
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)
Contract No. DE-AC05-91OR21949

Community Relations Plan for the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study-Environmental Impact Statement for the St. Louis Site

St. Louis, Missouri

September 1993



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Bechtel

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U.S. Department of Energy
 Oak Ridge Operations Office
 P.O. Box 2001
 Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723

Attention: David G. Adler, Site Manager
 Former Sites Restoration Division

Subject: St. Louis Site - CRP Publication

Dear Mr. Adler:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the subject document, which is being published in accordance with your approval (CCN 109471).

This document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that the information submitted was properly gathered and evaluated. To the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, accurate, and complete.

If you have any questions concerning this document, please contact me or Chuck Jenkins at 576-9284.

Sincerely,



G. L. Palau
 Project Manager

GLP:kt:LR_1358

Enclosure: As Stated



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<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> Mid-Yr	<input type="checkbox"/> Yr-End	<input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Rpt	

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

SEPTEMBER 1993

Prepared for

United States Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations Office

Under Contract No. DE-AC05-91OR21949

By

Bechtel National, Inc.

Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Bechtel Job No. 14501

FOREWORD

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

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

The community relations plan describes the communities' concerns as identified during community interviews, and it provides a description of present and future community relations activities designed to respond to those concerns and to facilitate public input to the decision-making process. The plan contains a brief description of the site and community background, a summary of concerns, highlights of the community relations program, and an explanation of the timing of community relations activities. It contains a contact list of key community leaders and interested parties and specifies suggested locations for public meetings and actual locations of information repositories. The plan also identifies the DOE site manager whom members of the public may contact if they are interested in becoming involved in the RI/FS-EIS process. While the plan includes an overview of the activities that have been or will be conducted at all properties during remedial action, the extent and focus of these activities are determined by the specific information and interaction needs of each property and the community around it.

FIGURES

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

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

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

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

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

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

DOE, through its Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), is conducting remedial action at 44 sites in 14 states. Four of these, which constitute the St. Louis site, are located in the metropolitan St. Louis area: SLDS and its vicinity properties, SLAPS, the SLAPS vicinity properties, and the Latty Avenue properties. Figure 1 shows the locations of these properties, and the following sections describe them and provide background information.

2.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ST. LOUIS DOWNTOWN SITE

2.1.1 Location

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

SLDS encompasses nearly 45 acres and is presently owned and operated by Mallinckrodt, Inc. (formerly Mallinckrodt Chemical Works). The property includes many buildings and other facilities involved in the production of chemicals.

2.1.2 History

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

In 1946 the manufacture of uranium dioxide from pitchblende ore began at a newly constructed plant; radium-226 and its daughters were extracted along with the lead content because the African Metals Company retained ownership of the radium content of the ore. The radium and lead were precipitated, and this precipitate was sent to the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works in Lewiston, New York, and to the Feed Material Production Center in

Fernald, Ohio, for storage. In 1945 process wastes and residues were transported to SLAPS for storage.

Decontamination was performed at two plants from 1948 through 1950; the plants were released to Mallinckrodt in 1951 for use with no radiological restrictions. From 1950 to 1951, an onsite plant was modified and used as a metallurgical pilot plant for uranium metal operations until it was closed in 1956. This plant was released to Mallinckrodt in 1962 after decontamination work was conducted.

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

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

2.1.3 FUSRAP Work Accomplished to Date

In 1977 Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) conducted a radiological survey of portions of SLDS at the request of DOE. Results of the ORNL survey showed alpha and beta-gamma contamination levels inside and outside some of the buildings to be in excess of limits set by federal guidelines for release of property for use with no radiological restrictions. Elevated external gamma radiation levels were measured at some outdoor

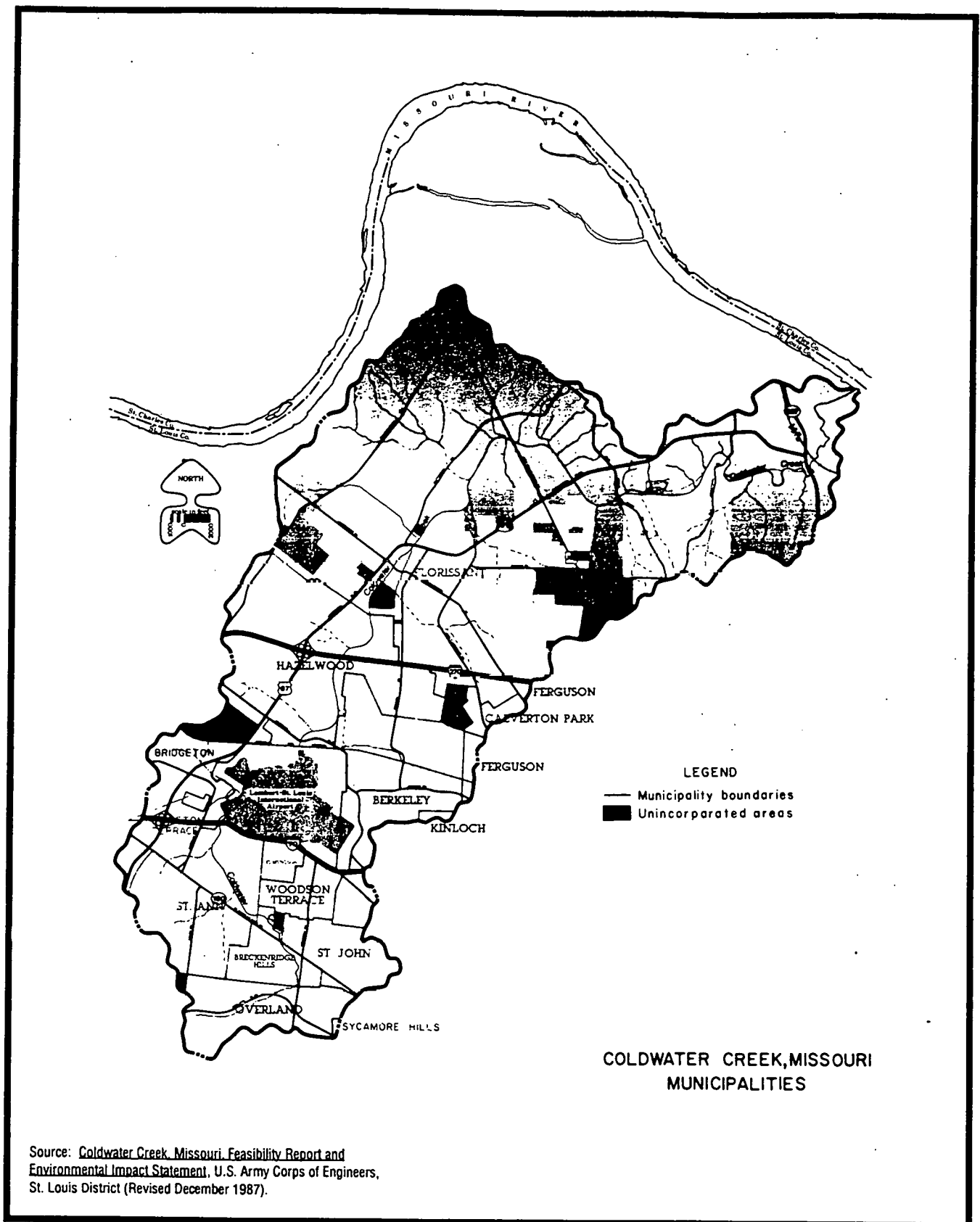


FIGURE 2 COLDWATER CREEK AREA MAP

2.2.2 History

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

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

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

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

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

1989 and 1990 revealed radioactive materials in the sediments in the Coldwater Creek channel.

DOE conducts quarterly environmental monitoring at SLAPS to test air, groundwater, surface water, and direct radiation. Additional characterization was conducted during summer and fall 1992. All work accomplished to date has been reviewed by and/or coordinated with EPA.

2.3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION: LATTY AVENUE PROPERTIES

2.3.1 Location

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

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

2.3.2 History

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

uranium; 32,500 tons of Colorado raffinate containing roughly 48 tons of uranium; and 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate containing about 7 tons of uranium. The Commercial Discount Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, purchased the residues in January 1967; much of the material was then dried and shipped to the Cotter Corporation facilities in Canon City, Colorado. The material remaining at the Latty Avenue storage site was sold to Cotter in December 1969. From August through November 1970, Cotter dried some of the remaining residues and shipped them to its mill in Canon City. In December 1970, an estimated 10,000 tons of Colorado raffinate and 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate remained at the Latty Avenue properties.

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

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

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

properties from I-170 to Coldwater Creek. Late in 1987, a chemical characterization was completed at the HISS and Futura properties.

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

Collection and analysis of soil from a 6.3-mile area of Coldwater Creek from Pershall Road to Old Halls Ferry was completed in 1989. Low-level contamination was found at some sampling locations. A portion of this work was funded by the Corps of Engineers. The remaining 5.9-mile section of the creek from Old Halls Ferry Road to the Missouri River was sampled in 1990.

DOE conducts quarterly environmental monitoring at HISS to test air, groundwater, surface water, and direct radiation. Additional characterization was conducted during summer and fall 1992. All work accomplished to date has been reviewed by and/or coordinated with EPA.

A proposed interim removal action for the North County properties was detailed in an EE/CA-environmental assessment (EE/CA-EA) released to the public in spring 1992. The site was upgraded in preparation for receiving material that was to have been stored there as part of the EE/CA-EA recommendations.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 1981 - DOE, in conjunction with EPA, MDNR, and NRC, held a meeting in October at the Bridgeton Town Hall to provide information about several properties in the St. Louis area, including SLAPS, HISS, SLDS, Weldon Spring, and the West Lake Landfill. The meeting was designed to help the public understand the problems posed by the properties and the remedial actions being planned. (At that time, the Latty Avenue Properties and West Lake Landfill were under the purview of NRC. Latty Avenue was assigned to DOE by congressional action effective in fiscal year 1984.)

The League of Women Voters, in cooperation with MDNR, met with 85 individuals at the Bridgeton Community Center. State and local officials and the airport director expressed frustration with the lack of DOE action to clean up the radioactively contaminated properties in the St. Louis area. The concerns discussed included assignment of final responsibility for the properties, the cost of cleanup, and health problems of residents and Mallinckrodt workers.

- 1982 - DOE announced plans to clean the SLAPS ditches and take resulting waste to Weldon Spring. DOE also proposed developing Weldon Spring as a permanent disposal site for all Missouri FUSRAP wastes and for a small amount of FUSRAP wastes from other states. This proposal met with considerable opposition, culminating at a public meeting in Weldon Spring on August 10, 1982. In response to this concern, DOE postponed action on the SLAPS ditches and the Weldon Spring disposal site pending further study.

Members of the Coalition for the Environment held a public hearing on health and how it is affected by radiation. The coalition urged federal officials to clean all area properties and remove the waste from the St. Louis area. A select Interim U.S. House Energy and Atomic Energy Commission conducted a series of hearings across the state to review the problems of low-level radioactive waste disposal.

The city officials of Hazelwood requested that the contaminated soil be moved from

disposal cell site. A news release describing the situation was issued.

Subsequently, DOE and BNI representatives met on several occasions with the Berkeley and Hazelwood city councils, the St. Louis mayor and board of aldermen, and MDNR to discuss disposal alternatives. These meetings were reported in the media.

- 1988 - DOE conducted community interviews to identify public issues and concerns related to the St. Louis site. DOE participated in meetings and made presentations to public officials, citizen special interest groups, and the general public. DOE took part in a series of hearings held by the Transportation and Commerce Committee of the St. Louis board of aldermen to discuss the matter of transferring land at SLAPS from the city to DOE. Information on the site and on the remediation process was provided to the public during meetings sponsored by the Airport Community Program Committee and the St. Louis Municipal League. DOE and EPA participated in a hazardous waste forum sponsored by Congressman Jack Buechner in 1989; this public meeting was conducted to update St. Louis residents on the Superfund status.
- 1989 - Congressman Buechner introduced a proposal for legislation (H.R. 1559) that would require DOE to consider alternative sites for the disposal of St. Louis site waste. Should DOE fail to find an appropriate alternative, this proposed legislation would forbid storage at the airport site of any waste from outside North County. The 1990 Congress closed without taking action on this proposed legislation.

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

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

examine the option of moving the waste out of state to a storage site approved and certified by DOE. He expressed his belief that an in-depth analysis of other potential storage sites will enable better evaluation of the alternatives.

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

On December 6, 1990, DOE held a public scoping meeting pertaining to the programmatic EIS in St. Louis. The meeting was one of a series held nationally to notify the public of DOE's intent to prepare the statement on DOE's proposed integrated environmental restoration and waste management program. The purpose of this program is to provide a broad, systematic approach to addressing cleanup activities and waste management practices. Of the 177 attendees, 97 made comments.

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

- 1991 - Public officials announced their intent to draft a plan to move contaminated soil from the St. Louis area to a less populated area in the state. Representative Joan Kelly Horn, St. Louis County Executive George R. "Buzz" Westfall, and County Councilman John R. Shear said the plan would include establishment of a search committee to locate a community willing to take the waste and the possible use of incentives to compensate that community.

Technical Milestones

Community Relations Activities

- Prepare news releases and hold press briefings to inform the public about DOE's progress before initiating remedial action

Figure 4 illustrates the timing of these activities.

The publication of a notice of intent in January 1992 initiated a public scoping period and the EIS process. The notice of intent invites the public to comment and make suggestions on the proposed scope of the EIS, including environmental issues and alternatives, and invites participation in the NEPA process. The scoping period ensures that issues are identified early and studied properly. The result of the scoping process is an implementation plan that provides DOE guidance for preparing the EIS. The implementation plan will eventually be incorporated in the work plan for the RI/FS-EIS.

DOE will continue to identify issues of concern and attempt to address them in a timely manner whenever possible as part of the community relations program. The community relations program will include newsletters, press releases, fact sheets, group meetings, public announcements, comment periods, and responsiveness summaries as required and appropriate. Appendix C contains a 1993 St. Louis site fact sheet.

Major community concerns include

- possible contamination of Coldwater Creek from the SLAPS materials as they now exist (or from a disposal cell), including possible health effects on persons living downstream and contamination of the area drinking water supply;
- reduction of property values in Berkeley and Hazelwood if a disposal site is developed in the area;
- loss of the recreation fields if a disposal site is developed;
- accidents during transport of contaminated soil;
- possible use of a disposal cell for materials from outside the area;
- adverse effect on future economic development of Hazelwood and Berkeley if they are perceived as a "dump site" for radioactive materials;

4.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

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

The person with the primary responsibility for implementing community relations activities in St. Louis is the DOE site manager, David Adler. He is assisted by the BNI public affairs manager. Mr. Adler can be contacted at the U.S. Department of Energy, Former Sites Restoration Division, P.O. Box 2001, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8723 or at (615) 576-0948. A DOE public information center has been established at 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri 63042: (314) 524-4083. Hours of operation are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. on weekdays.

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

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

- *The program enlists the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities.* Appropriate officials involved in the community relations program include the city councils and city managers of Berkeley and Hazelwood, the St. Louis mayor and board of aldermen, the St. Louis County executive and county council, and the St. Louis director of airports (see Appendix A).
- *The program informs the public about the contamination as it now exists and the process for developing a long-term management plan.* Although a great deal of information has been disseminated over the years about the St. Louis site, future

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND TIMING

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

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

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

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

Technical Milestones

1. During scoping and planning

Community Relations Activities

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

Technical Milestones

3. Upon completion of remedial investigation report

4. During the baseline risk assessment

5. Upon completion of the draft FS-EIS

Community Relations Activities

- Prepare news releases describing site activities
- Establish a public information center (10/90)
- Brief or update local officials before publication of any fact sheet or media release
- Prepare fact sheet if there are any unexpected discoveries or as needed to describe findings
- Respond directly to citizen inquires; provide speakers to small, informal meetings regarding site findings
- Prepare news releases describing site findings
- Conduct meetings or telephone conferences with state and local officials to discuss RI findings and FS methodology
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Respond directly to citizen inquiries, provide speakers for small, informal meetings regarding site activity
- Provide opportunity for public meeting if there are unexpected discoveries or as needed to explain site activities
- Prepare fact sheet describing proposed plan
- Schedule meetings with state and local officials to discuss DOE's preferred remedial action alternatives
- Provide 45-day public comment period on draft RI/FS-EIS report
- Hold public hearing during public comment period to solicit citizen comments on recommended alternatives

APPENDIX A LIST OF CONTACTS

Governor's Office

The Governor of Missouri is Melvin Carnahan: Missouri State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City, MO 65102: (314) 751-3222.

U.S. Senate

Senator Christopher (Kit) Bond has a state office located at Suite 1050, 8000 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63105. The Field Representative is James Quist: (314) 727-7773.

Senator John Danforth has a state office located at Suite 440, 8000 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63105. His Special Assistant is Karla Roeber: (314) 725-4484.

City of Berkeley

City of Berkeley
6140 N. Hanley Road
Berkeley, MO 63134-2098
(314) 524-3313

The City of Berkeley has the council/city manager form of government. The seven-member city council consists of six members elected from districts and a mayor elected at large. The mayor is William Miller.

City Council members are Jean Montgomery, Judy Shaw, Theodore Hoskins, Louvenia Mathison, and Anthony Greene; one council position is currently vacant.

City Manager is Arbon Hairston.

City Clerk is Lorraine Batton.

Public Relations Specialist is Bob Shelton.

City of Hazelwood

City of Hazelwood
415 Elm Grove Lane
Hazelwood, MO 63042
(314) 839-3700

The City of Hazelwood is governed by the council/city manager system. The seven-member council consists of five members elected from districts, one member elected at large, and a mayor elected at large.

Mayor is David Farquharson.

City Council members are Dick Martin, Ray Rohman, Mollie Rickey, Jeanette Eberlin, and Carol Stroker.

Mayor is Freeman Bosley, Jr. (314) 622-3201.

President of the Board of Aldermen is Thomas A. Villa: (314) 622-3287.
Special Assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen is Barbara Geisman:
(314) 622-4114.

Members of the Board of Aldermen are JoAnne Wayne, Nancy Weber, Freeman Bosley, Bertha Mitchell, Mary Ross, Marit Clark, Phyllis Young, Stephen Conway, Martie Aboussie, Michael Sheehan, Daniel Gruen, Fred Heitert, Fred Wessels, Jack Garvey, Geraldine Osborn, James Shrewsbury, Joseph Roddy, Terry Kennedy, Velma Bailey, Sharon Tyus, Willie Williams, Kenneth Jones, Francis Slay, Robert Ruggeri, Paul Michael Beckerle, Irving Clay, Jr., Claude Taylor, and Daniel McGuire.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen has established a special committee to consider the land transfer. Members are Mary Ross, chairperson; Fred Wessells; Daniel McGuire; Marit Clark; JoAnne Wayne; and Francis Slay.

Director of Public Safety is Bill Kuehling: (314) 622-3391.

Controller is Virvus Jones: (314) 622-3297.

Director of Health and Hospitals is William Kincaid, M.D.: 634 North Grand, St. Louis, MO 63103. (314) 658-1140.

Director of Airports is Col. Leonard Griggs: Lambert-St. Louis International Airport, P.O. Box 10212, St. Louis, MO 63145: (314) 426-8020. Director of Public Relations for the Airport Authority is Kathy Leonard: (314) 426-8055.

Information Center

DOE Public Information Center
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, MO 63033
(314) 524-4083
Fax: (314) 524-6044
Hours: 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays

Missouri State Senate

Hazelwood (7th, 14th, and 24th districts)

Frank Flotron represents the 7th district: 13043 Olive Street Road, St. Louis, MO 63141. (314) 434-2115.

John Schneider represents the 14th district: 3520 Tremont, Florissant, MO 63033. (314) 421-2762.

Harold Volkmer represents the 9th district: 370 Federal Building, Hannibal, MO 63401. District Administrator is Lee Viorel: (314) 221-1200.

Regulatory Contacts

The State of Missouri is represented by the Department of Natural Resources. Director is David Shorr; primary contact is Dave Bedan: Missouri DNR, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102. (314) 751-4533.

Missouri Department of Health contact is Daryl Roberts, Bureau Chief of Environmental Epidemiology: P.O. Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102. (314) 751-6102.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency contact is Dan Wall: USEPA Region 7, Superfund Branch, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66101. (913) 551-7710.

Acting FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) contact is Laura Buchinder: FEMA, Room 200, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. (816) 283-7060.

ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) contact is David Parker: ATSDR, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66101. (913) 551-7772.

Corps of Engineers contact is Jim Zerega: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103. (314) 331-8042.

Community Involvement

The St. Louis County Municipal League has appointed a Select Committee on Radioactive Waste in the Metropolitan St. Louis Area. Executive Director is Tim Fischesser: 7900 Forsyth Boulevard, 5th Floor, Clayton, MO 63105. (314) 726-4747. The contact person for the Missouri Coalition for the Environment is Roger Pryor: 6267 Delmar Road, St. Louis, MO 63130. (314) 727-0600.

Area Businesses

Mallinckrodt, Inc.
P.O. Box 5840
St. Louis, MO 63134

McDonnell Douglas Corporation
P.O. Box 5439
St. Louis, MO 63166

News Media

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
900 North Tucker Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63101
(314) 340-8000
FAX: (314) 340-3050
Contact: Tom Uhlenbrock

North Side Journal
4305 Woodson Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63134
(314) 426-2222
FAX: (314) 426-4911

Riverfront Times
1221 Locust St.
Suite #900
St. Louis, MO 63103
(314) 231-6666
FAX: (314) 231-9040
Contact: Richard Byrne

Florissant Valley Reporter
P.O. Box 69
Florissant, MO 63032
(314) 839-1111
Contact: Jeanette Eberlin

KMOX-TV (CBS, Channel 4)
One Memorial Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63102
(314) 444-6333
FAX: (314) 621-4775

KPLR-TV (Independent, Channel 11)
4935 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 63108
(314) 367-7216
FAX: (314) 454-6430

KSDK-TV (NBC, Channel 5)
1000 Market St.
St. Louis, MO 63101
(314) 444-5125
FAX: (314) 444-5164

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

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

Meeting Locations

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

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

Berkeley Senior High School
8710 Walter Avenue
Berkeley, Missouri 63134

Information Repositories

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

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

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

St. Louis Public Library
Government Information Section
(Contact Dr. Glen E. Holt)
1301 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
(314) 241-2288
Hours: Monday 10:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.
Tuesday-Friday 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

APPENDIX C FACT SHEET

FUSRAP

The St. Louis Site

St. Louis, Missouri



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

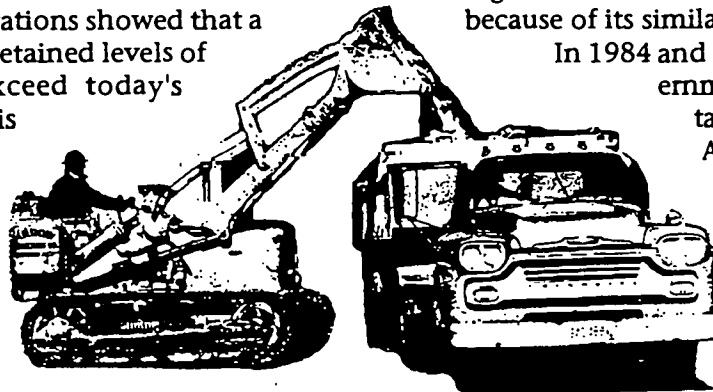
May 1993

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is implementing a cleanup program for four groups of properties in the St. Louis area that are contaminated with low levels of radioactivity. The properties are 1) the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS), 2) the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), 3) several nearby or "vicinity" properties associated with SLAPS, and 4) the Latty Avenue Properties, which include the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS).

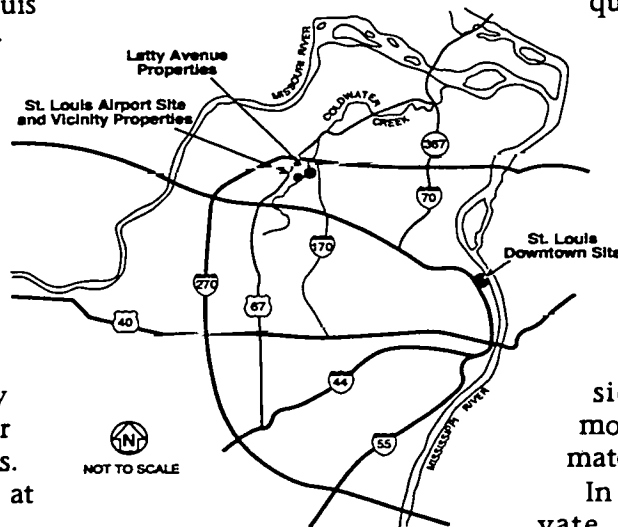
The properties, collectively referred to as the St. Louis Site, are among more than 40 sites throughout the U.S. that are being addressed under DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). DOE began FUSRAP in 1974 to find, control, and clean up sites where radioactive contamination that exceeds current guidelines remains from the early years of our nation's atomic energy program. Other sites have been added to the program by Congress. The St. Louis properties were added to FUSRAP at various times between 1981 and 1984.

How did the sites become contaminated?

From 1942 to 1957, the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracted with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works to process uranium compounds at a plant in St. Louis. As a result of these activities, parts of the property became contaminated. When MED/AEC operations stopped, the facilities were decontaminated according to the standards at the time. However, later investigations showed that a portion of the facility retained levels of radioactivity that exceed today's stricter guidelines. This portion of the Mallinckrodt property is called the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS). Six vicinity properties also contain areas of residual contamination.



In 1946, MED acquired the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), just north of the St. Louis airport, as a storage area for residues and other materials from SLDS. In subsequent years, the SLAPS Vicinity Properties became contaminated as the result of erosion and movements of materials.



In 1966, a private company purchased the residues and hauled them from SLAPS to a site about one-half mile north on Latty Avenue in Hazelwood. The residues were stored for several months, then were sold and shipped to another private company in Colorado. However, in 1977, surveys showed that the owner had left contamination on the property and that it had begun to spread offsite. Even though DOE was not responsible for this contamination, Congress directed that DOE add this site to FUSRAP because of its similarity to other FUSRAP sites.

In 1984 and 1986, DOE assisted local governments in the excavation of contaminated soil from along Latty Avenue to allow construction of stormwater and sewer lines. The contaminated soil was moved to an onsite storage pile. The site is now known as the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS).

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Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

for the St. Louis Site, Missouri



U.S. Department of Energy