officials we hear what the constituents want to hear. We
4 have organizations that are very powerful and we hear what
5 they want to hear, what -- what they're saying and what we
6 should try to do to satisfy them.

7 I have heard three -- three suggestions here
8 from David Adler. The first was monitor it, leave it in
9 place. This is really where I'm coming from. I have
10 stressed this from the day one. The cost of doing this is
11 much, much less than moving it. Moving it somewhere else,
12 I feel you're contaminating another site. We have sites
13 here. We could use them.

14 If the properties around these sites are
15 contaminated, my suggestion is use some money to purchase
16 those sites, fence it in, monitor it. And if there's some
17 hot spots, then do with that -- maybe we could move that to
18 Utah in the small portion. Meanwhile, while we're
19 monitoring this, the treatment proposal comes to mind.
20 This is something that would make a lot of sense to a lot
21 of people, especially taxpayers, when you're talking about
22 all the money it could cost to go out. You're moving much
23 smaller amounts.

24 I had stated at a meeting maybe a year ago, six
25 months ago -- Mr. Grumbly, you have not heard this -- where

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1 can we store this? I will again state: If you got
2 permanent bunkers, small ones or large ones, if you got
3 people that are willing to permit these, if they can be
4 sealed in such a way that they are safe, yes, I have -- I
5 have my same proposal. I own a farm and you may use one
6 site on my farm as a storage bunker. When it's finished,
7 it's sealed in and covered over with some of my soil. I
8 have a lake. I would love to have a lake. I could care
9 less what's in that dam as long as it's sealed in.

10 Now if you're talking about moving a small
11 amount of this, I think you could find other property
12 owners that would maybe permit a dam built for a lake.

13 This really came to light last year with the
14 severity of the flood. I lost a lot of walnut trees. I
15 also could not enter my property other than on one end. I
16 could not go back into my farm.

17 This dam would permit me -- unless we have a
18 flood bigger than the one last year, this -- this -- I'm
19 serious with this. If it can be done, you people know more
20 about it than I do. You're looking for some proposals, and
21 I am again begging the private citizens to speak up. If I
22 may ask: To call the DOE office on Latty Avenue, maybe
23 they will put you in touch with me if you're out there. I
24 would love to talk to other people. But I am really tired
25 of hearing the same old thing: Move it. We don't care

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1 where it goes, just get it out of St. Louis County.

2 And I want to thank you for letting me speak.

3 DR. BRIAN: Thank you, Mr. Buchheit.

4 MR. MOONEY: Let me just mention on behalf of
5 St. Louis County. Again, Larry Mooney. Why should we move
6 it from St. Louis County? I think it's perceived to be a
7 health threat, and it would seem somewhat a matter of both
8 common and technical sense that if it represents a threat
9 at any level, it's best not in a highly populated area.
10 It's best not in an area adjacent to a creek. It's best to
11 not be along the side of roadways.

12 I prefer it to be on a farm. I hope your farm
13 is in Utah, but if it's not I hope it's distant from a
14 metropolitan area.

15 I don't think we want something that represents
16 a significant health risk in an area that's densely
17 populated. So I think it's both a matter of technical and
18 common sense that it be removed.

19 I certainly am hopefully that the technology Mr.
20 Adler talked about is successful, but on behalf of county
21 government I'm not sure that offering us a group of little
22 bunkers is much superior to offering us a large bunker. If
23 the contaminated soil remains here, I think there's still
24 going to be strong local opposition to your remediation
25 efforts.

1 DR. BRIAN: Okay. Kay?

2 MS. DREY: I wanted to -- first, I spoke with
3 several people today who were working with various sites
4 where there are uranium mill tailings out West. And one
5 example, Grand Junction, Colorado, they've moved eleven
6 million cubic yards and have decontaminated or remediated
7 over four thousand properties in the Grand Junction
8 community area. And that's fifty thousand people in Grand
9 Junction and I think like twice that in the area. We have
10 a million and a half people in St. Louis City and County.
11 And we're not talking about eleven million cubic yards,
12 we're talking about one million cubic yards. I mean, I
13 think it will be more than one million, very probably, when
14 it moves ahead, but -- and there were, you know, other
15 sites as well out West as you all know where they're moving
16 a lot.

17 I guess my question at this point is -- is --
18 also has to do with a site just like the Mallinckrodt site
19 and that is Fernald, Ohio, at Cincinnati, which I visited a
20 couple of months ago. I was told there by DOE people that
21 they were moving the Fernald waste, which as I said is the
22 same uranium/thorium waste that we have, only more of them,
23 out to Utah, is that correct?

24 MR. BAUBLITZ: There's a proposal to move a
25 certain amount of current waste from Fernald to Utah. It

hasn't been finally decided. But the large volume of waste associated with the total site, the decisions for that haven't been made.

MS. DREY: Well, that's interesting because, you know, I couldn't -- I was very surprised. I mean, I got -- first I was told they were scraping down all the buildings and, you know, before they were doing any dismantling. We've done the opposite: We've just dismantled over at Weldon Springs.

But -- and then I was told all the waste would go out to -- to Fernald. I mean, I got different stories. I don't mean anyone was -- you know. I just think there's a lack of real understanding there of what's going on by the people.

MR. GRUMBLY: Talk a little bit about the Junction project and what happened.

MS. DREY: Pardon me?

MR. BAUBLITZ: The Junction project.

MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. You brought up the Grand Junction project.

MS. DREY: Oh, that's a fascinating case. But I'm just talking about volumes.

MR. BAUBLITZ: The uranium mill tailings program has twenty-four sites that are all associated with all the milling operations where the actual uranium ore was

1 processed originally. And there are very large volumes
2 associated with those sites.

3 The Grand Junction site that you mentioned is
4 one of the largest, and there are several others that have
5 over a million cubic yards associated with them. That
6 program is governed by a specific piece of legislation that
7 was enacted in 1978, and one of the provisions of that
8 legislation has is that the material that is generated is
9 to be disposed of within the state where it currently
10 resides, and the state has the responsibility for two
11 things: One, it has to pay ten percent of the total cost;
12 and two, it has to provide the location within the state
13 for the disposal. Those provisions have given that program
14 an obvious advantage, which you can all appreciate.

15 The question of -- of disposal -- of locating a
16 disposal site where it is necessary, and in -- many of
17 those sites are in fact stabilized in place with local
18 remedies. But where relocation is necessary, the
19 legislation provides a built-in solution and the --
20 provides an outlet for the very difficult solution of
21 siting.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Because it essentially forces
23 people to decide where they're going to put it inside their
24 own borders.

25 MS. DREY: You know, which is another question I

1 guess we can think about in these next months, but some
2 people have suggested that the Union Electric land, they
3 have surplus land next to the nuclear power plant, and that
4 maybe that could be a site that would be possible. Since
5 the Callaway Nuclear Power Plant will be contaminated in
6 perpetuity, perhaps that site, which is eighty miles west
7 of here, should be considered.

8 And as I understand it, the Department of Energy
9 staff here has looked at a generic site in the State of
10 Missouri, sort of said if we were to find a site in
11 Missouri, you know, maybe this gentleman's farm or
12 wherever, but if we were to find a site it would cost
13 ex-amount to be there and so forth, but no -- no individual
14 sites have been analyzed at all. And Union Electric does
15 have something like seven thousand surplus acres.

16 MR. GRUMBLY: David, what's the percentage of
17 the cost for hauling that comes from the transportation
18 side of it as opposed to the dig it up side of it?

19 MR. ADLER: To go that distance it's about fifty
20 percent digging it up, twenty percent moving it a hundred
21 miles, and the balance of it is determined at the receiving
22 end.

23 MR. GRUMBLY: Tipping fee so to speak.

24 MR. ADLER: Right.

25 MR. GRUMBLY: So the transportation piece to go

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1 as far as Utah is approximately twenty percent of the total
2 cost?

3 MR. ADLER: Correct.

4 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay. So the cost of digging is
5 about half. I mean, I think -- I mean, we don't have to
6 come down one way or the other. The issue of whether there
7 are other alternatives to Utah is maybe something that we
8 ought to look at at least in terms of driving down the
9 cost.

10 MS. DREY: Well, we've been asking that this be
11 done for ten years or really fifteen years.

12 MR. GRUMBLY: How do other, if I could use the
13 question being naive about this area, although I suspect I
14 know some of the answers, how do other people feel about --
15 I mean, is siting something inside the State of Missouri
16 even a feasible possibility to look at? David?

17 MR. SHORR: If I might, having some experience
18 with regular landfills, okay, and swine production
19 facilities, let's see, trash trains, sewage treatment
20 works. I think if you're talking about any other site you
21 better have another committee that's about as big as this
22 and be prepared for a room about seven hundred people too.
23 It's nice to say throw it somewhere, but we have to have --
24 if we're going to do that option represent the benefits to
25 that community and why they should put it there.

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1 MR. GRUMBLY: Right. Kay, how do you -- if I
2 could ask, how do you respond to that?

3 MS. DREY: Well, the Callaway Nuclear Power
4 Plant has in it right at the moment over twenty billion
5 curies. We're talking about thousands of curies in St.
6 Louis. So maybe, you know, something we could offer is I
7 -- I like to think of taking -- I've been asked that they
8 take our St. Louis waste to the Callaway Nuclear Power
9 Plant and put it inside the buildings for years and I --
10 you know, I said that starting before the plant was turned
11 on, which it's now been working for ten years.

12 But they already are living in Callaway County
13 with, you know, twenty billion curies in the reactor vessel
14 and hundreds of millions of curies in the fuel pools. And
15 they have no place for any of their radioactive waste. And
16 they're perfectly happy. They really like their
17 radioactive waste. We would just be offering them a little
18 more. A couple of thousand -- you know, I mean, it's no
19 comparison between billions and thousands.

20 MR. SHORR: I'm not saying it's an unrealistic
21 alternative, but put it on the table for those people just
22 like you want it put on the table for here.

23 MS. DREY: And there's one other I do say,
24 though, and that is that we in St. Louis are paying for the
25 Callaway County schools, roads, police, senior citizen

1 facilities and so forth. They are very well funded, thanks
2 to our electric utility rates.

3 DR. BRIAN: Glenn.

4 MR. CARLSON: Yes. Glenn Carlson. The concept
5 of an in state site, there is something to point out.
6 Absent a major disruption in the process, a commercial
7 facility for the disposal of low level waste will be built
8 in Missouri. Where that site is going to be is unknown;

9 MR. GRUMBLY: Through the compact process.

10 MR. CARLSON: That's right. What I would
11 suggest, or what I would like to see examined is the -- the
12 feasibility of some cooperation between DOE and the Midwest
13 Compact, of which Missouri is a part, to site a facility
14 within Missouri that would allow -- and there is some
15 precedent for cooperation between DOE and the compacts.
16 Mixed waste I believe is one area --

17 MR. GRUMBLY: Uh-huh.

18 MR. CARLSON: -- where DOE and the compacts,
19 commercial compact are cooperating quite a bit to determine
20 disposal options.

21 If -- if a site like that were -- you know. If
22 DOE were to build a site within Missouri, then the question
23 is when Missouri's turn comes along to host the site,
24 whether there would be some kind of reimbursement from the
25 commercial compact or whether it would just be written off

1 as some kind of subsidy so that the commercial site could
2 just sort of ride along on the coattails of the previous
3 work done by DOE. There is still that -- that possibility
4 of looking at the big picture and looking way down the pike
5 of perhaps some benefit, some net benefit that's not
6 foreseen now.

7 Again, DOE could build a site within Missouri.
8 That site could then be utilized by a commercial facility
9 later on with some cost savings to the commercial facility,
10 taking advantage of the work that DOE had already done, or
11 possibly even DOE recovering some of its costs from -- from
12 the compact.

13 MR. GRUMBLY: Do you know offhand whether it
14 would take a change in legislation to make that happen, to
15 make that feasible?

16 MR. CARLSON: I don't think it would.

17 MS. DREY: You know, the -- the federal law
18 about the so-called low level waste does say no Department
19 of Energy, no -- no commingling of the DOE weapons waste
20 with the commercial nuclear power waste.

21 MR. CARLSON: That's right. That's right. A
22 single facility, but what I'm thinking of is two facilities
23 essentially right next to one another. There may be --
24 have to be some work at the margins, the legislative
25 margins as well the physical margins to make it work. But,

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1 you know, that -- that's one idea that I would throw out.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: So just to step back on the idea
3 generically a little bit. The idea is let's link -- is to
4 link together with other processes that are going on to try
5 to solve other problems that the region has as well.

6 MR. CARLSON: Sure.

7 MR. GRUMBLY: And specifically in this case, low
8 level waste. That's interesting.

9 DR. BRIAN: Roger, if you don't mind, what I
10 would like for to do is for you to hold your comment until
11 we have a ten minute break and then we'll return to the
12 room and continue the discussion, please.

13 All right. We will regroup at a quarter to
14 nine, if that's okay with everyone, please.

15 (A recess was taken.)

16 DR. BRIAN: While you're taking your seats, one
17 of the requests that I've had is is that not everyone in
18 the audience is familiar with the acronyms that are being
19 used, so if you would be willing to at least verbalize
20 those acronyms before you use them, there are some in the
21 audience that would appreciate that.

22 I would like to propose that we have about
23 another fifty minutes of discussion, and maybe around
24 quarter to nine we will wrap it up and summarize, Mr.
25 Grumbly, and at ten o'clock we would end.

1 MS. DREY: You mean quarter to ten.

2 DR. BRIAN: I'm sorry. Quarter to ten. That's
3 right. Thank you.

4 Okay. We will pick up where we left off. Mr.
5 Pryor, I believe you have a question or some comments,
6 please.

7 MR. PRYOR: Yeah. Gee, I hope I know these
8 acronyms. I know what the actual words are. I get so used
9 to using them I forgot they actually represent something.

10 The -- I guess I -- thinking about what Glenn
11 was saying about the compacts, and in theory if the compact
12 process ran its course every state would ultimately be a
13 host state for their respective compact.

14 As I understand it, assuming Midwest Compact
15 runs its course, and I think there's -- I wouldn't want to
16 give you odds on that right now, but even if it did I don't
17 think Missouri is slated to be the host state for I think
18 two -- two states away?

19 MR. SHORR: Yes.

20 MR. PRYOR: How many years is that, David?

21 MR. SHORR: Would be the fortieth year based on
22 projections.

23 MR. PRYOR: So it's a good ways off at any
24 straight.

25 MR. CARLSON: That doesn't include the start-up

1 time for the first state to become available.

2 MR. SHORR: That's correct.

3 MR. PRYOR: What I see happening quite frankly
4 is the compact process is imploding on itself and I think a
5 more realistic outcome may be that the few sites that get
6 set up regionally may end up being federalized as a few
7 regional sites. I think the whole process is -- is --
8 using the vernacular, not an acronym, is in the toilet.

9 But the -- the other thing I want to mention
10 though is another site, and unfortunately it's not a site
11 for location, it's a site that needs to be cleaned up, and
12 I -- you know, since we're starting over here with fresh
13 ideas, I would like to see us one and for all start talking
14 at West Lake Landfill, which is the orphan site, we often
15 refer to as the orphan site here in St. Louis County, which
16 has some of the same material in it that, you know, got
17 there from Mallinckrodt. And because of various
18 jurisdictional problems and other federal jurisdictional
19 things, which I don't understand, has never been included,
20 and I'm not sure what the total volume there is either, but
21 it seems silly to talk about cleaning up all these other
22 sites in St. Louis City and County and to potentially leave
23 that site unattended to. Has to be dealt with eventually
24 some way and probably makes more sense to deal with it with
25 all these other sites together. I don't know what the

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1 current thinking in DOE is regarding West Lake.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: Is it straight forwardly an
3 orphan?

4 MR. PRYOR: It's -- for awhile it was under -- I
5 guess it was under NRC jurisdiction. There was some
6 jurisdictional problems. It's been studied. Last -- at
7 least back in January when Dave was presenting the various
8 proposals that DOE was looking at here, West Lake was still
9 not included in those scenarios. And as far as I know it's
10 still -- still not included in anyone's scenario at this
11 point. I don't know if something's changed.

12 MR. ADLER: Just to clarify it. It is linked
13 historically to the site because the soils at West Lake
14 were excavated from the Hazelwood site and disposed of at
15 the West Lake Landfill. It's a National Priorities List
16 Site being addressed as a second superfund site at which
17 DOE is a player at the table.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: We are the so-called RP,
19 responsible party.

20 MR. ADLER: So it is a site. It's a little bit
21 behind in terms of the analysis of the studies, but it's
22 part of the cleanup process. But it has not been merged
23 with this project today, that's correct.

24 MR. GRUMBLY: What's the argument for merging it
25 as opposed to just handling it on its own course?

1 MR. PRYOR: Well, I think -- I think -- well, I
2 think the argument for -- I think -- well, back in January
3 maybe the argument was not so good giving at that time
4 DOE's leanings towards a combination of cell and isolation
5 of other sites, and this would only add more waste to be
6 dealt with and probably would make the cell problem more a
7 problem.

8 But if you're looking at the question of hauling
9 stuff away or treating stuff and concentrating
10 radioactivity or any other innovative solutions, clearly
11 one of those solutions are the common scale would be you
12 might as well get it all at one time than to come back a
13 few years later and pick up this other site.

14 I think again because it's a -- a problem site
15 in some other ways because in addition to the radioactive
16 material it also has a history of hazardous waste disposal,
17 as well as being a solid waste landfill and a quarry and a
18 bunch of other things, and also being in a position with
19 the floodplain of the Missouri River.

20 DR. BRIAN: Mr. Grant.

21 MR. GRANT: My name is Jim Grant. I'm with
22 Mallinckrodt and I would like to really commend the DOE for
23 bringing this group of people together and trying to
24 develop a consensus, we think it's the right approach, and
25 without such a consensus being built it would be very

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1 difficult to do anything at all. We agree with the
2 position you're taking, Mr. Grumbly.

3 And we also recognize the cost is substantial
4 and significant, as you pointed out, in getting anything
5 done here. We think it's good to look at alternative
6 technologies and then -- and working with you. We want to
7 continue to work with you and we're willing to provide
8 space or use of our facilities at the St. Louis site if
9 they would be useful to you for doing pilot studies,
10 technology type development work, if you like -- if you
11 feel that would be of benefit to you, and look forward to
12 working with you on those type of activities.

13 MR. GRUMBLY: Thank you.

14 DR. BRIAN: Glenn?

15 MR. CARLSON: In -- Glenn Carlson. In all this
16 discussion, another thing that I think needs to be pointed
17 out is the fundamental ground rules of superfund are likely
18 to change in the next year or two. Superfund is up for
19 reauthorization. You know. It's expected that there will
20 be major changes in the way superfund clean-ups are going
21 to be handled.

22 If that reauthorization comes before the record
23 decision, the ROD for this site is final, it's likely then
24 that that reauthorized version of superfund will control.
25 Even irrespective of the reauthorization of superfund, the

1 EPA is working right now on site cleanup standards for
2 radioactive sites.

3 My question is -- and as I understand it, the
4 latest proposed cleanup standards for -- under the EPA
5 rules are in order of magnitude more stringent than
6 existing DOE standards.

7 Again, if those new rules are promulgated before
8 the ROD is issued for this site, then those standards will
9 apply.

10 So I guess my question is --

11 MR. GRUMBLY: How do we plan for this.

12 MR. CARLSON: And is it just a coincidence that
13 you're talking about a nine to twelve month time frame to
14 reach some decision on this site when that's sort of the
15 time frame that I understand is in place for the EPA
16 radiation cleanup rules.

17 MR. GRUMBLY: It is a coincidence, and I'll let
18 Bill tell you where he thinks the superfund thing is and
19 how we would deal with transitions and how things were
20 dealt with during the '86 time frame, but -- when there was
21 also a transition.

22 You know, I -- I personally think the Congress
23 is going to pass superfund legislation this fall. I am
24 more I think optimistic than most people that in fact there
25 will be a significant change. So I would expect that

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1 whatever ultimate solution here will be governed by, you
2 know, whatever the revised superfund is.

3 I mean, we will -- we will live with whatever
4 standards EPA promulgates, and we're happy to see those
5 standards are not very different right now from where the
6 NRC would like to see those standards because frankly one
7 of the things that we have to be concerned about as an
8 institution down the road is the possibility that the
9 Nuclear Regulatory Commission may end up taking a lot
10 stronger role in our lives in the future than it has in the
11 past.

12 But I think we have to plan for dealing with the
13 kind of standards that EPA, the Office of Air & Radiation,
14 would put out on it. But, you know, I think the nine to
15 twelve month period really was just picked because it seems
16 to me it's that amount of time that permits reasoned
17 analysis for people to come together, for us to give you
18 the kind of information. If it so happens that it also
19 coincides with having a few policy framework to deal with,
20 then so be it.

21 MR. RICE: I'm really not familiar in detail
22 with the standards that are being worked on, but the one
23 thing that I will say though is that the approach that
24 Tom's describing now is totally consistent with what I've
25 heard of the discussion of the new superfund, and

1 particularly the concept of having much greater involvement
2 by the community, having much better understanding of what
3 the solutions are so that there's a true buy in.

4 So to me what I'm hearing here is entirely
5 consistent with the philosophy behind superfund
6 reauthorization; and from a process standpoint, I think we
7 would be right on track with what the new law would be.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. I mean, there's something
9 in the new -- in the legislation that's moving through
10 Congress called Local Action Committees, and really they're
11 -- they're modeled after a combination of some of the
12 things that EPA's been doing, plus some of the things that
13 we've been doing at the defense sites to try to get -- to
14 try to get people really involved not just in being, you
15 know, observers and critics, but really participants in the
16 decision making process.

17 So, you know, Bill's right. We're sort of
18 proposing that we try now before the Congress even passes
19 it. It's clearly a part of what the Congress is going to
20 pass, putting together a local action committee that
21 actually has substantial power in what happens.

22 MR. CARLSON: But I think there's the
23 possibility that the -- it seems to me on reading the
24 latest version of the EPA proposed rules for cleanup
25 standards that that presents a -- a significant enhancement

1 of the protection of public health. They've lowered the
2 limits quite a bit.

3 So the question is -- and I think everybody here
4 just needs to keep in mind that whether to take advantage
5 of those rules by waiting. Should you -- should you push
6 off the issuance of the ROD by six months, nine months, in
7 order to take advantage of the lower limits.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: And -- yeah. I hear what you're
9 saying. You're saying -- you know, the definition of how
10 clean is clean is obviously something that's an evolving
11 definition; and you're saying that it's potentially -- you
12 would be potentially able to get a higher degree of cleanup
13 by waiting rather than by moving ahead too quickly.
14 Perhaps, although I think basically we are driven -- we are
15 going to be driven by those standards that are -- that have
16 come out are still fundamentally in many way technology
17 driven standards. We will do the very best we can with the
18 technology that we have in most of these cases. I hear
19 what you're saying.

20 DR. BRIAN: Chris Byrne and then Lew Moyer,
21 please.

22 MR. BYRNE: Chris Byrne, St. Louis County Health
23 Department. In light of Mr. Grumbly's opening remarks
24 concerning the six residential properties adjacent to the
25 sites, or nearly adjacent to the sites, the estimate of

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1 five to six thousand yards is probably three times too
2 high.

3 And Dave and I were talking at the break. We're
4 probably talking about two thousand yards, give or take, on
5 those properties. And that's not counting the -- the road
6 shoulders. Excuse me.

7 A couple of years ago our Division was asked to
8 evaluate for technical and health based considerations the
9 engineering cost analysis document for the cleanup of
10 adjacent properties, and we were not asked for -- we were
11 not asked to look at the political ramifications. So we
12 did not consider the Hazelwood and Berkeley scenario, but
13 only on the technical end.

14 I think that given the economy as a scale and
15 the usage of occupied properties, not counting ball fields
16 and not counting drainage areas and what have you, that a
17 revisiting of that EECA would probably be in order.

18 On the technical end, and change, piling it up
19 in Hazelwood to barreling it up and taking it to Utah, the
20 technical work has been done and the documentation exists,
21 and I think it -- for economy scale in all directions it
22 would probably be best to revisit that EECA for the
23 short-term.

24 DR. BRIAN: Some comments here?

25 MR. GRUMBLY: Let me say this. I -- you know,

1 we laid on the table some ideas and we haven't -- we
2 haven't put this out in the sort of DOE decide/announce
3 defend mode; here's what we're going to do in fiscal year
4 '95.

5 If there are better ways to use the money, I'm
6 happy to let the ten to fifteen million dollars that we
7 have available for fiscal year '95 be the first thing that
8 people put their minds around and say how would you like to
9 best use that money to further the public health and
10 environment?

11 I mean, that's a fifth of the total amount of
12 funds that we have to spend around the entire nation. And
13 I would be willing to put that on the table.

14 I mean, I -- I trust our technical folks, David
15 and the other people who have advised me, that dealing with
16 the residential properties is an important and serious
17 piece of business that we should -- we should get on with.

18 But I would be perfectly prepared to, you know,
19 revisit that choice as, you know, step one in coming
20 together as a -- as a group if people thought that was the
21 right thing to do.

22 MR. BYRNE: When I say revisit I don't mean not
23 consider it. I mean expand it.

24 Dave has run into problems with utilities, with
25 county highways clearing ditches, with people just moving

1 things around, and every time that somebody sticks a shovel
2 in the ground it triples or quadruples or quintuples the
3 amount of material. So I think in that respect revisiting
4 that EECA with a view towards cleaning up of more than six
5 properties, six immediate area properties would probably be
6 in order.

7 DR. BRIAN: All right. Mr. Moye?

8 MR. MOYE: My name is Lew Moye. I'm a citizen
9 of St. Louis City and I'm a member of the newly formed St.
10 Louis Commission. And I'm also president of the St. Louis
11 chapter, Coalition of Black Trade Unions.

12 And I had some discussion in Columbus, Ohio
13 three weeks ago with the National CBTU executive council
14 concerning hazardous waste in the minority communities
15 throughout the country.

16 I don't live very far from the St. Louis site.
17 I live 4400 on Bircher, which is not very far from what is
18 referred to as the St. Louis City -- St. Louis City site.

19 I have a question, a couple of questions to
20 Secretary Grumbly concerning permanent storage site in this
21 area. Is there any plan for permanent storage site of
22 radioactive material, materials in this area? Not
23 necessarily the airport, but in this --

24 MR. GRUMBLY: When you say the area you don't
25 mean Weldon Springs?

1 MR. MOYE: I mean Weldon Springs and --

2 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, David, maybe up can best
3 answer. Maybe -- when you say permanent storage --

4 MR. MOYE: In other words, are there plans to
5 bring other materials to Missouri, I'll put it like that,
6 for storage.

7 MR. BAUBLITZ: Maybe I should answer that.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay, Jack.

9 MR. BAUBLITZ: The answer to that is no. The
10 Weldon Spring site disposal decisions will deal with
11 material at Weldon Spring, period.

12 MR. GRUMBLY: But the only -- the only reason
13 why I hesitated at all is -- is we are engaged in a
14 nationwide process right now.

15 MR. SHORR: That's right.

16 MR. GRUMBLY: In the whole mixed waste area to
17 try to bring DOE into compliance with something called a
18 Federal Facilities Compliance Act. That forces us to work
19 with people from all the states in the Union to decide not
20 only where things are going to be, but whether any waste is
21 going to be transferred among states.

22 Now as far as I know, and I'm having a difficult
23 time remembering right now, there are no plans to bring
24 anything to --

25 MR. SHORR: That is correct.

11 10 11

1 MR. GRUMBLY: -- to Missouri as part of that
2 process. And in fact, I don't even think there are any
3 sites that are still left on the list that are in Missouri,
4 are there? In fact, Weldon Springs was taken off the list
5 last week because we don't believe it's -- it's suitable to
6 do that.

7 So I think I can safely say that the answer is
8 no right now. But, you know, we -- one of the things we're
9 trying to do beyond this particular site is engage all of
10 our colleagues in the states in a dialogue over a couple of
11 years about, you know, where do we want this stuff
12 ultimately to end up? I mean, everybody wants it someplace
13 else but -- but their place. But, you know, as one of my
14 friend's once said to me, "You know, everybody's got to be
15 someplace." And that's the case with this stuff for the
16 most part.

17 But right now we don't see any possibility for
18 anything coming to Missouri other than -- I mean, you're
19 going to be -- no matter what happens you're going to be
20 net losers of waste in the process, which I'm sure you're
21 all happy about.

22 MR. MOYE: I have one other -- maybe a couple of
23 other questions. Utah, the Utah site, was that chosen
24 mainly because of sparsely population or geology?

25 MR. GRUMBLY: Jackrabbits and geology. There's

1 no people around it. It is a site that -- I mean, if
2 you're familiar with that part of the West, the human
3 exposure, there just aren't very many people. In fact,
4 nobody lives in the area. And the geology is quite
5 suitable for the kind of stuff that we would be putting in
6 it.

7 MR. SHORR: It's also private.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. Right. It's private.

9 MR. MOYE: Do anybody know, are there similar
10 sites in Missouri, for example, that would be more -- I
11 mean similar suited?

12 MR. GRUMBLY: I think that's something that we
13 should try to look at over the next nine to twelve months.
14 I mean, I suspect that David's right, that there will be --
15 anyplace that we look at there will be an active set of
16 people who will not want us to put it there. But I think
17 for purposes of -- of going through the process, that
18 that's an option that we shouldn't take off the table
19 without examining it for at least something.

20 MR. MOYE: One final.

21 MR. GRUMBLY: Unless David tells me to.

22 MR. MOYE: Now that we go through these
23 discussions, and I don't know -- I don't know if we're
24 going to have others.

25 MR. GRUMBLY: I hope so.

1 MR. MOYE: If this is the first of whatever, but
2 after we go through all the discussions of input from the
3 citizens and interactions with your office, how would the
4 final decision be made on what's going to take place? How
5 will we come to a final decision?

6 MR. GRUMBLY: You know, that -- well, that's a
7 very good question, and I think, you know, there is --
8 there is the formal process and there is the process that
9 we would like to put together here.

10 I think formally whatever ultimately has to be
11 done the Environmental Protection Agency has to be able to
12 sign-off on it. It's our responsibility to put a plan
13 together, but ultimately EPA has to be able to sign-off on
14 the final plan. And in order for them to sign-off on the
15 final plan it has to be in accordance with the superfund
16 statute, which means it's got to be under it's current form
17 protective of health and the environment.

18 That standard may even change, by the way, that
19 legislative standard could change to something -- could be
20 something that -- the law's reasonable certainty of no
21 harm. I don't know what that means right now, but they
22 would ultimately have to -- have to sign-off on it.

23 I think the -- the way the new law is
24 interpreted as working is that groups like this would have
25 the opportunity to recommend essentially to first us and

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1 then to the EPA what the final decision would be. EPA, and
2 us in this case because of the unique way this program
3 works, would have the opportunity to say, yea, or if we
4 thought we couldn't live with it we would have the
5 opportunity to say nay about it, but the criteria for
6 saying nay would have to be a showing that we would have to
7 make that the cost of implementing the alternative would so
8 far outweigh the benefits that it didn't make any sense.
9 That would be the standard that we would have to meet. And
10 that we would have to persuade you of.

11 So I'm being right up front in saying yes,
12 ultimately as the, you know, Bill and I as the kind of
13 legal representatives for our successors or whatever in
14 this process, have the responsibility really to make sure
15 that the final decision is in comport -- comports with the
16 law.

17 But, you know, I think to run a process like
18 this, first of awful it's good to be upfront and say what I
19 just did, which is -- this is an important thing, but if
20 the -- if the costs were to so outweigh the benefits, it
21 would be my responsibility to recommend that we not
22 implement it. But I would expect that that's not what
23 would happen because I can't assume that there's anybody
24 around this table that would want to come up with a
25 solution where the costs outweigh the benefits. And I

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1 mean, not in some kind of narrow economic analysis basis,
2 but in terms of looking at all the equities and the
3 problems that are here, we all want to come up with a
4 solution where the benefits outweigh the costs. Why would
5 we waste our time on a, you know, nice Monday meaning to
6 come out and do things if we didn't think we were doing
7 something that had some net benefits for society. I could
8 think of all kind of things I would rather be doing.

9 DR. BRIAN: Anna.

10 MS. GINSBURG: I have a couple of questions. A
11 number of people during the break came up to me and said
12 that they had questions, and I would like to know how the
13 broader public, particularly residents of the sites, are
14 going to be involved in the decision make being process and
15 how their questions are going to be answered.

16 And that leads into a second question which is:
17 What's the process going to be for St. Louis to come up
18 with a decision on the waste sites?

19 MR. GRUMBLY: What a great segue to the last
20 part.

21 Why don't I ask you first: What would you like
22 to see?

23 MS. GINSBURG: I would like to see a process
24 that's open, a process that allows for public input, and a
25 process where people, you know, struggle with the ideas and

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1 the alternatives, none of which is perfect.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: I mean, we have this way of doing
3 business in the room where we -- for tonight's purposes we
4 said, okay, we're just going to talk around the table. We
5 all know the larger you start to get, the harder it is to
6 have serious conversation.

7 Do you have any sense of -- of -- I mean, we
8 could put a proposal on the table that had say a small kind
9 of -- I don't want to call it an executive committee or
10 whatever, but a small group of people whose job it was, not
11 just government people, people -- people from other groups
12 as well whose job it would be to kind of come up with ideas
13 and then come back and vent them to a larger group, which
14 would include, you know, all citizens in the usual kind of,
15 you know, guys at the front of the room and people in the
16 back. I would prefer that we figure out some way to do
17 that in a way that wasn't so formal.

18 But I think, you know, ultimately either a group
19 of us around the table here, and maybe it's the Radioactive
20 Waste Commission, maybe it's that supplemented by some
21 other people, maybe it's just us, whatever it is that you
22 want to do, I think would have the obligation to come back
23 to the group with, you know, here's our -- here's our
24 initial idea.

25 I think the group as a whole, plus citizens who

1 want to ask questions, have to have the ability, we have to
2 somehow have the ability to get people adequate, technical
3 advice of their choosing. So the group somehow I think
4 needs to get some people who can work with the people who
5 are our consultants so that when we come into the room and
6 tell you that X, Y, Z, razzle-dazzle technology is the best
7 thing since sliced bread, Lee and anybody else in the room
8 wants to argue with us technically, or consult about it;
9 technically has the ability to do that in a reasonable way
10 and then take questions from the public and try to -- try
11 to, you know, include that in the process.

12 MR. MOONEY: Let me mention one thing a couple
13 of members of the public have mentioned to me during the
14 break, because we may be talking about spending three
15 hundred million or maybe eight hundred and fifty million
16 here, is there hasn't been discussion tonight as to the
17 cost. What is the health threat and how do members of the
18 St. Louis community evaluate that in their own
19 circumstances?

20 If we're talking about ultimately using a cost
21 benefit analysis, what is the risk to St. Louisans that's
22 posed by the present circumstances, by an extended time
23 line, and by the different remediation possibilities that
24 are put forward tonight. And I think that's something
25 where there's an acute public interest and we need to

1 address that somehow.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: I agree with that wholeheartedly.
3 I think like -- you know, we ought to have a set -- if I
4 were just going to do this myself I would put together a
5 set of sessions over the next nine to twelve months max,
6 and the first one would be a serious discussion of what are
7 the health and environmental threats, again, and in a way
8 where we attempted to sort of engage in a mutual education
9 where nobody's trying to stuff anybody else in the process,
10 but where -- you know, if there are a lot of people who are
11 interested in having that aired out, let's go through it,
12 you know. Let's go through it in some kind of rational
13 step-by-step phase, which is to say not force a decision
14 prematurely before people who are at the table have had a
15 chance to educate themselves and educate each other and
16 educate us about what it is they believe and what it is
17 they perceive.

18 DR. BRIAN: Kay.

19 MS. DREY: We've had some sessions, David
20 Adler's had some and Steve McCracken over at Weldon Spring,
21 and usually those are, I guess for lack of a better
22 description, dog and pony shows. I mean, like they
23 normally say to us virtually there's no problem anywhere.

24 And so if you can -- if there are any people who
25 understand this field that can talk about it and say, yes,

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1 there are problems, if you could come up with even one
2 person like that that would be helpful so it's not just a
3 whitewash, which is what we've been getting for years.

4 I guess I want to ask a question about --

5 MR. GRUMBLY: Can I respond to that just for a
6 second, Kay?

7 I mean, again, coming back to the point that I
8 made before about selecting your own folks to work with
9 you. I mean, I would be delighted to, you know, have you
10 with Lee or anybody else, I'm not just pointing at you,
11 Lee, because you're the only professor I think in the
12 room --

13 DR. SOBOTKA: We disagree mostly.

14 MS. DREY: Lee and I are like --

15 MR. GRUMBLY: All right. Dr. Brian, anybody. I
16 don't care.

17 MS. DREY: Yeah. It's -- we have only two
18 M.D.'s in metropolitan St. Louis willing to stand up
19 publicly and say that radioactive waste is -- low level
20 radioactive waste can be harmful. It's very hard to come
21 up with people who, you know, who are both knowledgeable
22 about it and who have funded by -- I don't know what Lee
23 gets from the Department of Energy, but, you know, it's
24 really hard to find independent people who are able to
25 stand up publicly and say that chronic exposure to low

1 level waste is harmful.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, tell you what we could --
3 what we could --

4 MS. DREY: Bring one from elsewhere.

5 MR. GRUMBLY: There are obviously a couple of
6 alternate theories about whether that's true, but it's --
7 but one thing one can do is to structure a debate.

8 MS. DREY: I would love to structure a debate.

9 MR. GRUMBLY: No. But I mean in this -- in this
10 sense --

11 MS. DREY: Two science.

12 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah, where you really get
13 somebody to try to argue a case. You know, the objective
14 here is not to, you know, not to do CBS's -- I forget the
15 name of that series where they have these great
16 discussions, these great round table discussions with
17 mythical communities and come up with possible solutions,
18 but I'm perfectly happy to engage in a dialogue with people
19 about what -- certainly what the uncertainties are in the
20 data. I mean, I think a lot of the issues about health
21 threats revolve around uncertainties of the data. If -- if
22 such exists.

23 MS. DREY: Well -- okay. But I -- I wanted to
24 ask about -- I have a few questions.

25 The money will be needed to -- to dig up the hot

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1 spots, some of the hot -- the hottest spots around the fence
2 on McDonnell Boulevard at the airport site.

3 And then is it correct you said that you're
4 thinking possibly of putting that waste on the airport site
5 for temporary storage? And I assume this would be
6 containerized?

7 MR. GRUMBLY: Is that what you said?

8 MS. DREY: Is that what you said? That's what
9 my notes said you said.

10 MR. ADLER: I think it was it would add to the
11 cost of trying to do something about those hot spots, but
12 it really hasn't been engineered.

13 MR. GRUMBLY: We just said control measures for
14 hot spots located within the ditch next to the SLAP site.

15 MS. DREY: Control measures.

16 DR. BRIAN: Control measures.

17 MS. DREY: Maybe move a fence or something.

18 Okay.

19 DR. BRIAN: Signage, fences, a number of
20 things.

21 MS. DREY: All right. Well, I just hope if any
22 of it is dug up it be containerized and not just back on
23 the pile for it to wash back into the ditches.

24 Just assuming that there are two things, let's
25 say, that a lot of us would agree: One is that West Lake

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1 Landfill would be looked at for -- to get the radioactive
2 waste out, and some of it's very -- there are hot spots at
3 West Lake Landfill. That being one thing let's say many of
4 us would agree on already. And it was an illegal site, it
5 never was an NRC site. It was dumped there illegally.

6 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah.

7 MS. DREY: And it was never a DOE site, which is
8 why it's sort of in noman's land. And then if many of us
9 felt that it would be worthwhile for there to be funds
10 expended to initiate a search for an alternative site to
11 the St. Louis site, I mean, maybe including Utah, maybe
12 even the Nevada test site --

13 MR. GRUMBLY: Have you noticed we've been sued
14 there lately?

15 MS. DREY: Nevada?

16 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes.

17 MS. DREY: They're wonderful. I think Nevada is
18 great. I wish Missouri were as strong as Nevada. Pardon
19 me, David.

20 MR. GRUMBLY: But if everybody did that we would
21 never be able to put it anywhere. So what do we do then?

22 MS. DREY: Maybe we'd stop making it like at
23 Callaway.

24 MR. GRUMBLY: But we've already made so much of
25 it.

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1 MS. DREY: You're right. Fifty-two years. I
2 don't know if I gave you our brochure, but we've had it now
3 for fifty-two years. St. Louis has the oldest radioactive
4 waste of of the atomic wage.

5 MR. GRUMBLY: My father's generation did a bad
6 job in generating this waste.

7 MS. DREY: Your father and mine.

8 MR. GRUMBLY: You're right, Kay.

9 MS. DREY: I really wasn't old enough in 1942,
10 which is when they started Mallinckrodt.

11 But could there be funds now, could you all
12 think, you know, you're thinking about how to spend money,
13 to use some funds for David Adler's staff to be able to
14 start actually looking for real places to assess as
15 alternatives. In other words, I assume --

16 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes.

17 MS. DREY: -- that's something he's set up to
18 do.

19 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes. What we're going to do --
20 again, I guess I'm not communicating well enough. What we
21 want to do is if you were to say, for example, as part of
22 the values coming out of this, and I've been trying to take
23 notes, take a look at some other sites inside the state,
24 and you mentioned one in particular, maybe some work's been
25 done on that already, we have -- we have enough money set

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1 aside so that David and the people who work with him can go
2 do an analysis study. If that's what the group were to
3 decide. I mean, we have the ability to, thank God, I mean,
4 I don't want to study the sucker to death, but we have the
5 ability to do the analysis that's necessary to inform us
6 about what the right decision ought to be.

7 MS. DREY: Okay. Then there's another request
8 for money.

9 MR. GRUMBLY: I didn't --

10 MS. DREY: Okay. That sounds wonderful. And
11 very hopeful. I mean, it's really neat. I'm really
12 enjoying tonight. I may be misbehaving, but I really think
13 it's -- I've been known to be worse, but this is -- it's
14 not funny, David.

15 MR. GRUMBLY: I know this is the Midwest when
16 you think you're misbehaving.

17 MR. SHORR: It was his laughing. It wasn't my
18 laughing. It was his laughing.

19 MS. DREY: At any rate, there's one other
20 request for funding that I hope you are considering, and I
21 think maybe you were, and that was to assess the -- the
22 monitoring technologies being used at Weldon Spring to see
23 how much thorium may or may not be being put into our
24 drinking water in the Missouri River.

25 And I realize -- that was something you

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1 discussed on -- when you were here in March, Mr. Grumbly,
2 when you said there were sort of two things: One was that
3 you thought the question of the location of the radioactive
4 waste should be revisited, if that's the modern term; and
5 the other was that we had questions about the water that's
6 being treated at Weldon Spring -- treated at Weldon Spring
7 and being put in the river.

8 And some of us have real concerns, particularly
9 about thorium-230, and so we have submitted to you and to
10 the State of Missouri, David Shorr, five names of groups of
11 people who are technically capable of making such an
12 assessment, and I would hope that you will give those names
13 your consideration, plus any others.

14 MR. GRUMBLY: I'm sure David and I will consult
15 on that.

16 DR. BRIAN: I saw two other hands, I know; Judy
17 Shaw and then Dave Shorr. So Judy.

18 MS. SHAW: Thank you. Mr. Grumbly, as we move
19 forward to cleanup this area, and I would like to just get
20 a little bit specific about my own community and talk a
21 little bit about the City of Berkeley and say to you I know
22 this is not all of your fault, but certainly the City of
23 Berkeley is paining and continue to remain in pain, agonize
24 as various agencies can prop upon us and take away our tax
25 bases.

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1 At one point we were a community of twenty-one
2 thousand people. Because of the common good of the people
3 and the airport expansion, we're now down to twelve
4 thousand four hundred and fifty people. That's a lot of
5 our tax base that has left us.

6 In addition to that, this Latty spot over here
7 has taken away our athletic field that once upon a time
8 allowed the community to come together in a fun way to do
9 some family kind of things, which of course we can see the
10 way that our nation is going today that we need to be
11 providing some kind of recreational activities for our
12 communities to combat some of the crime and violence that's
13 at the top of our charts today.

14 I listened to you, I came in a little bit late,
15 and I apologize for that, but I did hear you say something
16 about moving five to six thousand cubic yards of hot dirt
17 issues from some I think six residential areas.

18 I would like to ask you to rethink that and, as
19 a matter of fact, instead of maybe buying that, moving the
20 hot dirt from those residential areas, that you maybe think
21 of buying that property from those people because it may be
22 somewhat cheaper, and we think about the environmental
23 issue and move the dirt from those areas where we know that
24 businesses and that are going to be there and facilities
25 and infrastructure is going to need some maintaining and

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1 therefore every time we go in to do any kind of repair
2 we're causing problems there.

3 And so I would like to see us think about moving
4 into the areas of helping businesses to remain vital, which
5 also helps cities to remain vital also. So I lay that out
6 there.

7 At the same time, I also would like to see some
8 kind of studies in terms of how many people have been
9 affected physically from the hot dirt. One of my residents
10 said at one of our Christmas parties that he was baldheaded
11 now, but he played -- he played ball on the athletic field
12 as a little kid, and maybe the hot dirt took his hair away,
13 but he's still a healthy individual and can still play some
14 ball. So I would like to see --

15 MR. GRUMBLY: Right.

16 MS. SHAW: Basically what has happened with the
17 physical point.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: I didn't have a bald spot fourteen
19 months ago when I took this job.

20 COLONEL GRIGGS: You won't have any when you get
21 out.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Right. You know, this is the
23 second person that I've heard say, well, why don't we
24 revisit how we're going to use this initial sum of money?

25 I mean, I've put on the table for discussion

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1 right now do you want us to move ahead with the fifteen
2 million or so that we would use in fiscal year 1995 to deal
3 with the three kinds of things that I articulated at the
4 outset or do you want to use that fifteen million as the
5 first test of whether we can as a group come to consensus
6 about how we want to spend your money.

7 DR. BRIAN: Colonel?

8 COLONEL GRIGGS: I would like to propose -- you
9 know, you used an expression reasonable certainty of no
10 harm. I can tell you if we don't come to grips with this
11 there's a reasonable certainty of complete harm.

12 MS. SHAW: That's true.

13 COLONEL GRIGGS: And something has got to be
14 done about this. You know, if in fact as you have said
15 you're willing to be part of the team, you're willing to
16 subordinate yourselves, you're willing to play any role.

17 You know, if this treatment process will work,
18 whether you want to call it water cleansing or whatever
19 name you want to put on it, if it can reduce the magnitude
20 to where it becomes manageable, and if you can do it in the
21 stage you talked about, first the laboratory stage to the
22 field stage, and if those -- if those two don't work we'll
23 know pretty soon.

24 MR. GRUMBLY: Right.

25 COLONEL GRIGGS: I would like to propose this

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1 certainly be one of the steps that you all take in the very
2 beginning is to find out will this technique work and is it
3 applicable to this area, and I would volunteer the airport
4 site for it.

5 MS. SHAW: And I certainly would second that.

6 MR. GRUMBLY: I heard nobody objecting that we
7 should -- we should try to move in and look at the various
8 kind of treatment options that exist without anybody
9 accepting whether that's something that we ought to
10 ultimately do.

11 MS. DREY: You don't mean on the site.

12 MR. GRUMBLY: No, no.

13 MS. DREY: We're in the floodplain of Cold Water
14 Creek.

15 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, I heard -- I just heard
16 Colonel Griggs offer the airport as --

17 MS. DREY: You mean give him some of our dirt to
18 take to Alabama?

19 COLONEL GRIGGS: I guess I'm lucky. I had it
20 explained first to me. This would be a laboratory
21 analysis.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Right.

23 COLONEL GRIGGS: They would take a certain
24 amount of this material, take it to a laboratory and find
25 out is your material of the nature that would work in

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1 this. Then they would do an on site test.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. I didn't hear anybody
3 object to that. I was going to say as one of the steps we
4 ought to do that.

5 We also ought to probably find a way to involve
6 somebody, or some small group of people from this committee
7 to actually kind of -- from this group of people rather,
8 I'm leaping ahead, from this group of people to, you know,
9 take a look at how this stuff performs.

10 COLONEL GRIGGS: And I would certainly be
11 willing to put some of my people on that.

12 MR. GRANT: This is Jim Grant again. As I said
13 earlier, we would make our plant site available to do test
14 work.

15 MR. GRUMBLY: Great. Great.

16 MR. GRANT: That's a more controlled area. Also
17 I think we concur and agree with moving ahead along with
18 something along the lines that you've suggested. I think
19 obviously you'll have to flush out some of the details, but
20 at least to get the ball moving and move ahead.

21 DR. BRIAN: Okay. David? I did see your hand
22 earlier. Do you still have a question of some kind?

23 MR. SHORR: Yes. I've been relatively quiet
24 this evening. I've kind of enjoyed hearing everybody else
25 put input to you. I get a lot more opportunity to put

1 input into these people, and I guess generally we could
2 characterize our input as friendly but not complimentary.
3 But it has been constructive and I think your presence out
4 here indicates that you've at least listened to a lot of
5 the -- not as strong as the Nevada stuff that we've been
6 doing to try and change the process over here.

7 I would like to emphasize on our side of the
8 ledger the issue of the vicinity properties. And you know
9 my feelings about the vicinity properties. The vicinity
10 properties are those properties which are the haul roads
11 and the residential sites. The ballpark would fall into
12 vicinity properties. These are properties that are not
13 under institutional controls and have traditionally been a
14 major concern, just as Miss Shaw indicated.

15 In addition to our discussion about vicinity
16 properties and trying to do something to put them under
17 greater emphasizing strategy, to put them under greater
18 control, because we all are aware of the proliferation
19 that's going on, we are increasing our problem continually,
20 I think it's important that we acknowledge that we've not
21 done a good job of educating the people that have to work
22 on these sites. And this is something where be it your
23 responsibility or ours or St. Louis County's, Berkeley's,
24 et cetera, we have not done a good job of educating the lay
25 worker who is asked to go into that trench and excavate a

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1 water line or sewer line, or the union member who's working
2 on the power lines immediately above that material, et
3 cetera, as to how they should be in contact with that
4 material. I think that's equally applicable to the
5 property owners themselves where, yes, they have the
6 information, but I think it's also incumbent upon us to let
7 the workers who have to work on it know what their bosses
8 know so that they can make a judgment call as well. At
9 least so that they can encourage their ownelves to have
10 medical monitoring if they feel that's necessary.

11 So I did want to re-emphasize our concern about
12 vicinity properties. It's been repeated to you.

13 I also want to address the fact that we have had
14 fundamental, philosophical differences on technology and
15 design in our discussions on, if you will, the infamous
16 bunker; and whether it's in or out, those fundamental
17 issues continue to be there.

18 And what I would like to do is I would like to
19 try and -- while we've been having good communication, I
20 think it's more important that we cross that line and get
21 more involved in a partnership effort.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: Uh-huh.

23 MR. SHORR: So that we're not sitting there at
24 each other's throats? -- how's that? -- discussing the
25 issues in a little more involved manner as we have been.

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1 And that would go so far as to be talking about the
2 technical merits of certain things such as ground water in
3 the St. Louis metropolitan area, which has not been a major
4 -- an issue that has been one of the cordial ones for both
5 our -- our design teams, if you will. So I would offer
6 that we try and change our relationship.

7 I also offer to quit calling it a disposal
8 cell. Everybody in this room knows it's not a disposal:
9 cell. Whatever we do, it's internment, and it's -- we
10 found up at Weldon you don't call it a disposal cell
11 because it's not what it is. And I think if we're going to
12 do that I think we ought to let the people know we also
13 have an ongoing cost with everything we do there.

14 So those are my only two cents. You've heard
15 most of them before and I don't want to reiterate all our
16 letters that we've --

17 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, David, I want to -- I want
18 to be clear now. In your -- you don't want to see a bunker
19 for the St. Louis airport site, right? That's your
20 position.

21 MR. SHORR: No. Our position has been the most
22 technically feasible alternative. It always has been.
23 Okay?

24 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay.

25 MR. SHORR: Our position has been the proposal

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1 that you put on the table. No, you didn't put it on the
2 table. The proposal that was being discussed did not meet
3 the technical standards that we believe were necessary in
4 order to satisfy our community.

5 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay.

6 MR. SHORR: Okay. And we view that as our job.
7 You say that there are certain cost effective issues. To
8 do a cost effective alternative that doesn't serve the :
9 purpose is -- is -- is our job too. So no, we do not say
10 -- okay.

11 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay. I hear you. And with
12 respect to the vicinity properties, did I hear you say that
13 you thought that we should -- that in your view we should
14 go ahead and deal with the residential properties, but that
15 in line with where Judy was, Miss Shaw, that we ought to
16 try as much as we can to expand what we were doing to, if
17 we could, deal with the ball field, and that may -- I don't
18 know how big a bite that is. It's a pretty big bite having
19 looked at it today.

20 MR. SHORR: I think --

21 MR. GRUMBLY: But that we ought to try to do as
22 much as we can with respect to the residential vicinity
23 properties right away.

24 MR. SHORR: I think we should handle the
25 residential vicinity properties. I think the point that

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1 we're trying to make, though, is that the vicinity
2 properties have been underscored in the overall process
3 overall. It's not an issue of -- you know, it's easy to
4 talk about the bunkers, this SLAP site, it's easy to talk
5 about downtown, it's easy to talk about the ball fields,
6 but when we get in the haul roads, we get into all those
7 areas, we have problems that are continuing to proliferate
8 that are going to make -- make all our jobs in this room
9 more difficult.

10 And whether it's putting in more strict property
11 controls, asking people put more strict property controls,
12 whether it's other institutional methods in which we handle
13 it, whether we go on an ad hoc basis of where there is
14 excavation, we've got excavations going on right now in the
15 vicinity properties that we don't know what the heck to do
16 with the material. I think we have to get that as a higher
17 priority.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay.

19 COLONEL GRIGGS: I would like to echo that
20 also. This is an absolute must for this community.

21 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay. Well, how does that fit in,
22 because, I mean, you're -- you all know a lot more about
23 this particular site than I -- than I do. And I ask,
24 David, you jump in here. How does that fit into the plan
25 for the fifteen mill or so that we can -- that we can spend

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1 in '95 while we're going through this larger process of
2 deciding what we do with the rest of the site?

3 I mean, what we basically said is we think we
4 can deal with some of the residential -- with all the
5 residential properties, but within the fifteen million are
6 there some things that you would like to see reallocated
7 from what I indicated?

8 MR. MOONEY: Let me offer a couple of thoughts
9 on behalf of St. Louis County.

10 I certainly am excited about the idea that you
11 spend some of the money to examine the technology for
12 treatment, that you spend some of the money to look at
13 alternate site locations outside of metropolitan areas.
14 Obviously there's a priority that would be placed on the
15 residential remediation because the threat of -- because of
16 the threat it proposes.

17 I would hope that some of the money is also made
18 available -- if there is going to be a collaborative
19 process that is going to help define the remediation method
20 used here, I'm hopeful that some of the money could be used
21 to allow for independent experts that could help evaluate
22 the remediation alternatives that are put forward.

23 It's difficult for those of us that are not from
24 regulatory agencies to -- to evaluate some of the proposals
25 put forward to us when we don't have experts available at

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1 our own disposal to help evaluate the -- the solidity of
2 the technology alternatives. So I'm hoping that some money
3 would be made available for independent expert review of
4 remediation alternatives.

5 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes.

6 DR. BRIAN: Okay. Jeanette?

7 And might I say that it is now a quarter to
8 ten. I'm going to ask Jeanette to have the final comments
9 or questions here and then we will summarize, get some
10 summarizing comments from myself and Mr. Grumbly.

11 MS. EBERLIN: Thank you. I'll be brief. I'm
12 very pleased with what I heard here this evening and I
13 agree that the residential properties should be a priority,
14 as long as they're not dumped in Hazelwood or Berkeley.

15 And I agree with Chris Byrne's assessment: This
16 is a smaller amount. Put it in barrels, send it out of St.
17 Louis County. I appreciate St. Louis County's help.

18 Anna Ginsburg was referring to the -- informing
19 the people and the people -- the people want to know.

20 And I want to say to you, Chairman Brian, and
21 all of you members that what you're doing here, as -- as
22 Mr. Grumbly said, if we take a -- a definite step with a
23 timetable, the people will learn of this. This will
24 hearten them.

25 And as you said, Mr. Grumbly, if we take -- if

1 we advance and take positive steps and action, then this is
2 a better image for the whole situation.

3 Thank you.

4 DR. BRIAN: Thank you. Before I give the floor
5 to Mr. Grumbly, first I would like to thank you and your
6 staff for coming out this evening. We certainly appreciate
7 the first step that you took last March when you announced
8 that you had made a decision to revisit the remediation
9 efforts that were being proposed here in St. Louis. And
10 thank you so much for that.

11 Let me thank you panel members for coming out
12 this evening, too, because as Mr. Grumbly said earlier, we
13 could all probably have found other things to do, but this
14 is certainly very important to the St. Louis metropolitan
15 area.

16 There have obviously been a number of things
17 proposed here. What I think is very necessary at this
18 time, we've certainly not come to any solutions, but we
19 certainly know that there must be a forum and a process, a
20 mechanism for the public at large to be invited to
21 participate. While we had a truly structured program
22 tonight, it is essential the public at large is engaged in
23 this process as well.

24 Inasmuch as the St. Louis City has now appointed
25 their radioactive and hazardous waste commission, and ours

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1 has existed for some time, one of the things that I did
2 initially was to write to Mayor Bosley and ask that the two
3 commissions meet to discuss mutual interests, and I would
4 like to propose that that meeting once again occurs, and I
5 will direct a letter to the chair of your commission, Anna,
6 if you don't mind, so that perhaps we can meet very soon to
7 discuss further what has been some of the issues that have
8 been raised here tonight.

9 We obviously have not come to any consensus, but
10 there are many things that have been placed on the table.
11 We need to revisit these issues.

12 I think that Mr. Grumbly has told us he has made
13 some fifteen million dollars, which is twenty percent of
14 the moneys that are available in the entire country, for us
15 to use. I think we must take advantage. The time lines
16 have been laid out, some nine to twelve months, and I think
17 we must seize the moment. Given the political arena, we
18 know that things change very quickly and I'm one who
19 believes that we must move when we -- and seize the moments
20 when we have the opportunity.

21 Once again, I want to thank you. I will be
22 writing to you, Anna, and the rest of the commission
23 members. Again, thanks.

24 And Mr. Grumbly, at this time, if I could, I
25 would like to turn it over to you for some summarizing

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1 comments.

2 MR. GRUMBLY: Sure. First of all, Dr. Brian I
3 just can't tell you how much I appreciate your willingness
4 to do this tonight. Without someone who has the kind of
5 skills that you obviously have, none of these things will
6 ever work, and I hope that we can work together over the
7 next twelve months to make this be a mutually beneficial
8 sort of a thing. So I appreciate it. And I would urge
9 that we give her a round of applause for doing this.

10 DR. BRIAN: Thank you.

11 MR. GRUMBLY: Secondly, I did hear a lot of
12 things, and interestingly not too many of them really --
13 really contradicted each other. Let me try to summarize
14 and then let people -- provide a little bit of time at the
15 end for people to say na, I didn't say that.

16 I heard a fair amount of agreement, in fact I
17 heard total agreement that nobody in the room wants to have
18 this waste end up in a highly populated area, no matter
19 whose area it is. Whether it's the City of St. Louis, the
20 County of St. Louis, Hazelwood, nobody wants it in a
21 populated area.

22 I also heard that -- a lot of willingness,
23 although some skepticism, probably born of good reason,
24 that we ought to take a look at what happens to other
25 storage spots other than Utah, perhaps even something

1 inside the State of Missouri.

2 I heard Kay Drey and others question the issue
3 of, well, if you do have to take it out, let's really look
4 hard at this cost issue; maybe it doesn't -- maybe it
5 wouldn't cost as much as you guys say it will cost in order
6 to do things, following up on the "Umpter" project and
7 other things. And so the whole issue of how much it would
8 cost to get the material out is an issue that we would have
9 to kind of get out on the table.

10 I heard a willingness but again a skepticism
11 born probably of good -- for good reasons to take a look at
12 new technology, particularly on a lab scale, but to try to
13 devise some way to oversee that, but no unwillingness to
14 look at that.

15 I heard an innovative proposal, several
16 innovative proposals from Glenn about, first of all,
17 examining the feasibility about whether DOE could do
18 something together with the Midwest Compact; and I also
19 heard Glenn ask a lot of questions about whether delay for
20 nine to twelve months, how that would -- how that would
21 effect the ultimate remedial decision, given the changing
22 nature of the laws that are underway.

23 I heard a suggestion to include the West Lake
24 Landfill as part of the overall solution to the problem.

25 I heard a number of offers from the St. Louis

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1 Airport and the Mallinckrodt Company to actually test some
2 of the soils and to -- and to use their places as test
3 beds, so to speak.

4 I heard a very strong set of conclusions that as
5 we go forward we ought to go back and revisit the issue of
6 what are the health and environmental threats at -- at
7 these sites.

8 As Dr. Brian indicated, I -- I -- we have to
9 come up with a process that permits broader -- as broad but
10 structured public input in a way that actually helps the
11 deliberations of what it is that we're going to do.

12 I heard the issue raised of worker safety, as
13 well as the other kinds of issues of health and safety that
14 we were talking about.

15 At the end I think I heard most people say go
16 ahead and take the steps that you were going to take in
17 fiscal year '95, but perhaps the best thing for us to do
18 would be to come back and lay out those steps in some
19 detail before we implement them so that people can be sure
20 we're on the right -- the right path with the kind of
21 details that they'd like to hear.

22 I heard people talk about a process that would
23 allow for independent technical experts.

24 And I heard basically an approval of the notion
25 that we ought to try to get to a solution, thank you, in

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1 the next nine to twelve months.

2 The main issue that -- and then I also heard off
3 line reference to the other site, Weldon Springs; that we
4 ought to take a look at the drinking water down there. And
5 that's a commitment that I made back in March, and I
6 confess that it's one that has sort of slipped -- slipped
7 off the radar scope as we tried to focus on this, but I'll
8 bring it back up.

9 So in terms of process, I heard about nine to
10 twelve months, a lot -- we need to think hard about the
11 public input issues.

12 I guess I heard essentially an assent that we
13 would try to run a process, first of all, that engaged the
14 people who were around the table and other people. I think
15 we have to push on harder, and I think Dr. Brian was
16 getting at this, exactly who are the people who ought to be
17 at the table. And that's something that we're happy to
18 work with -- with you and with the City and everybody
19 around the table to make sure that we have the right people
20 at the -- at the table.

21 And then I think we need somebody, I would of
22 course vote for Dr. Brian but she may have other priorities
23 for her life, which I could fully understand, there needs
24 to be a catalyst, somebody whose job it is to move the
25 process ahead. And while I'm happy to be here on a

1 periodic basis, the realities of trying to be in fifty
2 states of the Union means there needs to be somebody who
3 can kind of move the process along that you all would be
4 comfortable with, who would be your person.

5 I would -- so I think the main issue probably
6 that confronts us coming out of this meeting tonight is
7 exactly how much control -- whether this group that's
8 around the table wants to become a committee, in some
9 sense, to help us come to reason about this site, and if
10 so, what the role of the DOE ought to be and the regulators
11 in informing and guiding the work of the group. And that's
12 something that I would be happy to go back and cogitate
13 about or would be happy to hear from you. We probably
14 shouldn't leave until we decide how we're going to do that,
15 though, because I think it's the key thing to make the
16 thing move ahead.

17 Dr. Brian, do you have any thoughts about how we
18 might do that?

19 DR. BRIAN: Inasmuch as we already have an
20 existing forum for such, and our meetings have been public,
21 anyone is invited to attend, I do think that we could
22 perhaps use the existing Oversight Commissions as a forum
23 perhaps for continued discussion. I would -- but I will
24 certainly put that to the rest of the group to get some
25 consensus on this.

1 MR. GRUMBLY: I would feel comfortable with that
2 if we could supplement that group with -- if there are
3 other -- because there are clearly other interested
4 citizens and parties beyond that. And we would -- I would
5 like to work with you strongly over maybe the rest of the
6 next couple of weeks to try to come up with a set of people
7 that we could -- we could all agree upon.

8 DR. BRIAN: David?

9 MR. SHORR: I have a caveat to that, if you
10 would. If we do progress to an alternative that involves
11 out state Missouri --

12 MR. GRUMBLY: That involves out of state?

13 MR. SHORR: Out state, which is non-cities.

14 MR. GRUMBLY: Excuse me. Out state Missouri.

15 MR. SHORR: Yeah. Then we definitely would have
16 to have another forum.

17 DR. BRIAN: Absolutely.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: We can't externalize our
19 internalities on these things.

20 DR. BRIAN: One of the things that has been
21 effective with other groups that have assembled here is a
22 series of public hearings that were more or less sponsored
23 by a given agency, or a designated agency, and I think that
24 that might as well be a possibility. Of course these would
25 be announced and placed in newspapers, local journals and

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1 all of that, and the sites as well as the times and
2 locations.

3 MR. GRUMBLY: Well, for the time being does
4 anybody around the table object to us interacting directly
5 with Dr. Brian as we try to put this process together?
6 Yes.

7 DR. BRIAN: One of the things that I would like
8 to suggest is that if there -- I do know, Larry, if you
9 don't have a problem with this, that Lora Merkin, who has
10 just recently be designated as the environmental designee
11 or guru for the County would be included in this process
12 and perhaps able to help me facilitate it.

13 MR. MOONEY: That would be excellent.

14 DR. BRIAN: Okay. And I don't know if you have
15 such a person who would be a counterpart in the City as
16 well.

17 MS. GINSBURG: I don't know that we do, but I
18 think we would like to be involved in that process and in
19 those discussions.

20 DR. BRIAN: All right. Okay.

21 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay.

22 DR. BRIAN: I have a lot of apples in the
23 barrel.

24 MR. GRUMBLY: I know you do.

25 DR. BRIAN: So I need help as well.

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1 MS. DREY: I think it sounds great that, you
2 know, you want to do this because I -- the things that
3 we've done for such a long time is just to keep talking
4 about the issue. We need to move ahead to act -- toward
5 action.

6 I was so thrilled to hear you say that maybe
7 they would cleanup some sites, containerize the waste, and
8 take some real, real action. And I think we can talk
9 ourselves for another -- I've been talking for fifteen
10 years. I hate the thought of talking for another fifteen
11 years.

12 COLONEL GRIGGS: If you did that it would be
13 such a positive statement for this community it would be
14 like mining gold.

15 MS. DREY: Would be what?

16 COLONEL GRIGGS: Would be like mining gold.

17 MS. DREY: If they move, they start doing
18 something?

19 MR. GRUMBLY: Absolutely. We're --

20 COLONEL GRIGGS: And I'll dig the stuff in the
21 airport and give it to us to test. I'll do it.

22 MR. GRUMBLY: All right. Well, I think that's
23 probably about as much as we can do here. So we've agreed
24 that we're going to move forward. We will try to get back
25 together I think as a group in early fall, but around a

1 specific -- with a set of agenda items that we want to move
2 through, and there will be something on it, whether it's
3 nine months or twelve at the outside that says decision
4 point about this, all right, about what we're going to do.
5 And we will push the ball ahead as hard as we possibly
6 can.

7 MS. DREY: Do you have to wait that long before
8 you can cleanup those residential --

9 MR. GRUMBLY: No, no, no. No. We're going --
10 our fiscal year '95 starts October 1 '95. We'll start to
11 mobilize as soon as -- I mean, I heard that no matter what
12 else we want to deal with that.

13 MS. DREY: I mean the ditches and the --

14 MR. GRUMBLY: Yes.

15 MS. DREY: Okay.

16 MR. GRUMBLY: Yeah. Am I right, David?

17 MR. ADLER: Yeah.

18 MR. GRUMBLY: Okay. We're going to move ahead.
19 That's -- that's October 1, 1995. We will try to be
20 focused and mobilized -- or '94. Sorry. That's the
21 beginning of our fiscal year, October 1, '94. We will be
22 mobilizing for -- and to take action on that day.

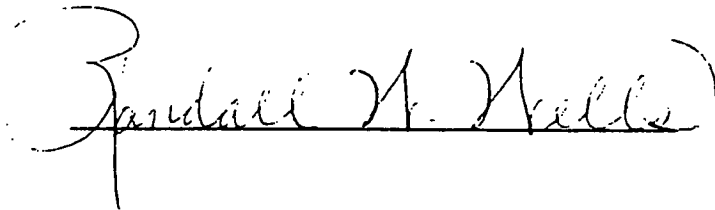
23 Thank you, folks. Appreciate it.

24 * * *

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Randall W. Wells, Certified Shorthand Reporter,
Certified Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the
proceedings had in the matter set forth in the caption page
hereon were reported in shorthand by me, afterwards
transcribed, and the foregoing is a true and complete
transcript of said shorthand notes.



Date: August 19, 1994

RANDALL W WELLS
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MISSOURI
RALLS COUNTY
MY COMMISSION EXP. JULY 31, 1998

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Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

for the St. Louis Site, Missouri



U.S. Department of Energy

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