

## MINUTES OF LOCAL PRIORITIES WORKING GROUP

April 5, 1995

The meeting was called to order at approximately 9:40 a.m. Those in attendance were:

David Braun, Union Electric  
Greg Ringkamp, Union Electric  
Jan Titus, Lambert Airport  
Robert Shelton, City of Berkeley  
Jack Fraenhoffer, Mallinkrodt  
Kay Drey, Coalition for the Environment (for a portion of the meeting)  
James Dwyer, Facilitator  
Lorraine (Lori) Batton, City of Berkeley

Amendments were made to the minutes of March 22, 1995. Ms. Drey made a motion, seconded by Mr. Fraenhoffer, to approve the minutes as amended. Motion carried.

Mr. Dwyer stated he had received a good deal of material regarding the FERNALD project. He stated he would review the material and prepare a report for the Committee.

It was determined the next meetings of the Committee would be APRIL 12 and 19, 9:30 a.m. in the Berkeley City Hall.

Ms. Drey stated she appreciated attendance at the previous meeting by an individual from McDonnell Douglas Corporation, and stated it would be beneficial to have regular representation and input from the Corporation.

Ms. Drey requested West Lake Landfill be included as one of the projects for consideration by the Local Priorities Working Group. Discussion was held. It was the general consensus to include the site for consideration, although it is not a FUSRAP project, is on the Superfund list of National priority sites, and is not under the Department of Energy (DOE).

Guidelines were reviewed (Attachment No. 1) entitled "Principles, Objectives, and Guidelines Talking Points." Many revisions were made, and Mr. Braun will make the changes and bring the amended document back to the group. At its next meeting.

Discussion was held regarding the various sites being considered, and data were distributed, which included estimates of costs of cleanup and volumes of material regarding the ballfields and haul road properties, and maps of the ballfields indicating location, types, and levels of contamination. This material was provided by the DOE, March 6, 1995. Attachment No. 2.

For information purposes, Mr. Dwyer distributed a newspaper article entitled "Nuclear Waste Cleanup Will Cost \$230 Billion," Post Dispatch, April 4, 1995. Attachment No. 3.

Meeting adjourned at approximately 11:50 a.m.

## SIGN-IN SHEET

128516

## CITY COUNCIL MEETING

April 5, 1995

DATE

Local Priorities

PLEASE SIGN IN IF YOU WISH TO SPEAK DURING THE MEETING. PLEASE INCLUDE  
YOUR ADDRESS. YOU MAY INCLUDE YOUR PHONE NUMBER IF YOU WISH.

SIGNATURE & PRINT NAMEADDRESSPHONE NUMBER

DAVID BRAUN

UE - BERKELEY

Redacted - Privacy Act

JAN TITUS

LAMBERT AIRPORT

BOB SHELTON

City of Berkeley

Lori Patton

GREG RINGKAMP

UE - BERKELEY

JACK FRAUENHOFER

MCI - SLP.

Key Drey

County Commission -

Ann's Dwyer

THANK YOU

TOTAL P.03

## D R A F T

**Local Priorities Working Group**  
**Principles, Objectives, & Guidelines Talking Points**  
**Apr. 5, 1995**

**Objective:** Complete cleanup of all St. Louis area sites to uranium mill tail standards of 5-15 pCi/g. Sites include but are not restricted to:

- SLAPS - St. Louis Airport Site
- HISS - Hazelwood Interim Storage Site
- SLDS - St. Louis Downtown Site - Mallinckrodt
- All vicinity properties, i.e. Futura, haul roads, ballfields, etc.

**Strategy:** (Guidelines to be used to achieve the above objectives)

1. No increase (in volume of stored material) over volume currently stored on interim storage sites.
2. Non-containerized staging (at interim storage sites?) of contaminated material is permitted only for short(?) periods and is predicated on an executory contract for permanent disposal of the staged material.
3. Institutional controls be implemented as interim(?) measure to mitigate migration of contaminated material into the environment (air/land/water).
4. Maximize area cleaned up annually.
5. Plan must provide for:
  - timely(?) implementation of large utility projects and public and private development projects
  - prompt addressing of small sites and/or projects (commercial/industrial, residential, and recreational) to allow for ongoing maintenance, development and/or sale of property.
  - flexibility to respond to emergency needs (within ? timeframe)

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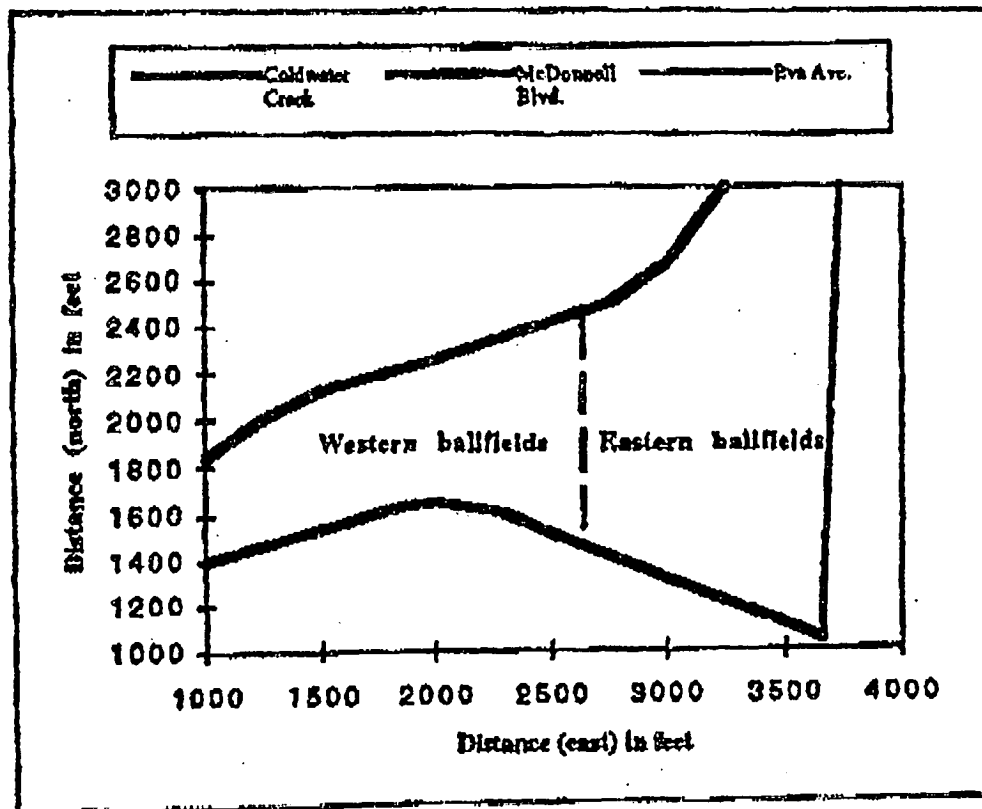
March 6, 1995

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

Estimate of costs for several North County interim remedial alternatives

|   | Commercial Disposal | Transfer to SLAPS                                 |
|---|---------------------|---|
| Eastern ballfields<br>(18,000 cubic yards of soil)    | \$12.1 million      | \$2.1 million                                     |
| All of the ballfields<br>(50,000 cubic yards of soil) | \$33.0 million      | \$5.4 million                                     |
| Haul road properties<br>(170,000 cubic yards of soil) | \$130 million       | Still being calculated.<br>Approx. \$20M to \$40M |

The haul road properties include all North County properties except SLAPS, the ballfields, SLAPS ditches, HISS, and Futura.

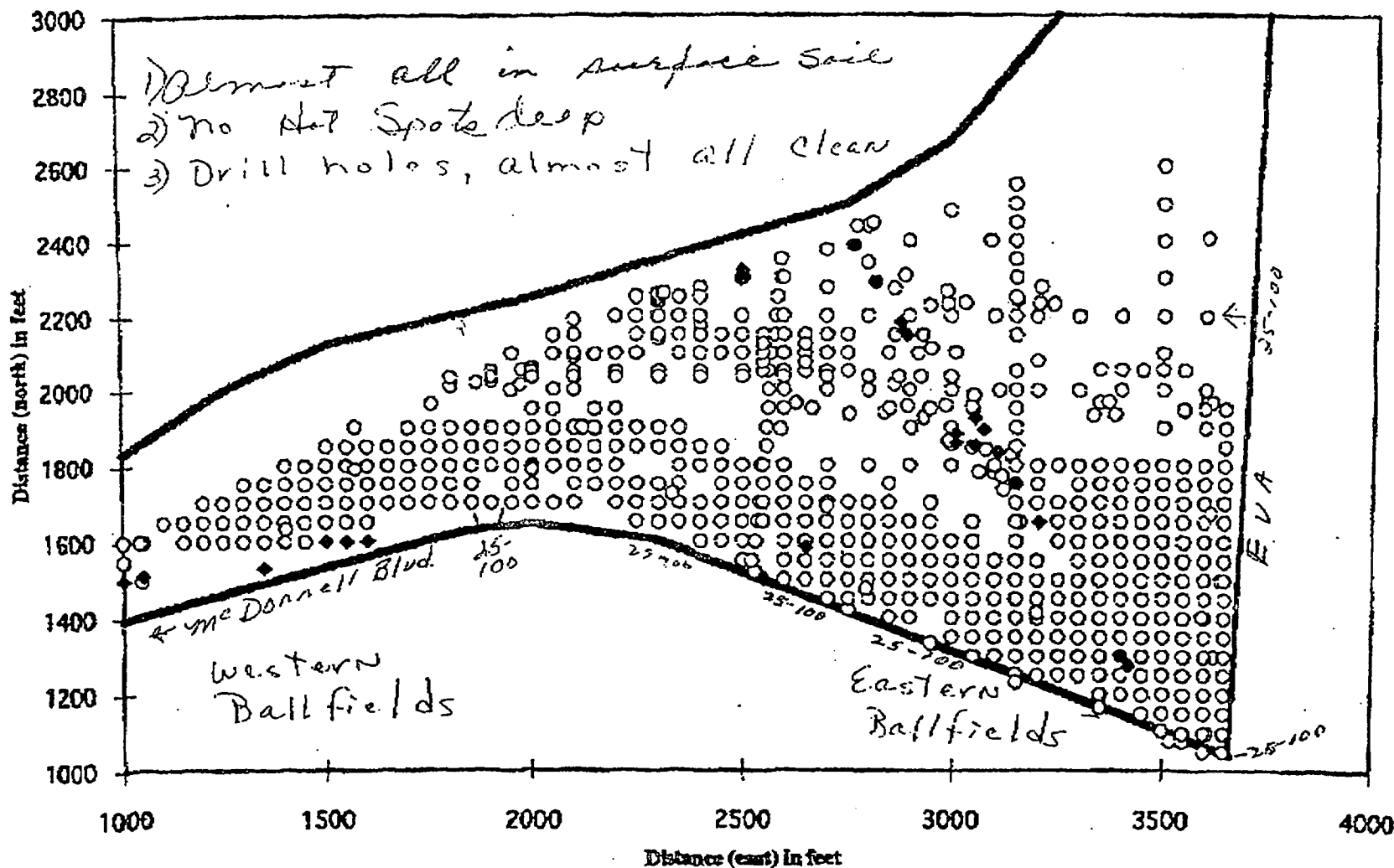


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22,000 ft  
on Steps

|   |  |   |                                  |                 |                 |            |
|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| ○ | Thorium-230 less than<br>100 pCi/g or<br>drill holes | ◆ | Thorium-230 exceeds<br>100 pCi/g | Coldwater Creek | McDonnell Blvd. | Evans Ave. |
|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|

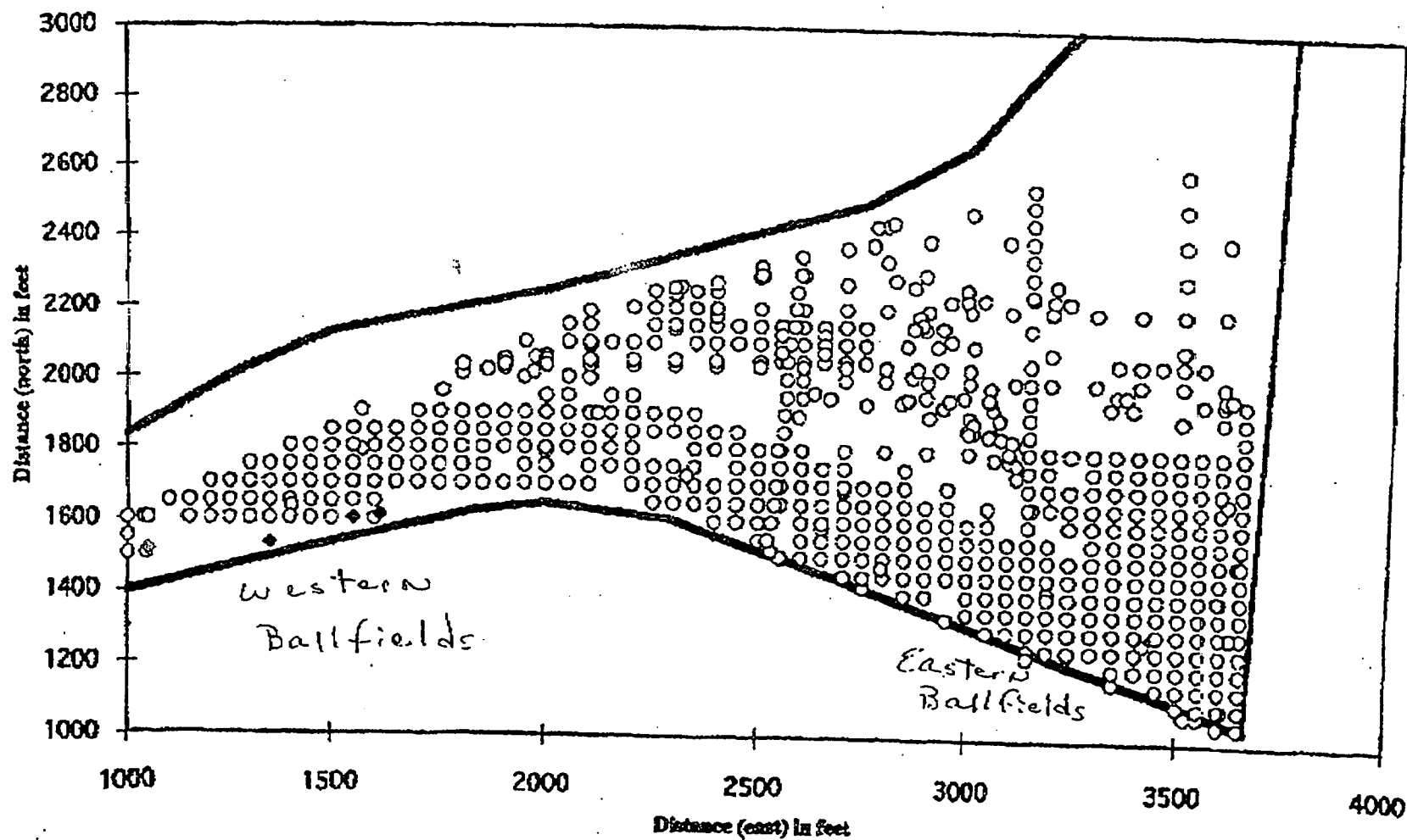
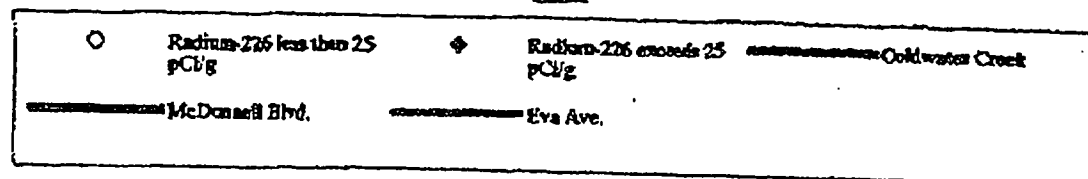
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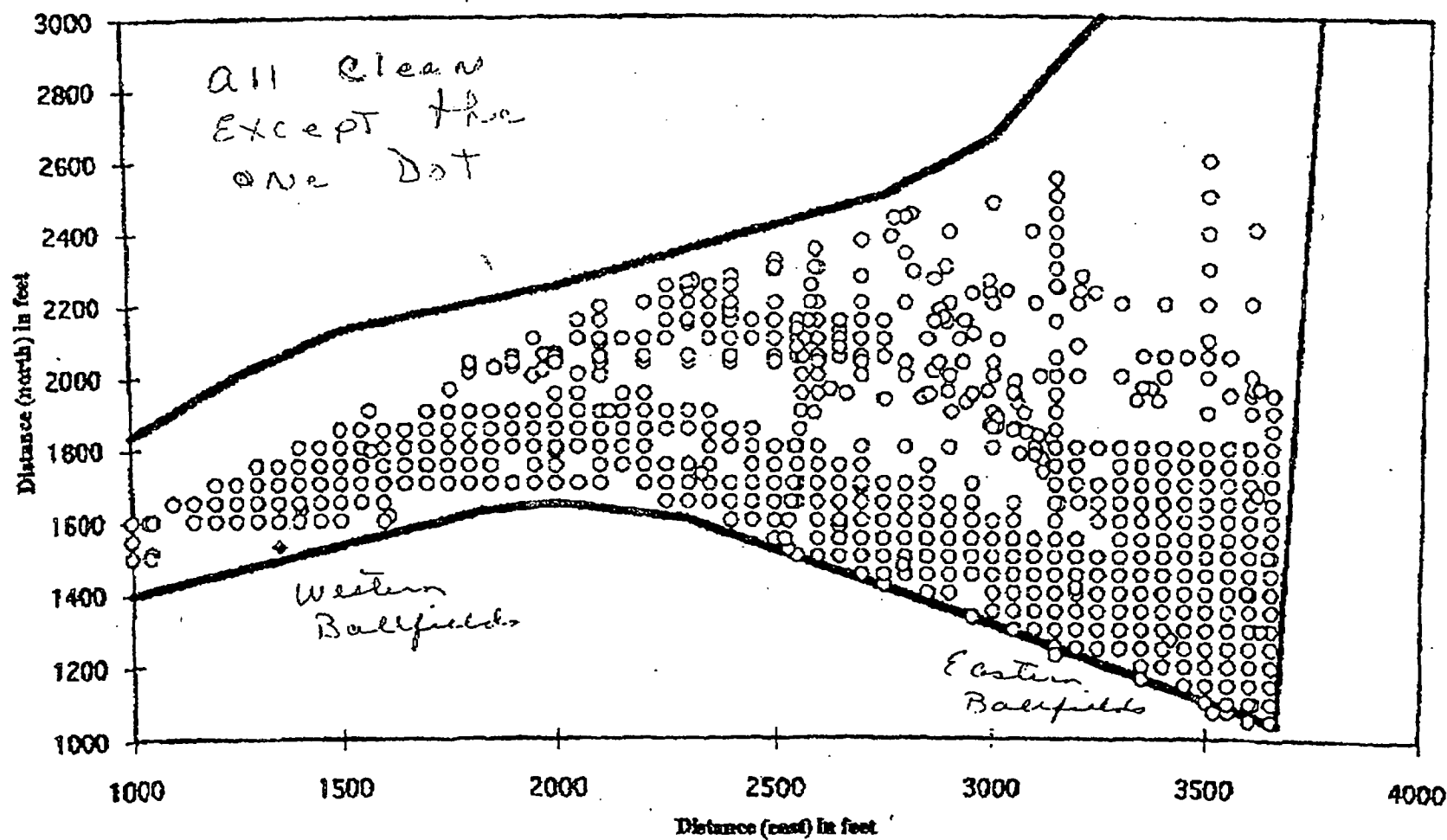
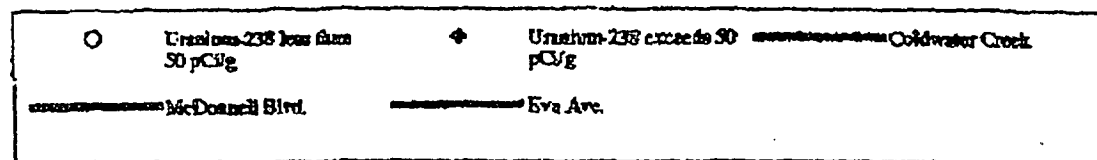
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# Ballfield Radium-226 levels



# Bailfield Uranium-238 levels



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# Nuclear Waste Cleanup Will Cost \$230 Billion

## Work At Weapons Plants Wouldn't End Before 2070, Agency Says

**Supplied From News Services**  
**WASHINGTON** — Cleaning up the contamination at the nation's nuclear weapons plants will take at least 75 years and cost \$230 billion, the Department of Energy reported Monday.

Facilities in South Carolina and Washington state would soak up nearly half of that total.

Yet for all of that money and time, few — if any — of the major sites that manufactured ingredients for nuclear bombs over the past 50 years would be open to the public. Returning all the sites to a pristine condition would cost \$500 billion, Energy Department officials said.

Those were among the conclusions disclosed in the Energy Department's first detailed estimates of cleaning those environmentally scarred areas.

According to the report, the Savannah River site in South Carolina and the Hanford plant in Washington state would each account for 21 percent of the total cleanup budget, or a combined \$97 billion.

The next largest cleanups would take place at the Oak Ridge Reservation in Tennessee (\$24.8 billion), Rocky Flats in Colorado (\$22.5 billion), and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (\$18.7 billion).

The cleanup would involve:

- Removing radioactive fuel rods

from storage, cutting them into pieces and safely disposing of them.

- Pumping billions of gallons of ground water to the surface, scrubbing it free of chemical and radioactive contaminants and returning it to aquifers.

- Exhuming slightly radioactive waste dumped in cardboard cartons in landfills and placing it in more secure containers.

Cleanup work at many of the sites would continue until 2070.

In all, the department estimates that 33 million cubic yards of radioactive waste, including used nuclear fuel, plutonium dust and various liquid wastes, will have to be disposed of. Much of it is expected to be encased in glass and buried in specially designed vaults.

Hundreds of tons of equipment and debris from contaminated buildings — often the entire structures — will have to be torn down and disposed of or buried in place, officials said. At other less contaminated sites, buildings will be cleaned and in many cases turned over for civilian uses.

### Impact On Missouri

The cost to clean up and restore Missouri sites could top \$1.4 billion

during the next 40 years, the Energy Department said.

The costliest cleanup is taking place in St. Louis, which was home to the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works' uranium processing plant from 1942 to 1957. Three other properties around the city were used to store the plant's contaminated equipment and residue.

Combined, an estimated 797,000 cubic yards of waste remain at the site, which the Energy Department estimates will cost \$535.4 million to restore by 2020.

West of St. Louis is the 229-acre Weldon Spring site, a chemical plant where uranium ore was processed in

the 1950s and 1960s. There's also a 9-acre quarry where wastes were deposited, as well as four waste lagoons.

All told, about 908,000 cubic yards of contaminated sludge and soil remains there, along with 60 million gallons of contaminated water.

A waste processing facility and water treatment plant are being built at the site, as well as a place to dispose of the wastes. The disposal facility will be finished by 2003, the Energy Department said.

In Kansas City, the 141-acre Energy Department plant has suffered numerous "accidental spills and leaks" of hazardous materials such as PCBs, volatile organic compounds and petroleum-based substances.



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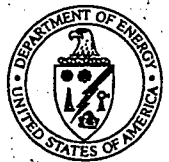
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

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# ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

for the St. Louis Site, Missouri

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U.S. Department of Energy