Fact Sheets

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program Project Office

INFORMATION REPOSITORY FOR THE ST. LOUIS DOWNTOWN SITE (SLDS)

U. S. Army Corps
of Engineers,
St. Louis District

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM (FUSRAP)
INFORMATION REPOSITORY FOR THE ST. LOUIS SITES, MISSOURI

B - FACT SHEETS

1. FUSRAP - The St. Louis Site, St. Louis, Missouri

2. Administrative Record Requirements for FUSRAP

3. FUSRAP - Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

4. Principal Laws and Regulations Affecting the FUSRAP Cleanup Program

5. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, January 1990

6. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, July 1990

7. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, August 1990

8. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, September 1990

9. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, October 1990

10. DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet - St. Louis Sites, November 1990

11. BACKGROUNDER - ST. Louis Contamination begins with atomic age, August 1992

12. FUSRAP UPDATE - The St. Louis Sites, St. Louis, Missouri, August 1992

13. FUSRAP - St. Louis Information Update, Feburary 1993

14. FUSRAP - St. Louis Site, St. Louis, Missouri, May 1993

15. EPA Superfund Technical Assistance Grants Factsheet, January 1990

16. FUSRAP UPDATE, THE ST LOUIS SITE, July 1993

17. FUSRAP Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

FUSRAP
The St. Louis Site
St. Louis, Missouri

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

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

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

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

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

The primary radioactive contaminant at the site is thorium-230. Analyses have also identified the presence of uranium-238 and radium-226. Given present land use at the site, the low-level radioactivity found at these properties pose no threat to public health or the environment. Performing remedial action and achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the properties pose no significant risk if land use changes in the future.

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

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

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

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

Administrative Record Requirements for FUSRAP

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

The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) is one of several Department of Energy (DOE) programs created to address radioactive contamination exceeding guidelines at sites throughout the U.S. FUSRAP is responsible for 33 sites in 13 states—some of the FUSRAP sites are Superfund sites. This fact sheet has been prepared to address community outreach requirements set by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Fact sheets are one part of an effort to provide public information on environmental restoration and waste management.

An administrative record is a collection of documents that forms the basis for selecting a response action at a Superfund site. Under Section 113(k) of CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the establishment of an administrative record for every Superfund response action and that a copy of the record be made available for public review at or near the site. DOE is committed to performing response actions at all FUSRAP sites in compliance with CERCLA, whether they are Superfund or non-Superfund sites.

CERCLA requires that the administrative record be reasonably available for public review during normal business hours. The record should be treated as a noncirculated reference document (i.e., it may not be removed from the repository), thus allowing the public greater access to the record and minimizing the risk of loss or damage. Documents will be added to the record as the site work progresses. People may photocopy documents contained in the record according to the photocopying procedures at the local repository.

If the documents in the administrative record become damaged or lost, the local repository manager may request replacement documents from the DOE site manager. Periodically DOE may send relevant supplemental documents and indexes directly to the local repository to be placed with the initial record.

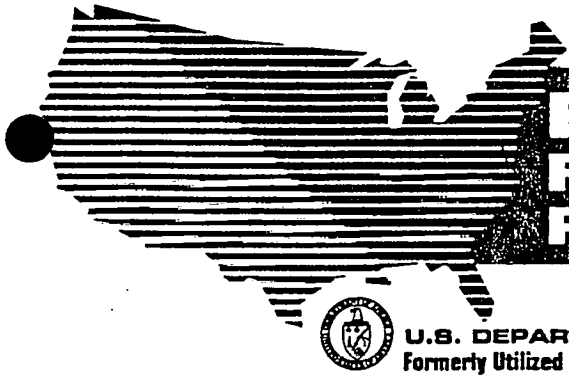
The administrative record will be maintained at the local repository until further notice. Questions about maintenance of the record should be directed to the DOE site manager. DOE welcomes comments on documents in the administrative record.

DOE may hold formal public comment periods at certain planning stages of response actions. The public is encouraged to use these formal review periods to submit comments. Send any such comments or site-related questions (please indicate the site location) to the following address:

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
U.S. Department of Energy
Former Sites Restoration Division
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8723

For more information, please call:

(615) 576-9048



FUSRAP
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

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

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

The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) is one of several U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) programs created to address radiological contamination in excess of guidelines at a number of sites throughout the United States. DOE and its predecessor agencies, the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), used many of these sites for processing and storing uranium and thorium ores during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Some of these sites were owned by the federal government; others were owned by universities or other institutions; and still others were privately owned.

Generally, sites that became contaminated through the uranium and thorium operations during the early period of the nation's nuclear program were decontaminated and released for use under the regulations in effect at the time. Since radiological guidelines were not as strict then as today, trace amounts of radioactive materials remained at some of the sites. Erosion and building demolition and construction resulted in some of the radioactive residues mixing with large volumes of soil and rubble, thereby spreading the contamination.

To further assess these sites and take appropriate remedial action, the federal government initiated FUSRAP in 1974. Initial site activities focus on reviewing old records and surveying sites to determine if contamination exists and if remedial action is required. If this survey determines that the site requires remedial action, it is authorized under FUSRAP. Limited remedial action began at some sites in 1979, and major remedial action has been under way since 1981. Currently, FUSRAP includes 33 sites in 13 states (see map). Remedial action has been completed at nine of the sites, and partial remedial action has been completed at nine others.

Objectives

The objectives of FUSRAP are to:

- Identify and evaluate all sites formerly used to support early MED/AEC nuclear work and determine whether the sites need decontamination and/or control.
- Decontaminate and/or apply controls to these sites so that they conform to current applicable guidelines.
- Dispose of and/or stabilize all generated residues in a radiologically and environmentally acceptable manner.
- Accomplish all work according to appropriate federal laws and regulations, local and state environmental and land-use requirements to the extent permitted by federal law, and applicable DOE orders, regulations, standards, policies, and procedures.
- Certify the sites for appropriate future use.

Organization

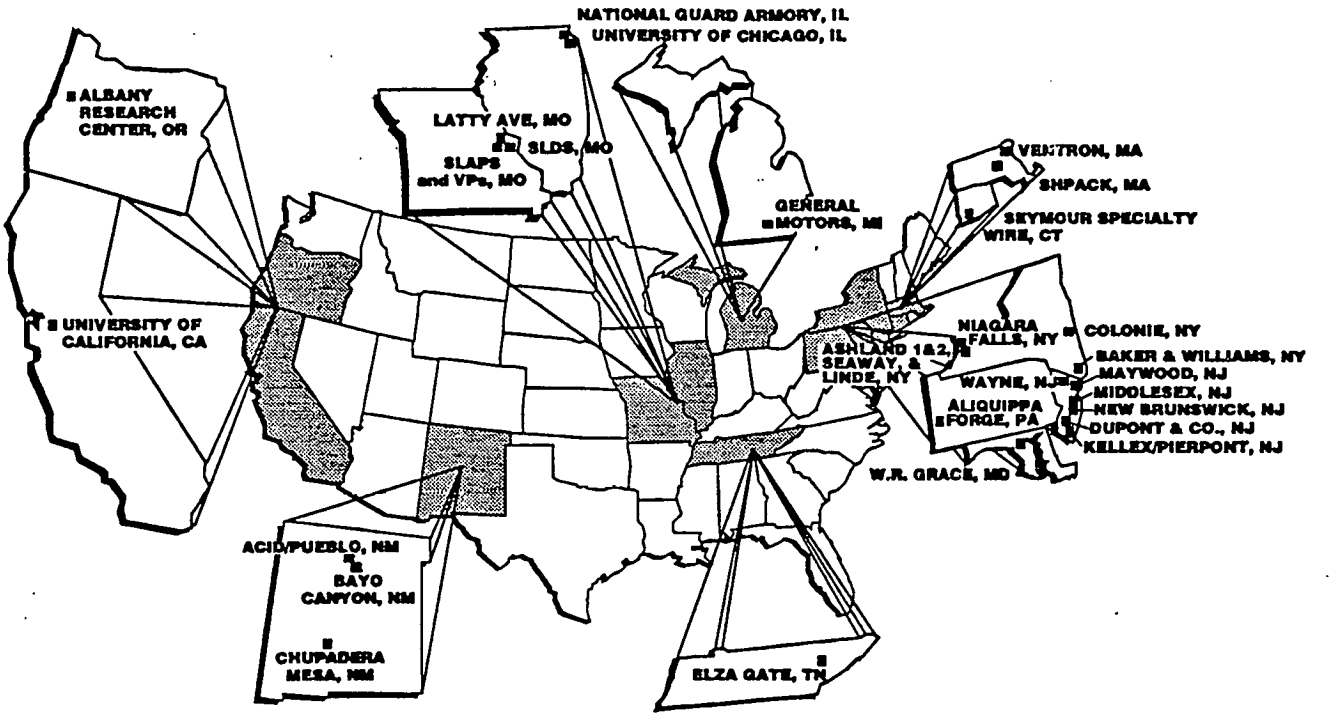
At DOE Headquarters, FUSRAP falls under the responsibility of the Director, Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.

Technical, administrative, and financial management of FUSRAP field activities are the responsibility of the Former Sites Restoration Division (FSRD) of the DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office (ORO). Bechtel National, Inc., (BNI) the FUSRAP project management contractor, is responsible to FSRD for planning and implementing FUSRAP activities. BNI analyzes site conditions and evaluates and implements appropriate remedial actions; it also conducts environmental monitoring before, during, and after remedial action. BNI also administers subcontracts, coordinates the sequence of operations, controls the relationships among subcontractors, and ensures execution and documentation of project work in accordance with DOE guidance.

Argonne National Laboratory participates in preparing environmental compliance documentation required by NEPA and CERCLA to ensure that all feasible remedial action alternatives for a site have been evaluated and that the approach chosen is environmentally acceptable.

The radioactivity at FUSRAP sites does not present an immediate health hazard under current land use because the materials have very low concentrations and people are not exposed to them for prolonged periods of time. Although these materials are not a hazard, they will remain radioactive for thousands of years, and could cause a potential for increased health risks if the use of the land were to change.

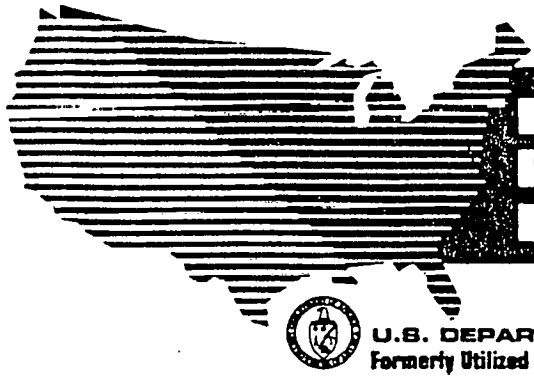
Under the guidelines established for FUSRAP, the sites will be remediated to a very conservative standard that takes into consideration possible future land uses, such as residential development, crop production, and the installation of drinking water wells.



FUSRAP Sites

Acronyms Used

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
BNI	Bechtel National, Inc.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	Department of Energy
FSRD	Former Sites Restoration Division
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
MED	Manhattan Engineer District
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ORO	Oak Ridge Operations Office



Principal Laws and Regulations Affecting the FUSRAP Cleanup Program

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

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

Several federal laws guide environmental restoration in the United States. Each has a different emphasis, but together, they target the most pressing hazardous waste sites in the nation. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980—also known as Superfund—provides for the funding, study, and implementation of cleanup efforts. Another applicable law is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which requires federal agencies to consider possible environmental effects when making decisions. Both laws require public involvement under a well-defined set of activities and schedules. It is the policy of the Department of Energy (DOE) that community relations requirements be combined under the more comprehensive CERCLA umbrella. Investigations, analyses, and documentation for these two laws will also be combined and integrated to streamline regulatory review and reduce paperwork.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emphasizes that the cleanup process is dynamic and flexible, and is tailored to the specific circumstances of each site. A phased approach of study is used to help maximize efforts. Researchers first collect available data to learn about the general conditions at a site. As a basic understanding is reached, they begin to identify possible cleanup alternatives. To fill in gaps of information and to test potential cleanup methods, they collect additional data, which is used to focus researchers' understanding and to refine alternatives. This interactive progression of study goes back and forth between data collection and testing, and the development and refinement of alternatives, until enough information has been collected to identify sound alternatives. The goal of gathering this information is not to remove all uncertainty (an impossible task), but to gather enough information to make and support an informed decision on which remedy appears to be the most appropriate for a given site.

Descriptions of the principal federal laws under which FUSRAP operates are provided in this fact sheet. While provisions vary in detail, the end goal remains constant—to protect the safety of human health and the environment.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amened by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986

CERCLA is a 1980 federal law that was extensively amended in 1986. The act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and to perform remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA consists of three phases: (1) a preliminary assessment, (2) a thorough study of the site, exploration of alternatives, and selection of a remedial action plan, and (3) design and implementation of the chosen plan.

1) The CERCLA preliminary assessment/site inspection (PA/SI) is used to determine which sites should be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The assessment focuses on the potential for contamination. If the assessment determines that further action is needed, a site inspection is performed to assess the threat to the public and the environment. The site is scored using a brief, on-site investigation. Sites that exceed a certain score are added to the NPL.

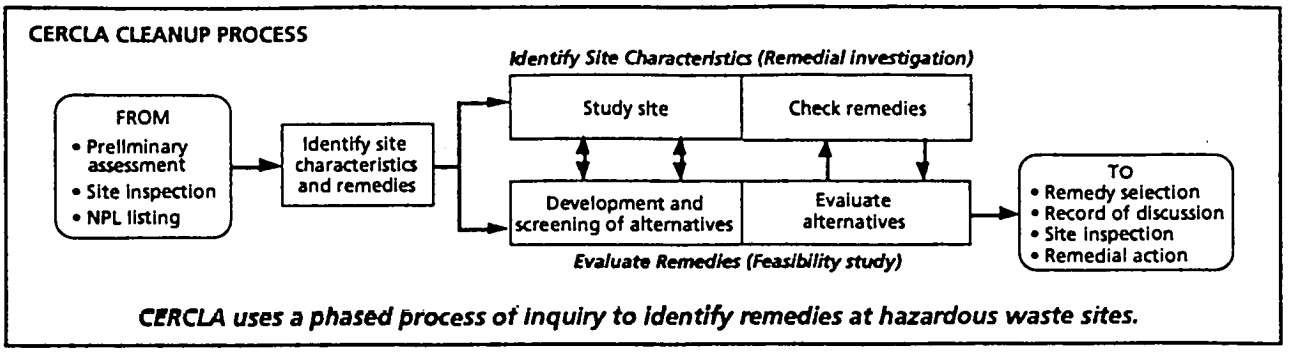
   The NPL may also list hazardous sites named by states as their top priority sites and sites determined to pose a significant threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

2) A remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) is conducted for sites placed on the NPL. The RI/FS has several components.

The first stage involves planning. All work performed during the RI/FS follows general principles developed during a scoping, or planning, phase. Existing data on a hazardous waste site is evaluated to develop a cleanup strategy, identify likely objectives, and prepare a work plan. A sampling analysis plan is developed so that any decisions made are developed using the most accurate and best documented data possible.

The next step is the remedial investigation portion of the cleanup, during which extensive sampling and analysis activities are performed. The feasibility study, which is performed simultaneously, uses the data to develop a range of alternatives for remediation. One alternative is selected, and entered into the record of decision (ROD), which records the preferred method and manner of remediation. The record also considers public comments and community concerns.

3) A remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) is conducted to implement the decision, and to monitor the performance of the environmental restoration.



CERCLA uses a phased process of inquiry to identify remedies at hazardous waste sites.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969

NEPA is the federal law that sets basic policy on protection of the environment. The principal purpose of NEPA is to determine if a major federal action has significant environmental effects. NEPA requires federal agencies to evaluate all environmental impacts before implementing actions.

If an action clearly has no significant impact, a categorical exclusion fulfills the obligation. If an action may have environmental consequences, an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) may be necessary. In preparing an EA, data are collected and analyzed to determine whether impacts are sufficient to justify the preparation of the more complete EIS study, or whether a "finding of no significant impact" is found.

If an EIS is required, NEPA requires public participation early in the process of identifying conditions at the site and in the assessment of alternatives. Public involvement, or "scoping," ensures that real problems are identified early, concentrates energies and effort on those areas requiring resolution, and provides for a balanced and thorough EIS. The NEPA scoping process is different from that of CERCLA. NEPA scoping focuses on public participation, while CERCLA scoping concentrates on planning.

As part of the CERCLA/NEPA process, DOE establishes an administrative record containing all documents that form the basis for the selection of a response action. A copy of the administrative record is made available to the public at a location near the site, usually a library. Availability and location of the administrative record are announced in newspaper advertisements and fact sheets.

Other Laws and Standards

A variety of other laws or standards may also apply to specific sites. Brief summaries follow:

- The Toxic Substances Control Act regulates certain classes of chemicals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act created a management system for hazardous wastes, requiring that safe and secure procedures be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous wastes. Facilities must hold permits to handle these wastes and are required to operate within specific guidelines.
- The Clean Air Act is a federal law that controls emissions of waste into the air. Special protective equipment and permits are required.
- The Clean Water Act is a similar federal law that controls the amount of waste that can be released into surface water bodies or publicly owned treatment systems.
- The Safe Drinking Water Act is designed to protect drinking water resources. This law is incorporated into CERCLA provisions dealing with groundwater protection.
- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants limit air emissions of pollutants.

Cleanup activities are regulated by a federal facilities agreement (FFA) between DOE, EPA, and the state. The agreement prioritizes cleanup activities, assigns agency roles and responsibilities, and establishes procedures for document review and interaction among the agency officials.

Combined Investigations

Many laws and regulations have been enacted to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Often, they are written to regulate particular discharges under particular circumstances, such as chemical releases into groundwater. At any one waste site, one or more laws may apply, or none, depending on the extent of contamination and the types of contaminants. The regulations and standards that pertain to a particular site are determined early to ensure that all applicable and/or appropriate requirements are met.

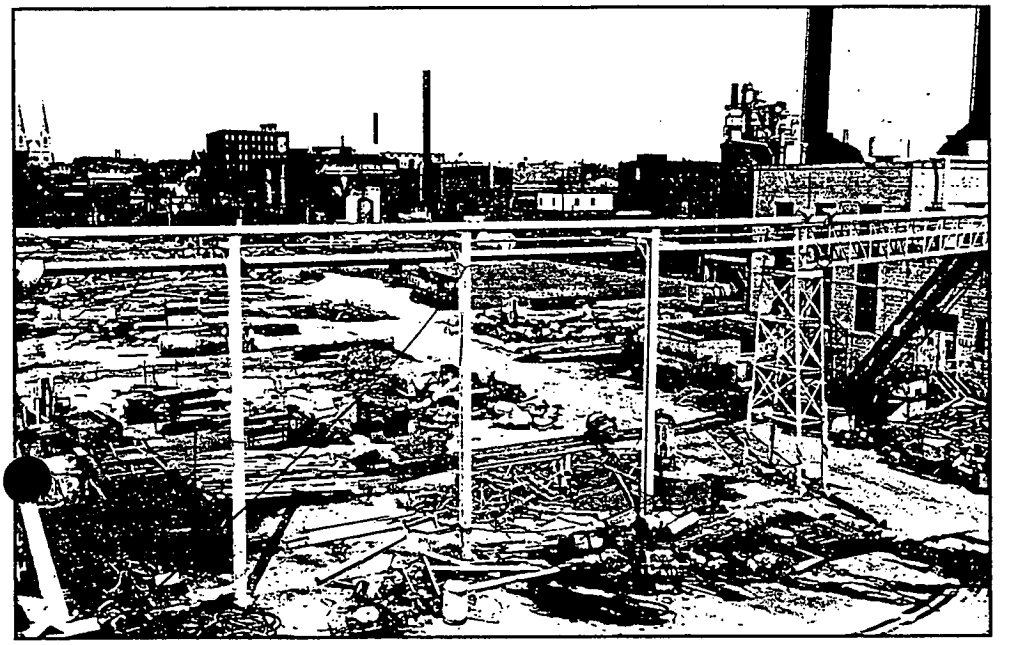
On FUSRAP, it is not unusual for a site to require environmental restoration under multiple regulations. DOE plans to integrate technical and community relations activities under provisions of CERCLA, making adjustments to incorporate special requirements of NEPA where necessary.

Acronyms Used

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act
DOE	Department of Energy
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	federal facilities agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priorities List
PA/SI	preliminary assessment/site investigation
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
RD/RA	remedial design/remedial action
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD	record of decision

BACKGROUNDER
This is the first in a series of background articles on the St. Louis FUSRAP sites. This summarizes the history of the contamination on the sites.

St. Louis contamination begins with atomic age



▲
Uranium processing for government nuclear projects began during World War II at this site in downtown St. Louis.

The four sites in St. Louis that are slated for cleanup under the Department of Energy's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) were contaminated as a result of activities conducted in the 1940s and 50s as part of the nations's defense program.

In those early years, most uranium, the principal source of nuclear fuel, was extracted from foreign ores. Uranium is an element that occurs naturally, usually in combination with other elements. In its raw form, uranium ore cannot be used as a fuel. The uranium must be separated from all other elements, and the part that is used as fuel, called fissionable uranium, must be concentrated.

Much of the government-sponsored research and development in the 1940s was conducted at national laboratories and universities, with commercial firms producing the needed raw and finished material.

One of these commercial firms was the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works that had already been operating in downtown St. Louis for more than 50 years.

MCW processes uranium

From 1942 to 1957, the Manhattan Engineer District/Atomic Energy Commission contracted with Mallinckrodt to perform several operations, including processing and producing various forms of uranium compounds and pure uranium metal. As a result of these activities, materials, equipment, buildings, and parts of the property became contaminated with naturally occurring radioactive materials.

At completion of the MED/AEC operations, the facilities were cleaned up and decontaminated according to the standards and survey methods in effect at the time. However, later radiological surveys showed that portions of the facility retain levels of radioactivity in excess of current, more stringent, federal guidelines.

DOE to clean up

The Department of Energy, which is the successor agency of the AEC, has taken the lead for cleanup of contamination that occurred as a result of government operations on that site and on the other sites that became contaminated as a result of transporting and storing the contaminated materials from the downtown site.

The portion of the Mallickrodt property included in DOE's cleanup operation is referred to as the St. Louis Downtown Site. Six vicinity

properties also exhibit residual areas of contamination.

Residues taken to North County

In 1946, the MED acquired a 21-acre site just north of the St. Louis Airport for storage of residues from uranium processing conducted at SLDS. Residue from uranium processing and from cleanup of buildings at the plant was taken to the St. Louis Airport Site for storage. The property was fenced to prevent public access.

No permanent buildings or facilities remain at SLAPS. They were demolished and buried on site under 1-3 feet of clean material in 1969.

SLAPS is sometimes mentioned as a possible permanent disposal cell location for the St. Louis sites. This is because Congress directed DOE to acquire SLAPS for this purpose in the 1985 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. However, under the comprehensive process required by federal law prior to cleanup and disposal, DOE is directed to consider other options in addition to the directions of Congress.

Residues reach Latty Ave.

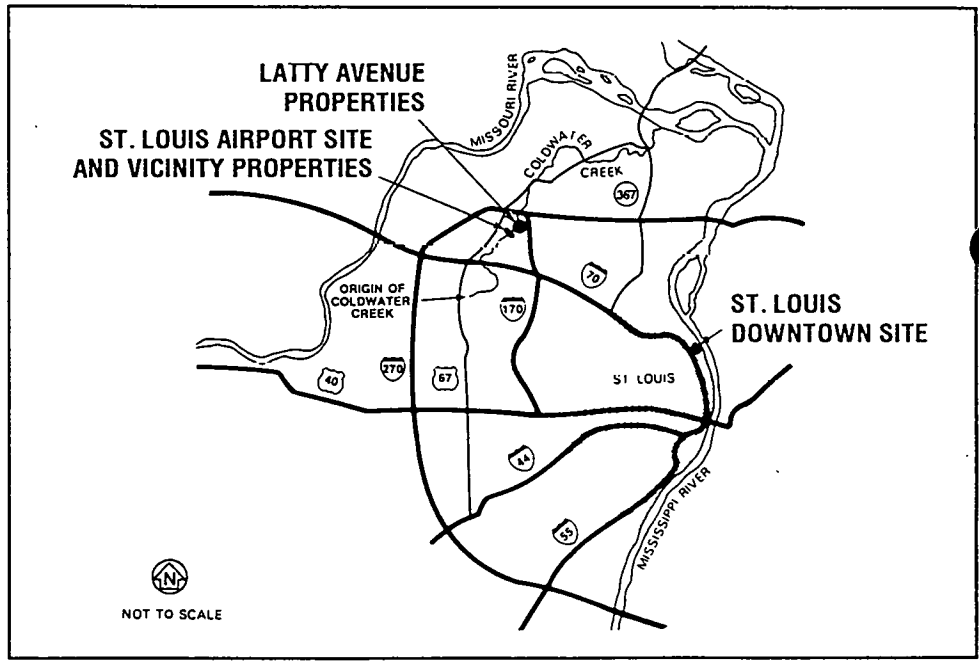
In 1966, Continental Mining and Milling of Chicago, Illinois, purchased process residues at SLAPS for its commercial value and hauled it in trucks about one-half mile to a site on Latty Avenue, just north of the airport site. These residues contained valuable metals in addition to the uranium.

As a result of hauling practices that would not be allowed today, some of these residues blew off the trucks and randomly contaminated vicinity properties such as highway rights-of-way and portions of private properties along the haul routes. Continental stored the residues at the Latty Avenue properties during 1966-67. A successor firm, Commercial Discount Corporation, dried and shipped the material to a new owner, the Cotter Corporation in Colorado.

Later, Cotter purchased the remaining materials at Latty Avenue and continued shipments to their property in Colorado.

Surveys and a renovation were conducted at the Latty Avenue properties in the late 1970s. The contaminated soil and debris from these decontamination efforts are currently stored at the portion of the Latty Avenue properties called the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS). The piles at HISS also contain material from a cleanup along Latty Avenue, some of which was in support of a storm sewer installation.

The primary radioactive contaminant on the St. Louis sites is thorium-230. Analyses have also identified the presence of uranium-238 and radium-226. Given present land use, the low-level radioactivity found on these properties poses no immediate threat to public health or the environment. However, performing remedial action and achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the contamination poses no significant risk if land use changes in the future.



Locations of FUSRAP properties in the St. Louis, Missouri, area.

Cleanup process underway

In October 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency placed SLAPS and the Latty Avenue properties on the National Priorities List. This action requires cleanup to proceed under the authority of EPA and the guidelines of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Comprehensive cleanup measures will be preceded by a complete environmental review process as required by CERCLA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

In 1990, DOE and EPA signed an agreement that outlines the environmental review process, referred to as the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS), that leads to a decision on cleanup alternatives on the St. Louis sites.

DOE is well into the RI/FS process and anticipates release of the draft Feasibility Study-Environmental Impact Statement and the Proposed Plan in early 1994.

Selection of a final cleanup strategy will not be made until after public review of the RI/FS and the record of decision, which is currently scheduled for mid-1995. DOE will design and begin the cleanup after a record of decision has been reached.

The RI/FS process is lengthy, but it assures that when a decision is made on cleanup for the St. Louis sites that it will have been reached after consideration of all aspects of environmental, public health, and safety concerns.

FUSRAP
The St. Louis Site
St. Louis, Missouri

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

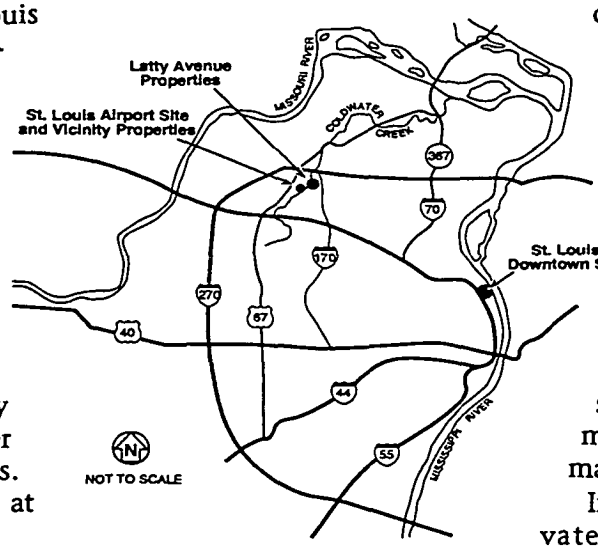
May 1993

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?

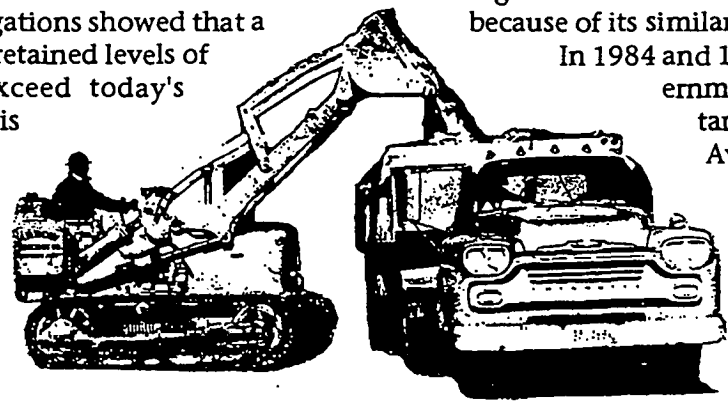
From 1942 to 1957, the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracted with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works to process uranium compounds at a plant in St. Louis. As a result of these activities, parts of the property became contaminated. When MED/AEC operations stopped, 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.



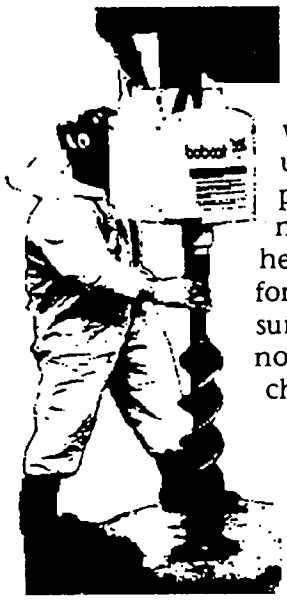
In 1946, MED acquired the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), just north of the St. Louis airport, as a storage area for residues and other materials from SLDS. In subsequent years, the SLAPS Vicinity Properties became contaminated as the result of erosion and movements of materials.

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).



Together, HISS and the remaining offsite contaminated properties are called the Latty Avenue Properties.



How hazardous are the sites?

The sites are contaminated with very low levels of thorium, uranium, and radium. Given present land uses, the sites pose no significant threat to public health or the environment. Performing remedial action will ensure that the properties will pose no significant risk should land uses change in the future.

At HISS, DOE carries out an environmental monitoring program to ensure that the contaminated material stored there is not a threat to the public or the environment. DOE publishes the monitoring results yearly in a report that is available to the public.

What is DOE doing to clean up the sites?

DOE is moving forward in a process that will lead to a decision for remediating the sites. The process complies with federal laws and follows steps outlined in an agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In October 1989, EPA placed SLAPS and the Latty Avenue Properties on its National Priorities List, which means that EPA has authority over cleanups. In 1990, DOE and EPA signed a Federal Facilities Agreement that laid out the specific requirements and a schedule for the cleanup evaluation.

All work in connection with the sites will conform with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The CERCLA/NEPA process is lengthy, but it ensures that when a decision is made on cleanup for the St. Louis sites, that decision will reflect due consideration for environmental, public health, and safety concerns.

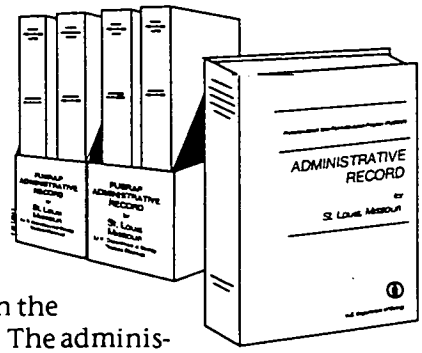
The process requires a remedial investigation/feasibility study and environmental impact statement. DOE has completed the remedial investigation phase. Each site has been investigated to determine the amounts and locations of contamination and the possible ways it could spread or pose a risk to the public. The feasibility study-environmental impact statement will present and assess various alternatives for remediating the properties. Data from the investigations will be used in evaluating the alternatives.

DOE expects to issue a draft of the feasibility study-environmental impact statement and a proposed plan in 1994. DOE will solicit public review and comment on this document before making a remediation decision.

The decision, which must be approved by EPA, will be published in a document called the Record of Decision, which DOE expects to issue in May 1995. After the Record of Decision, DOE will proceed with designing and implementing the selected remedy.

How can I obtain more information?

DOE maintains a Public Information Center to provide site information and offer opportunities for the public to participate in the review process. At the office, DOE maintains a publicly available administrative record of the documents that contain information that will be considered in the Record of Decision. The administrative record also is available at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street in St. Louis, and at the St. Louis County Library, 915 Utz Lane in Hazelwood.



For information, or to be added to the site mailing list, contact:

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

DOE also maintains a 24-hour, toll-free telephone number. An answering machine records comments or questions, and all calls are returned. The number is 1-800-253-9759.

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

Printed on Recycled Paper

4 120 1167 1

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response | Publication No. 9230.1-05/FS | January 1990

EPA Superfund Technical Assistance Grants

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Hazardous Site Control Division (OS-220)

Quick Reference Fact Sheet

WHAT ARE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Background of Program – In 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) – otherwise known as "Superfund" – established a trust fund for the cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the United States. CERCLA was amended and reauthorized when Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working in concert with the States, is responsible for administering the Superfund program.

An important aspect of the Superfund program is citizen involvement at the local level in decision-making that relates to site-specific cleanup actions. For this reason, community outreach activities are underway at each of the 1,200 sites that are presently on, or proposed for listing on, the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is EPA's published list of the most serious abandoned or otherwise uncontrolled hazardous waste sites nationwide, which have been identified for possible remedial cleanup under Superfund.

Recognizing the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed, Congress included provisions in SARA to establish a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program intended to foster informed public involvement in decisions relating to site-specific cleanup strategies under Superfund.

In addition to regulatory and legal requirements, decisions concerning cleanup initiatives at NPL sites must take into account a range of technical considerations. These might include:

- Analytical profiles of conditions at the site;
- The nature of the wastes involved; and
- The kinds of technology available for performing the necessary cleanup actions.

The TAG Program provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on such technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting them.

Basic Provisions of the Technical Assistance Grants Program

- Grants of up to $50,000 are available to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information.
- The group must cover 20 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by TAG funds.
- The group must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period (which averages six years).
- There may be only one TAG award per NPL site; however, the grant may be renewed.

USES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Citizen groups may use grant funds to hire technical advisors to help them understand information that already exists about the site or information developed during the Superfund cleanup process. Acceptable uses of these grant funds include payments to technical advisors for services such as:

- Reviewing site-related documents, whether produced by EPA or others;
- Meeting with the recipient group to explain technical information;
- Providing assistance to the grant recipient in communicating the group's site-related concerns;
- Disseminating interpretations of technical information to the community;
- Participating in site visits, when possible, to gain a better understanding of cleanup activities; and
- Traveling to meetings and hearings directly related to the situation at the site.

TAG funds may not be used to develop new information (for example, additional sampling) or to underwrite legal actions in any way, including the preparation of testimony or the hiring of expert witnesses.

You can obtain a complete list of eligible and ineligible uses of grant funds by contacting your EPA Regional Office or the Headquarters information number listed at the end of this pamphlet. In addition, this information is included in the EPA publication entitled *The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program* (OSWER Directive 9230.1-03), also available from your Regional EPA Office.

WHO MAY APPLY

As stated in the 1986 Superfund amendments, groups eligible to receive grants under the TAG program are those whose membership may be affected by a release or threatened release of toxic wastes at any facility listed on the NPL or proposed for listing, and where preliminary site work has begun. In general, eligible groups are groups of individuals who live near the site and whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment are directly threatened. Any group applying for a TAG must be nonprofit and incorporated or working towards incorporation under applicable State laws. Applications are encouraged from:

- Groups that have a genuine interest in learning more about the technical aspects of a nearby hazardous waste site; and
- Groups that have, or intend to establish, an organization to manage a grant efficiently and effectively.

For example, such groups could be:

- Existing citizens' associations;
- Environmental or health advocacy groups; or
- Coalitions of such groups formed to deal with community concerns about the hazardous waste site and its impact on the surrounding area.

Groups that are not eligible for grant funds are:

- Potentially responsible parties: any individuals or companies (such as facility owners or operators, or transporters or generators of hazardous waste) potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site;
- Academic institutions;
- Political subdivisions; and
- Groups established and/or sustained by governmental entities (including emergency planning committees and some citizen advisory groups).

HOW TO APPLY FOR A GRANT

Requirements – When applying for a TAG, a group must provide information to EPA (or to the State, if the State is administering the TAG program) to determine if the group meets specific administrative and management requirements. The application also must include a description of the group's history, goals, and plans for using the technical assistance funds. Factors that are particularly important in this evaluation process include:

- The group's ability to manage the grant in compliance with EPA grant and procurement regulations;
- The degree to which the group members' health, economic well-being, and enjoyment of the environment are adversely affected by a hazardous waste site;
- The group's commitment and ability to share the information provided by the technical advisor with others in the community;
- Broad representation of affected groups and individuals in the community; and;
- Whether the applicant group is nonprofit and incorporated for TAG purposes. (Only incorporated groups may receive grants. Groups must either be incorporated specifically for the purpose of addressing site-related problems or incorporated for broader purposes if the group has a substantial history of involvement at the site.)

In general, a group must demonstrate that it is aware of the time commitment, resources, and dedication needed to successfully manage a TAG. Applicant groups should consult *The Citizens' Guidance Manual For The Technical Assistance Grant Program* for detailed instructions on how to present such information.

Notification Procedures and Evaluation Criteria – The 1986 Superfund amendments state that only one TAG may be awarded per site. To ensure that all eligible groups have equal access to technical assistance and an equal opportunity to compete for a single available grant (if a coalition of groups proves to be impossible), EPA has established a formal notification process, which includes the following steps:

- Groups wishing to apply for a technical assistance grant must first submit to EPA a short letter stating their group's desire to apply and naming the site(s) involved. If site project work is already underway or scheduled to begin, EPA will provide formal notice through mailings, meetings, or other public notices to other interested parties that a grant for the site soon may be awarded.
- Other potential applicants would then have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition.
- If potential applicants are unable to form a coalition, they will notify EPA within this time period and EPA will accept separate applications from all interested groups for an additional 30-day period.
- EPA would then award a grant to the application that best meets the requirements described above.

The maximum grant that can be awarded to any group is $50,000. The actual amount depends on what the group intends to accomplish. A group's minimum contribution of 20 percent of the total costs of the technical assistance project can be covered with cash and/or "in-kind" contributions, such as office supplies or services provided by the group. These services might include, for example, publication of a newsletter or the time an accountant donates to managing the group's finances. The value of donated professional services is determined based on rates charged for similar work in the area.

In special cases where an applicant group intends to apply for a single grant covering multiple sites in close proximity to each other, EPA can allow a waiver of the $50,000 grant limit. In such cases, however, the recipient cannot receive more than $50,000 for each site to which it intends to apply funds (example: 3 sites x $50,000 = maximum grant amount of $150,000).

CHOOSING A TECHNICAL ADVISOR

When choosing a technical advisor, a group should consider the kind of technical advice the group needs most and whether a prospective advisor has the variety of skills necessary to provide all of the advice needed. Each technical advisor must have:

- Knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues;
- Academic training in relevant fields such as those listed above; and
- The ability to translate technical information into terms understandable to lay persons.

In addition, a technical advisor should have:

- Experience working on hazardous waste or toxic waste problems;
- Experience in making technical presentations and working with community groups; and
- Good writing skills.

Technical advisors will need specific knowledge of one or more of these subjects:

Chemistry: Analysis of the chemical constituents and properties of wastes at the site;

Toxicology: Evaluation of the potential effects of site contaminants upon human health and the environment;

Epidemiology: Evaluation of the pattern of human health effects potentially associated with site contaminants;

Hydrology and Hydrogeology: Evaluation of potential contamination of area surface water and ground-water wells from wastes at the site;

Soil Science: Evaluation of potential and existing soil contamination;

Limnology: Evaluation of the impact of site runoff upon the plant and animal life of nearby streams, lakes, and other bodies of water;

Meteorology: Assessment of background atmospheric conditions and the potential spread of contaminants released into the air by the site; and/or

Engineering: Analysis of the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives and the design and construction of proposed cleanup actions.

A grant recipient may choose to hire more than one technical advisor to obtain the combination of skills required at a particular site. For example, a group may be unable to find a single advisor experienced in both hydrology and epidemiology, two of the skills most needed at its site. Another approach would be to hire a consulting firm that has experience in all the needed areas. *The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program* identifies other issues that citizens' groups may wish to consider in hiring a technical advisor.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further information on the application process or any other aspect of the TAG program, please contact your EPA Regional Office or call the national information number, both of which are listed below. An application package is available free by calling the EPA Regional Office for your State (see map on back cover). Each application package includes all the necessary application and certification forms as well as a copy of *The Citizen's Guidance Manual For The Technical Assistance Grant Program*. This manual contains sample forms with detailed instructions to assist you in preparing a TAG application.

EPA Superfund Offices

EPA Headquarters
Office of Emergency & Remedial Response
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 382-2449

EPA Region 1
Emergency and Remedial Response Division
John F. Kennedy Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 573-5701
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

EPA Region 2
Superfund Branch
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-4534
New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

EPA Region 3
Superfund Branch
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-4081
Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

EPA Region 4
Emergency and Remedial Response Branch
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-2234
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

EPA Region 5
Emergency and Remedial Response Branch
230 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 886-1660
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

EPA Region 6
Superfund Program Branch
Allied Bank Tower
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 655-2200
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

EPA Region 7
Superfund Branch
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 236-2803
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

EPA Region 8
Waste Management Division
1 Denver Place
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2413
(303) 564-7040
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

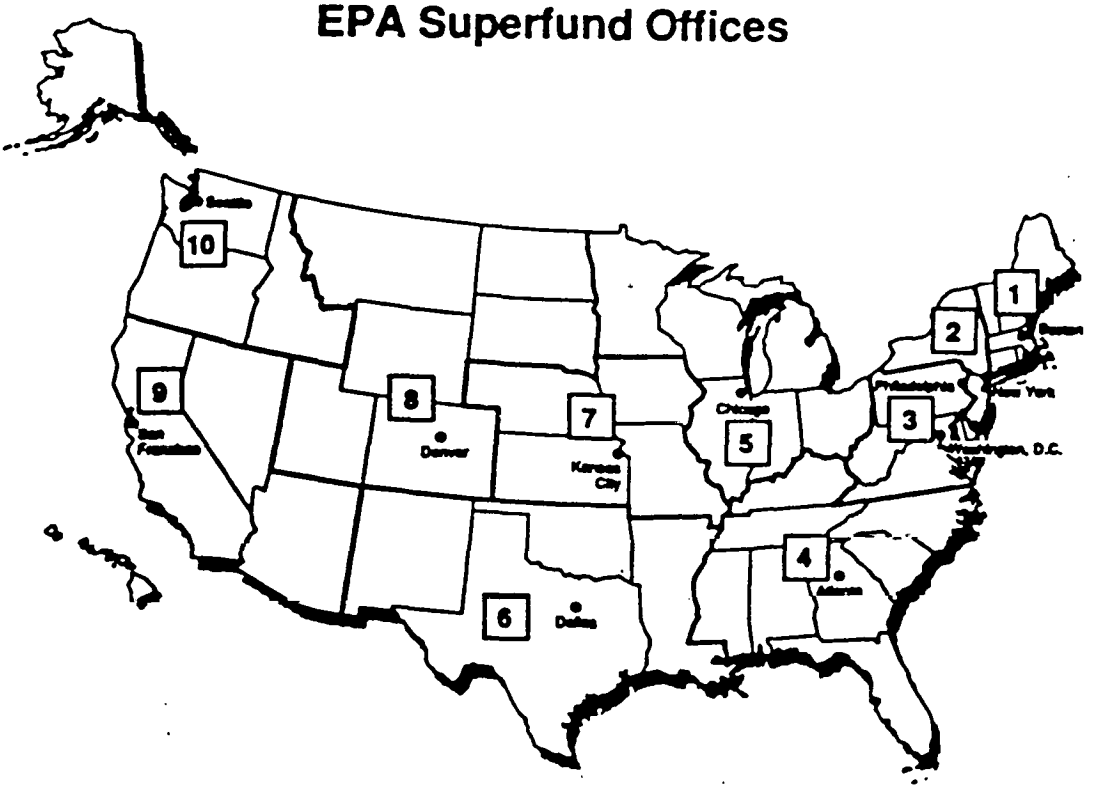
EPA Region 9
Superfund Programs Branch
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 454-744-1766
Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa

EPA Region 10
Superfund Branch
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-0603
Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska

Superfund/RCRA Hotline
(800) 424-9346 or 382-3000
in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area (for information on programs)

National Response Center (800) 424-8802
(to report releases of oil and hazardous substances)

EPA Superfund Offices



FUSRAP Fact Sheet

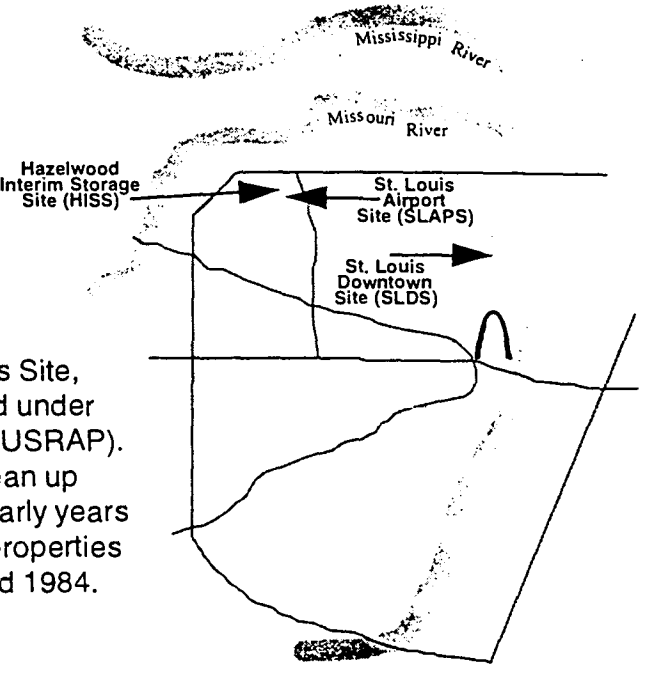
St. Louis Site
St. Louis, Missouri

U.S. Department of Energy • Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program • March 1997

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

The 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:

- the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS);
- the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS);
- the Latty Avenue properties, which include the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS); and
- several nearby vicinity properties.



These properties, collectively referred to as the St. Louis Site, are among the 46 sites across the country being addressed under DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). FUSRAP was founded in 1974 to identify, manage, and clean up sites where radioactive contamination remained from the early years of our nation's atomic energy program. The four St. Louis properties were added to FUSRAP at various times between 1982 and 1984.

Site history

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 ceased, the facilities were decontaminated in accordance with the standards of the day. Later investigations showed that portions of the facility retained levels of radioactivity exceeding today's stricter guidelines. Four vicinity properties also contain areas of residual contamination.

In 1946, MED acquired SLAPS, a 21-acre site just north of the St. Louis airport, for storage of residues and other materials from SLDS. (SLAPS is now owned by the city of St. Louis.) In subsequent years, adjacent areas became contaminated as a result of erosion from SLAPS.

In 1966, a private company purchased SLAPS residues, which contained valuable metals, and began hauling them to a site on Latty Avenue, about one-half mile north in Hazelwood. Later, the material was sold again and much of it shipped to Colorado. Surveys in 1977 showed that the former owners had left contamination on the Latty property.

In addition, transport of the material had spread contamination along the haul routes. Although DOE was not responsible for this contamination, Congress directed that DOE add these areas to FUSRAP because of their similarity to other FUSRAP sites.

Cleanup Successes to Date

DOE's first major cleanups at the St. Louis Site took place in 1984 and 1986, when areas along Latty Avenue in Berkeley and Hazelwood were excavated to allow construction of city stormwater and sewer

lines. The contaminated soils were moved to the HISS onsite storage pile at the end of Latty Avenue.

DOE accelerated its interim cleanup work in 1994. Haul routes that fronted residential properties in Hazelwood and Berkeley were cleaned up in late 1994. In 1995 and 1996, more than a dozen haul route commercial properties were cleaned up, as were two large sections of SLDS. A SLDS vicinity property, the city-owned riverfront area, was also cleaned and restored in 1996. This cleanup allowed for the completion of a significant portion of the Riverfront Trail. Continued cleanups of haul route properties and portions of SLDS are planned for 1997.

Action on much of the remainder of the St. Louis Site awaits a formal remedy determination, or Record of Decision. The process of reaching remedy decisions is mandated by federal law and follows steps outlined in an agreement between DOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Cleanup impacts

In addition to the environment, the local economy also benefits from the FUSRAP cleanup. Cleaned and restored residential and commercial properties are free to be bought, sold, or improved without concern for radiological restrictions.

The cleanup work itself provides a significant economic benefit. FUSRAP relies heavily on local subcontracts and purchasing to carry out cleanup activities. Cleanup-related subcontracting and purchasing amounted to more than $1.2 million in fiscal year 1995, and to more than $2.3 million in FY '96. Waste transportation and disposal accounted for an additional $8.9 million over both fiscal years. Projected subcontract expenditures for FY 1997 are significantly higher. (As a matter of policy, FUSRAP uses small, disadvantaged businesses to the maximum extent possible.)

Public involvement

Through public involvement opportunities, local residents have a significant voice in St. Louis Site decision-making. Community concerns over DOE cleanup plans in 1994 led to the creation of the St. Louis Site Remediation Task Force. Task Force membership represented a broad cross-section of interested and affected parties or "stakeholders." Its stated mission was to identify and evaluate feasible remedial action alternatives for the cleanup and disposal of radioactive wastes at the St. Louis Site and to petition the DOE to pursue a cleanup strategy that is environmentally acceptable and responsive to public health and safety concerns.

The Task Force submitted its final report to DOE in September 1996, and DOE agreed to accept many of the group's recommendations. DOE determined that some of the recommendations, including those related to SLAPS, would require further review. Resolution of these remaining issues is projected for late 1997.

DOE has offered to create a Site Specific Advisory Board as a successor to the Task Force to provide stakeholders a forum for assisting the department with environmental management issues at the site.

For more information...

DOE maintains a Public Information Center where visitors and callers may obtain site information, view project documents, and participate in public involvement activities. The center's reading room includes a complete copy of the site Administrative Record, a collection of studies and documents deemed to have an impact on the selection of a final remedy for the site. The St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street in St. Louis also has a site Information Repository, which also includes a copy of the Administrative Record.

For more information, or to be added to the site mailing list, contact:

DOE Public Information Center
9170 Latty Avenue
Berkeley, Missouri 63134
(314) 524-4083

DOE also maintains a 24-hour, toll-free telephone number. An answering machine will record your comments or questions, and your call will be returned promptly. The number is **1-800-253-9759**. Visit FUSRAP on the World Wide Web at www.fusrap.doe.gov.

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE

FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Sites

January 1990

DOE evaluating three sites in St. Louis area

Summary

- DOE is responsible for cleanup of residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site and the Latty Avenue properties
- Given the type of radioactive contamination and the current use of the site there is no foreseeable hazard.
- DOE is developing an agreement with EPA, in conjunction with the State of Missouri, to outline the environmental review process, set roles and responsibilities, and establish a schedule
- While the environmental review is in process, DOE plans to conduct interim action on selected properties to prevent further spread of contamination

The U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for cleaning up residual radioactive contamination at several locations in the St. Louis area as part of DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The objectives of FUSRAP are to identify sites that were used by the government or its contractors in the early years of the nation's atomic energy programs and ensure that those sites meet current environmental standards. FUSRAP presently includes 31 sites in 13 states.

This fact sheet gives a brief history of the St. Louis sites and describes the process that will be used by DOE, in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Missouri, to identify and carry out the appropriate cleanup measures.

BACKGROUND

During World War II, uranium was processed at a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt in downtown St. Louis. Residues from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant were stored at a 21-acre parcel of land that was owned by the Atomic Energy Commission on McDonnell Boulevard just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

In 1966, some of the residues were purchased by a private firm for their commercial value and trucked to a site on Latty Avenue, about a half-mile north of the airport site. The residues were then sent by rail to a plant in Colorado for processing. The City of St. Louis acquired the property from the Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor agency to DOE, in 1973.

DOE has also identified more than 60 "haul route" properties in the general area north of the airport that may be contaminated as a result of hauling materials from the airport site to Latty Avenue.

As a result of these activities, there are three FUSRAP sites in the Greater St. Louis area which contain levels of radioactivity above current standards and, therefore, require some type of remedial action. They are (1) the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS); (2) the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and its contaminated vicinity properties, and (3) the Latty Avenue Properties.

There are two other similar sites in the St. Louis area that are not part of FUSRAP. One is the Weldon Spring site in St. Charles County, which is being managed by a separate DOE program. The other is the West Lake Landfill in St. Louis County, where residues from the Latty Avenue facility were disposed of by a commercial firm. The West Lake Landfill has been proposed by EPA for inclusion on the National Priorities List (Superfund). The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is presently responsible for regulating the contamination at the landfill.

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Several different laws provide DOE with authority and responsibility for remedial action at these sites. The basic authority for the Downtown and SLAPS properties comes from the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The conference report accompanying the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1984 provided DOE authority for the Latty Avenue Properties. Public Law 98-360, passed in 1985, directed DOE to reacquire the airport property from the City of St. Louis and develop it as a disposal site, in a manner acceptable to the City. This legislation does not mean that the site will automatically become a disposal cell upon transfer of the land to DOE. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, including review of alternative disposal sites. Selection of a preferred site will be based upon site suitability and all applicable laws.

In October of 1989, EPA placed the airport site and the Latty Avenue Properties on the National Priorities List (Superfund). This Superfund listing will mean that cleanup can proceed under Superfund authority, that certain time schedules must be met, and that EPA and the State of Missouri will have a greater role in oversight of DOE activities.

WORK TO DATE

In the past several years DOE has accomplished a great deal of work at the St. Louis sites. This has consisted primarily of characterization (sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination). Characterization has been completed at SLAPS, the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS) and at the St. Louis Downtown Site. Recently completed work focused on Coldwater Creek and about 70 "haul route" properties. Work on Coldwater Creek, a portion of which was funded by the Corps of Engineers, involved collection and analysis of soil samples from the creek between Pershall Road and Old Halls Ferry Road, a distance of almost 7 miles. Contamination, at low levels, was found at some sampling locations. Work along the haul routes indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, where contamination was found the levels were low and at shallow depths (less than 1 foot). While the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation in the creek and along the haul routes will be needed.

In addition to characterization, DOE has performed some interim cleanup activity to prevent the spread of contamination or remove contamination from the route of utility construction. Contamination from the Latty Avenue Properties and from the Latty Avenue right-of-way has been cleaned. This material is in interim storage at the HISS on Latty Avenue. DOE also repaired erosion along the west end of the airport site and installed a gabion wall to prevent further erosion of soil into Coldwater Creek. (Gabions are rock-filled wire baskets used to control erosion.)

DOE conducts environmental monitoring around the airport site and HISS, testing the air, groundwater, surface water, and direct radiation on a quarterly basis. Annual site environmental monitoring reports are published and made available to the public.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

With the placement of sites on Superfund DOE began discussions that will lead to an agreement with EPA, with input from the

State of Missouri. This agreement will outline the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis sites. The agreement will list responsibilities of the various parties and set out a schedule for accomplishing the work.

The environmental review process will comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The two primary laws involved are the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The environmental documentation accomplished under NEPA is called an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Documentation done under CERCLA/SARA is called a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). DOE will combine these two processes and produce a joint RI/FS-EIS.

The goal of this process is to reach a "Record of Decision" describing the cleanup to be done. The process starts with scoping and planning, which includes an opportunity for the public to comment on alternatives that should be considered in the study. A range of alternatives including offsite disposal and onsite disposal will be evaluated.

After scoping and planning have been completed, a remedial investigation will be conducted, followed by a remedial investigation report. A feasibility study will be conducted to evaluate various alternatives, and a proposed plan will be issued for public review and comment. DOE will then issue a Record of Decision, which will include responses to comments received from the public. After a Record of Decision has been reached, DOE will design and implement the cleanup.

In the interim, while this review process is being conducted, DOE is planning to clean up some of the residential and commercial properties in order to prevent further spread of the contamination. The contaminated material from this cleanup would be placed with other material already in storage at HISS.

SUMMARY

The low levels of residual radioactivity identified by FUSRAP pose no significant health hazards given current land use activities. This conclusion is supported by results from extensive characterization activity and an ongoing environmental monitoring program at the SLAPS and HISS sites.

A great deal of work has been accomplished by DOE to identify the extent of residual radioactive contamination in the Greater St. Louis area. DOE is committed to fully evaluating alternatives for cleaning up these sites, in cooperation with EPA, the State of Missouri, and local officials. During this process, there will be numerous opportunities for public participation. While this environmental review process is being conducted, DOE is planning interim action to prevent further spread of contamination.

In the meantime, DOE has established an Administrative Record containing the body of information upon which decisions about the cleanup will be based. The record is available for review, during normal business hours, in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO 63103, and at the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, MO 63042.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site; call or write:

David Adler
Technical Services Division
Department of Energy
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Sites

July 1990

DOE, EPA sign agreement to coordinate St. Louis cleanup activities

Summary

- DOE has established a program to cleanup residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site and the Latty Avenue Properties
- Results of extensive sampling studies conducted at the St. Louis Sites demonstrate that existing contamination poses no health hazard under current land use conditions
- DOE has signed an agreement with EPA outlining the environmental review process, setting roles and responsibilities, and establishing a schedule
- In August, St. Louis site information will be available at the FUSRAP Information Trailer located at 9200 Latty Avenue

The Department of Energy (DOE) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed an agreement in July that outlines the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis Airport Superfund Site, and associated contaminated propeties. The goal of this process is to reach a Record of Decision which describes the selected cleanup alternative. As a key element of the process, the public is provided opportunities to comment on and participate in the decision-making process.

A range of alternatives, including offsite disposal and onsite disposal will be evaluated. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and implement the cleanup after a Record of Decision has been reached.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site call or write : **David Adler, St. Louis Site Manager**

In St. Louis, MO
FUSRAP Information Trailer
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Mo 63033
(314) 524-4083

In Oak Ridge, TN
Department of Energy
Technical Services Division P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

FUSRAP Program

The St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and the Latty Avenue Properties, as well as the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS) are all part of the DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The objectives of FUSRAP are to identify sites that were used by the government or its contractors in the early years of the nation's atomic energy program and ensure that those sites meet current environmental standards. FUSRAP presently includes 31 sites in 13 states.

History

During World War II, uranium was processed at a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt in downtown St. Louis. Residues from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant were stored at a 21-acre parcel of land that was owned by the Atomic Energy Commission on McDonnell Boulevard just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. In 1966, some of the residues were purchased by a private firm for their commercial value and trucked to a site on Latty Avenue, about a half-mile north of the airport site.

As a result of these activities, three FUSRAP sites in the Greater St. Louis area contain levels of radioactivity above current standards and require some type of remedial action. DOE has also identified more than 70 "haul route" properties in the general airport area that may be contaminated as a result of hauling materials from the airport site to Latty Avenue. The low- level radioactivity found at these sites poses no threat to public health or the environment, given current land use.

Work to Date

In the past several years DOE has accomplished a great deal of work at the St. Louis sites. This work consisted primarily of characterization (sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination). Characterization has been completed at SLAPS, the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS) and at the St. Louis Downtown Site. Recently completed work focused on Coldwater Creek and about 70 "haul route" properties. Work on Coldwater Creek involved collection and analysis of soil samples from the creek between Pershall Road and Old Halls Ferry Road. Contamination, at low levels, was found at some sampling locations. Work along the haul routes indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, where contamination was found the levels were low and at shallow depths (less than one foot). While the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation in the creek and along the haul routes will be needed.

Site Information

In August, DOE will establish a FUSRAP Information Trailer at 9200 Latty Avenue in St. Louis. Additionally, DOE has established an Administrative Record containing the body of information upon which decisions about the cleanup will be based. This record and a general information repository are available for review, during normal business hours, in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO 63103, and at the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, MO 63042.

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Sites

August 1990

DOE, EPA sign agreement to coordinate St. Louis cleanup activities

Summary

- DOE has established a program to cleanup residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site and the Latty Avenue Properties
- Results of extensive sampling studies conducted at the St. Louis Sites demonstrate that existing contamination poses no health hazard under current land use conditions
- Once appropriate environmental reviews are completed, affected areas will be cleaned up as necessary to ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment.
- In September, St. Louis site information will be available at the FUSRAP Information Office located at 9200 Latty Avenue

The Department of Energy (DOE) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed an agreement in July that outlines the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis Airport Superfund Site, and associated contaminated propeties. The goal of this process is to reach a Record of Decision which describes the selected cleanup alternative. As a key element of the process, the public is provided opportunities to comment on and participate in the decision-making process.

A range of alternatives, including offsite disposal and onsite disposal will be evaluated. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and implement the cleanup after a Record of Decision has been reached.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site call or write : **David Adler, St. Louis Site Manager**

In St. Louis, MO
FUSRAP Information Office
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Mo 63033
(314) 524-4083

In Oak Ridge, TN
Department of Energy
Technical Services Division P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

FUSRAP Program

The St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and the Latty Avenue Properties, as well as the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS) are all part of the DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The objectives of FUSRAP are to identify sites that were used by the government or its contractors in the early years of the nation's atomic energy program and ensure that those sites meet current environmental standards. FUSRAP presently includes 32 sites in 13 states.

History

During World War II, uranium was processed at a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt in downtown St. Louis. Residues from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant were stored at a 21-acre parcel of land that was owned by the Atomic Energy Commission on McDonnell Boulevard just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. In 1966, some of the residues were purchased by a private firm for their commercial value and trucked to a site on Latty Avenue, about a half-mile north of the airport site.

As a result of these activities, three FUSRAP sites in the Greater St. Louis area contain levels of radioactivity above current standards and require some type of remedial action. DOE has also identified more than 70 "haul route" properties in the general airport area that may be contaminated as a result of hauling materials from the airport site to Latty Avenue. The low-level radioactivity found at these sites poses no threat to public health or the environment, given current land use. Achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the sites pose no significant risk, even if land use changes significantly.

Work to Date

In the past several years DOE has accomplished a great deal of work at the St. Louis sites. This work consisted primarily of characterization (sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination). Characterization has been completed at SLAPS, the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS) and at the St. Louis Downtown Site. Recently completed work focused on Coldwater Creek and about 70 "haul route" properties. Work on Coldwater Creek involved collection and analysis of soil samples from the creek between Pershall Road and Old Halls Ferry Road. Contamination, at low levels, was found at some sampling locations. Work along the haul routes indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, where contamination was found the levels were low and at shallow depths (less than one foot). While the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation in the creek and along the haul routes will be needed.

Site Information

In September, DOE will establish a FUSRAP Information Office at 9200 Latty Avenue in St. Louis. Additionally, DOE has established an Administrative Record containing the body of information upon which decisions about the cleanup will be based. This record and a general information repository are available for review, during normal business hours, in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO 63103, and at the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, MO 63042.

4.37 2258.1

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Sites

September 1990

DOE, EPA sign agreement to coordinate St. Louis cleanup activities

Summary

- DOE has established a program to cleanup residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site and the Latty Avenue Properties
- Results of extensive sampling studies conducted at the St. Louis Sites demonstrate that existing contamination poses no health hazard under current land use conditions
- Once appropriate environmental reviews are completed, affected areas will be cleaned up as necessary to ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment.
- In October, St. Louis site information will be available at the FUSRAP Public Information Office located at 9200 Latty Avenue

The Department of Energy (DOE) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed an agreement in July that outlines the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis Airport Superfund Site, and associated contaminated propeties. The goal of this process is to reach a Record of Decision which describes the selected cleanup alternative. As a key element of the process, the public is provided opportunities to comment on and participate in the decision-making process.

A range of alternatives, including offsite disposal and onsite disposal will be evaluated. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and implement the cleanup after a Record of Decision has been reached.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site call or write : **David Adler, St. Louis Site Manager**

In St. Louis, MO
FUSRAP Information Office
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Mo 63033
(314) 524-4083

In Oak Ridge, TN
Department of Energy
Technical Services Division P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Sites

October 1990

DOE responds to resident requests for site information

Residents of St. Louis now have a convenient location where they can gain information about the sites in St. Louis that are subject to environmental clean up.

In response to resident requests to make St. Louis site information more readily available, the Department of Energy (DOE) has opened a Public Information Office at 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri. Site information will be available on the St. Louis Downtown site(SLDS), the St. Louis Airport site (SLAPS), and the Latty Avenue properties. The office has been established to provide opportunities for the public to comment on, and participate in, the environmental review process that will eventually lead to a decision on site clean up.

Summary

- DOE has established a program to clean up residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site, and the Latty Avenue Properties.
- Radiological characterization surveys have been conducted along Latty Avenue, McDonnell Boulevard, Hazelwood Avenue, Pershall Road, Coldwater Creek , and the St. Louis Airport Site areas.
- Results of characterization surveys and other extensive sampling studies conducted at the St. Louis sites demonstrate that existing contamination poses no health hazard under current land use conditions.
- When appropriate environmental reviews are completed, affected areas will be cleaned up as necessary to ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment.
- St. Louis site information is available at the Public Information Office located at 9200 Latty Avenue.

DOE has also recently completed radiological characterization report summarizing sampling and analysis results for properties located in Berkeley, Hazelwood, and St. Louis. Some of the properties are believed to have residue waste from uranium processing activities conducted in downtown St. Louis several decades ago. Notification has been sent to property owners detailing the results of the survey conducted on their property. Data from these and other surveys will be used to design a cleanup program for long-term management of these wastes.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site call or write : **David Adler, St. Louis Site Manager**

Public Information Office
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, MO 63033
(314) 524-4083

U.S. Department of Energy
Technical Services Division
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

Review Process

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOE signed an agreement in July that outlines the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis Airport Superfund Site and associated contaminated propeties. The goal of this process is to reach a Record of Decision that describes the selected cleanup alternative.

A range of alternatives, including off-site and on-site disposal will be evaluated. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and implement the cleanup after a Record of Decision has been reached.

FUSRAP Program

SLAPS, SLDS, and the Latty Avenue Properties are all part of the DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The objectives of FUSRAP are to identify sites that were used by the government or its contractors in the early years of the nation's atomic energy program and ensure that those sites meet current environmental standards. FUSRAP presently includes 33 sites in 13 states.

History

During World War II, uranium was processed at a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt in downtown St. Louis. Residues from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant were stored at a 21-acre parcel of land that was owned by the Atomic Energy Commission on McDonnell Boulevard, just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. In 1966, some of the residues were purchased by a private firm for their commercial value and trucked to a site on Latty Avenue, about a halfmile north of the airport site.

As a result of these activities, three FUSRAP sites in the Greater St. Louis area contain levels of radioactivity in excess of current standards and require some type of remedial action. DOE has also identified more than 70 haul route properties in the general airport area that may be contaminated as a result of hauling materials from the airport site to Latty Avenue. The low-level radioactivity found at these sites poses no threat to public health or the environment, given current land use. Achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the sites pose no significant risk, even if land use changes.

Work to Date

In the past several years, DOE has accomplished a great deal of work at the St. Louis sites. This work consisted primarily of characterization (sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination). Characterization has been completed at SLAPS, the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS), and SLDS. Much of the work completed has focused on Coldwater Creek and about 70 haul route properties. Work on Coldwater Creek involved collection and analysis of soil samples from the creek between Pershall Road and Old Halls Ferry Road. Contamination, at low levels, was found at some sampling locations. Work along the haul routes indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, where contamination was found, the levels were low and at shallow depths (less than one foot). Although the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation will be needed in the creek and along the haul routes.

Site Information

DOE has opened an Administrative Record containing the body of information upon which decisions about the cleanup will be based. This record and a general information repository are available for review, during normal business hours, in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103; the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, Missouri, 63042; and at the Public Information Office, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri, 63033.

4.37 2258.1

The U.S. Department of Energy Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE FUSRAP Fact Sheet St. Louis Site

November 1990

DOE responds to resident requests for site information

Residents of St. Louis now have a convenient location: where they can gain information about the properties in St. Louis that are subject to environmental cleanup.

In response to resident requests to make St. Louis site information more readily available, the Department of Energy (DOE) has opened a Public Information Office at 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri. Site information will be available on the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS), the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS), and the Latty Avenue Properties. The office has been established to provide opportunities for the public to comment on and participate in the environmental review process that will eventually lead to a decision on site cleanup.

Summary

- DOE has established a program to clean up residual radioactivity at the St. Louis Downtown Site, the St. Louis Airport Site, and the Latty Avenue Properties.
- Radiological characterization surveys have been conducted along Latty Avenue, McDonnell Boulevard, Hazelwood Avenue, Pershall Road, Coldwater Creek, and the St. Louis Airport Site areas.
- Results of characterization surveys and other extensive sampling studies conducted at the St. Louis site demonstrate that existing contamination poses no health hazard under current land use conditions.
- When appropriate environmental reviews are completed, affected areas will be cleaned up as necessary to ensure long-term protection of human health and the environment.
- St. Louis site information is available at the Public Information Office located at 9200 Latty Avenue.

DOE has also recently completed a radiological characterization report summarizing sampling and analysis results for properties located in Berkeley, Hazelwood, and St. Louis. Some of the properties are believed to have residue waste from uranium processing activities conducted in downtown St. Louis several decades ago. Notification has been sent to property owners detailing the results of the survey conducted on their properties. Data from these and other surveys will be used to design a cleanup program for long-term management of these wastes.

For more information or to be included on the mailing list for updates about the site, call or write: **David Adler, St. Louis Site Manager**

Public Information Office
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, MO 63033
(314) 524-4083

U.S. Department of Energy
Former Sites Restoration Division
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8723
(615) 576-0948

Review Process

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and DOE signed an agreement in July that outlines the environmental review process to be used in making a decision on the ultimate disposition of radioactive materials from the St. Louis Airport Superfund Site and associated contaminated properties. The goal of this process is to reach a record of decision that describes the selected cleanup alternative.

A range of alternatives, including off-site and on-site disposal will be evaluated. Selection of a disposal site will not be made until completion of a full environmental review, currently scheduled for 1994. DOE will design and implement the cleanup after a record of decision has been reached.

FUSRAP Program

SLAPS, SLDS, and the Latty Avenue Properties are all part of the DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The objectives of FUSRAP are to identify sites that were used by the government or its contractors in the early years of the nation's atomic energy program and ensure that those sites meet current environmental standards. FUSRAP presently includes 32 sites in 13 states.

History

During World War II, uranium was processed at a chemical plant operated by Mallinckrodt, Inc., in downtown St. Louis. Residues from that processing and from the cleanup of buildings at the plant were stored at a 21-acre parcel of land that was owned by the Atomic Energy Commission on McDonnell Boulevard, just north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. In 1966, some of the residues were purchased by a private firm for their commercial value and trucked to a site on Latty Avenue, about a halfmile north of SLAPS.

As a result of these activities, three FUSRAP properties in the Greater St. Louis area contain levels of radioactivity in excess of current standards and require some type of remedial action. DOE has also identified more than 70 haul route properties in the general airport area that may be contaminated as a result of hauling materials from SLAPS to Latty Avenue. The low-level radioactivity found at these properties poses no threat to public health or the environment, given current land use. Achieving cleanup standards will ensure that the properties pose no significant risk, even if land use changes.

Work to Date

In the past several years, DOE has accomplished a great deal of work at the St. Louis site. This work consisted primarily of characterization (sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination). Characterization has been completed at SLAPS, the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site, and SLDS. Much of the work completed focused on Coldwater Creek and the haul route properties. Work on Coldwater Creek involved collection and analysis of soil samples from the creek between Pershall Road and Old Halls Ferry Road. Low-level contamination was found at some sampling locations. Work along the haul routes indicated some contamination on road shoulders and adjacent properties. In general, where contamination was found, the levels were low and at shallow depths (less than one foot). Although the characterization is essentially complete, some additional investigation will be needed in the creek and along the haul routes.

Site Information

DOE has opened an Administrative Record containing the body of information upon which decisions about the cleanup will be based. This record and a general information repository are available for review, during normal business hours, in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103; the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, Missouri, 63042; and at the Public Information Office, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood,

FUSRAP Update
The St. Louis Sites
St. Louis, Missouri

Department of Energy
Field Office, Oak Ridge
Post Office Box 2001
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8723

August 1992

Dear St. Louis Resident:

The April issue of *FUSRAP Update* focused on the Department of Energy's proposal to conduct limited cleanup measures in the Hazelwood/Berkeley area. DOE continues to seriously pursue this proposal, but we are awaiting an opportunity to discuss technical issues with an oversight committee that is being appointed by St. Louis County before proceeding.

This decision allows time for DOE to respond to technical issues raised during the public comment period and in a hearing conducted by the St. Louis County Council. We are pleased that the County Council adopted a resolution calling for appointment of an oversight committee which will conduct an independent assessment of the issues. We look forward to meeting and working with the County's technical panel. See page 2 for more information.

Although we are not performing the interim cleanup on North County properties this summer, DOE is conducting a limited field sampling activity on all four of the St. Louis sites. The photo inset shows one of the field sampling crews. This field sampling will provide all data needed to complete the Feasibility Study for St. Louis. See page 2 for more information.

In response to an invitation from State Representative Louis H. Ford, DOE met on June 11 with community leaders in the neighborhood surrounding the St. Louis Downtown Site. The agenda included a discussion of what effect, if any, the SLDS contamination would have on the community. A preliminary decision was made by the community leaders to work more closely with DOE in following the characterization schedule leading to a decision on cleanup and tentatively to set up an oversight committee for the SLDS.

Thank you again for your interest in the FUSRAP environmental restoration projects in the St. Louis area. If you would like to meet or talk with me, you can reach me at either 524-4083 or (615) 576-9634.

Sincerely,

David G. Adler
FUSRAP Site Manager
St. Louis Sites

Issues raised by public comments

Technical experts to discuss interim cleanup

DOE's plan to pursue interim cleanup in the North County area is the main agenda item when discussions begin between DOE and a technical review committee appointed by St. Louis County.

The delay allows time for DOE and the County's oversight committee to resolve issues that were raised during a recent public comment period. The St. Louis County Executive is in the process of appointing a group of technical and public health professionals to work with DOE representatives.

The proposed interim removal action for the North County properties was detailed in a report called an engineering evaluation/ cost analysis-environmental assessment (EE/CA-EA). The document was released to the public this spring. A public comment period conducted from April 8-May 8 provided opportunity for residents and public officials to let DOE know their thoughts on the proposal.

The proposed interim removal action is part of the comprehensive environmental review of the St. Louis FUSRAP sites that DOE is conducting in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

Copies of the EE/CA-EA are still available and may be requested from the DOE Public Information Center in Hazelwood, telephone 524-4083.

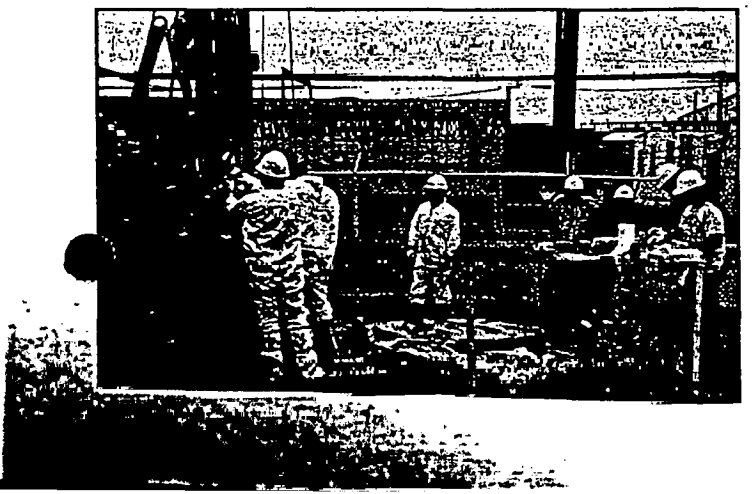
Field sampling underway at St. Louis FUSRAP sites

DOE is conducting a limited field sampling activity on and around the St. Louis FUSRAP sites. The work began in mid-July and will continue for about eight weeks.

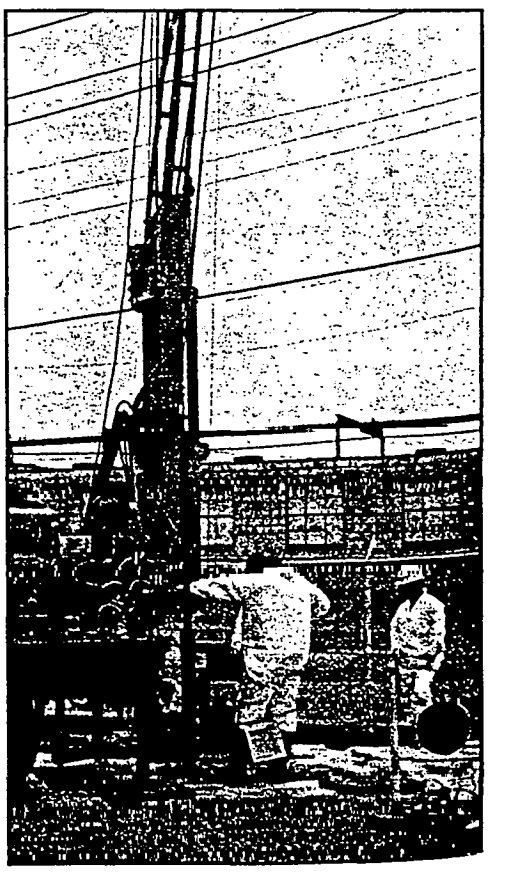
St. Louis residents may see workers taking soil samples on such locations as the ball fields across from the St. Louis Airport Site. Crews will also be taking samples on SLAPS, the Latty Avenue properties, and at the St. Louis Downtown Site.

The field sampling results supplement existing data to support the Feasibility Study (FS) for the St. Louis Site. Results from the current sampling activities are expected to provide all remaining information necessary to complete the FS.

The FS is the culmination of characterization activities that DOE has been conducting at the St. Louis sites under the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. Site characterization is required under these laws prior to reaching a decision on cleanup of the properties.

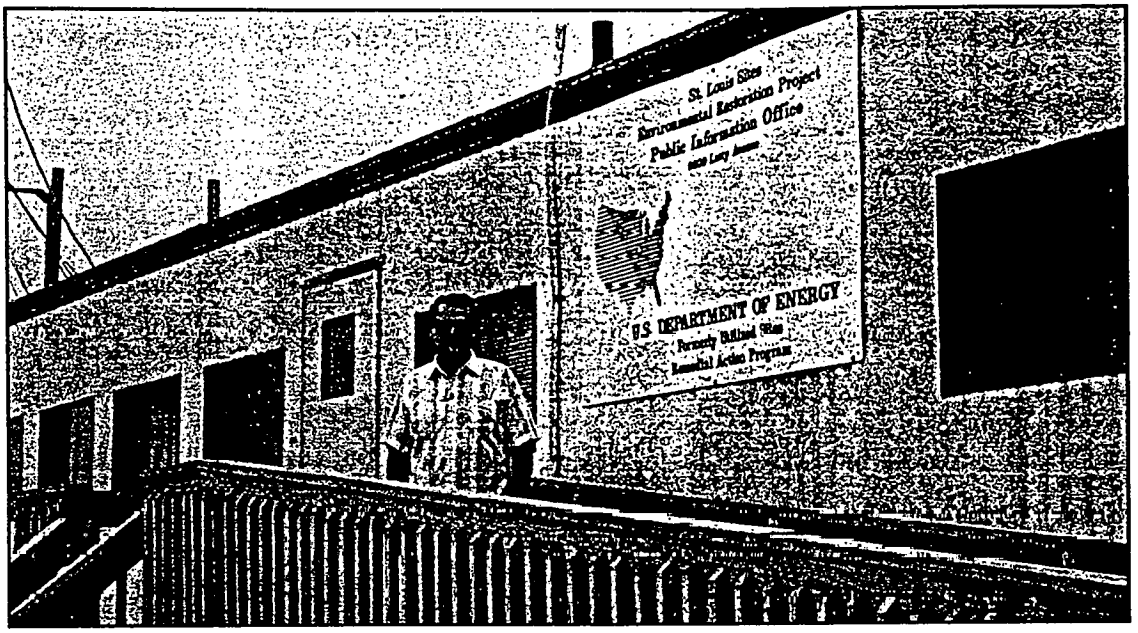


Sampling crews operate drill rig at St. Louis Downtown Site.



How to learn more about the St. Louis Sites

The resources available at the DOE Public Information Center, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, provide everything from general to technical information about the St. Louis FUSRAP sites. The Center is located at the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site.



Visitors are welcome at the DOE Public Information Center on Latty Avenue. That's Bob Gebhardt, site superintendent, on the entrance ramp.

Here are just a few of the resources:

- A 13-minute videotape, "FUSRAP Overview"
- Four Fact Sheets
  - "Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program"
  - "Principal Laws and Regulations Affecting the FUSRAP Cleanup Program"
  - "Administrative Record Requirements for FUSRAP"
  - "The St. Louis Site"
- Site Maps
- An observation deck with a view of the small storage pile
- Administrative Record containing all the documents that form the basis for selecting a response document at a Superfund Site.
- A large exhibit with a graphic display about FUSRAP and the St. Louis sites.

The public is welcome to visit the site at any time week days between the hours of 9 a.m.- 2 p.m. Some space limitations exist, so it is recommended that larger groups call ahead. To obtain directions or a map, please call the Center at 524-4083.

FUSRAP Update *is issued periodically to inform St. Louis residents about current activities on the contaminated sites in the St. Louis area that are slated for cleanup under the U.S. Department of Energy's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). These sites were contaminated during the early days of the nation's atomic energy program.*

For more information about the FUSRAP sites in St. Louis, contact the DOE Public Information Center, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, MO 63042. Telephone (314) 524-4083.

Student letters bring FUSRAP speaker to Clayton High

Twenty students studying ecology at Clayton High School wrote letters to DOE expressing their views on the proposed interim cleanup in the Hazelwood/Berkeley area. One student added this postscript, "A response would be appreciated."

This student's note prompted David Adler, DOE's site manager, to contact the teacher, Barbara Riley. Adler's idea was to respond to concerns expressed by the students while at the same time providing more information about the federal, state, and local requirements regulating environmental cleanup.

▲ *Joe Williams and other members of the St. Louis FUSRAP team will speak to area groups or organizations.*

On June 1, Joe Williams, a civil/environmental engineer and deputy project manager, addressed both of Ms. Riley's ecology classes. The students "asked many questions on their own and a few expressed an interest in visiting DOE's information center." he said. One of the sessions was quite lively, according to Williams, who enjoyed it all immensely.

These students are an important part of DOE's philosophy of public participation, Adler said. DOE views the public as a partner and a resource in the decision-making process in solving environmental problems.

Please contact the DOE Information Center, 524-4083, if you would like to schedule someone on DOE's St. Louis FUSRAP team to talk with your group or organization.

DOE Public Information Center
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, MO 63042

Your toll-free number to the DOE Public Information Center is **1-800-253-9759**

This *Update* is printed on recycled paper.

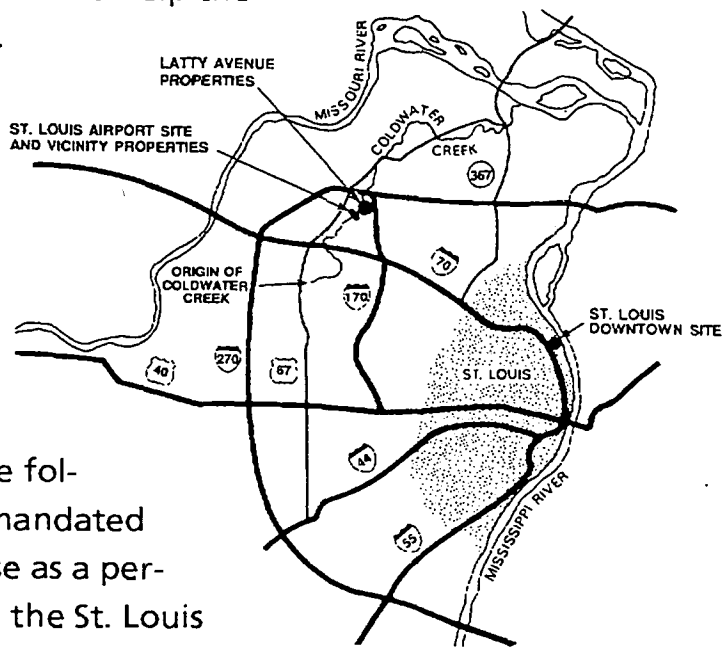
FUSRAP - St. Louis Information Update

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

February 1993

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

In 1995, a formal decision will be made regarding the long-term cleanup of the four FUSRAP sites in St. Louis. The public will be involved as we go about the lengthy and complex process of making that decision. To help the public develop informed opinions, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is issuing preliminary information on the process, and will seek input from local residents and officials to ensure that the public's concerns are considered when the final cleanup alternative is selected.



The cleanup alternatives and disposal options being considered are shown on the following pages. In 1985, the U.S. Congress mandated one option, the acquisition of SLAPS for use as a permanent disposal cell for the waste from all the St. Louis sites. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) placed a portion of the airport site on the National Priorities List, DOE was then allowed to consider a broader range of disposal options. DOE has decided to address all St. Louis sites as a single, large site, with a total volume of waste possibly as much as 730,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

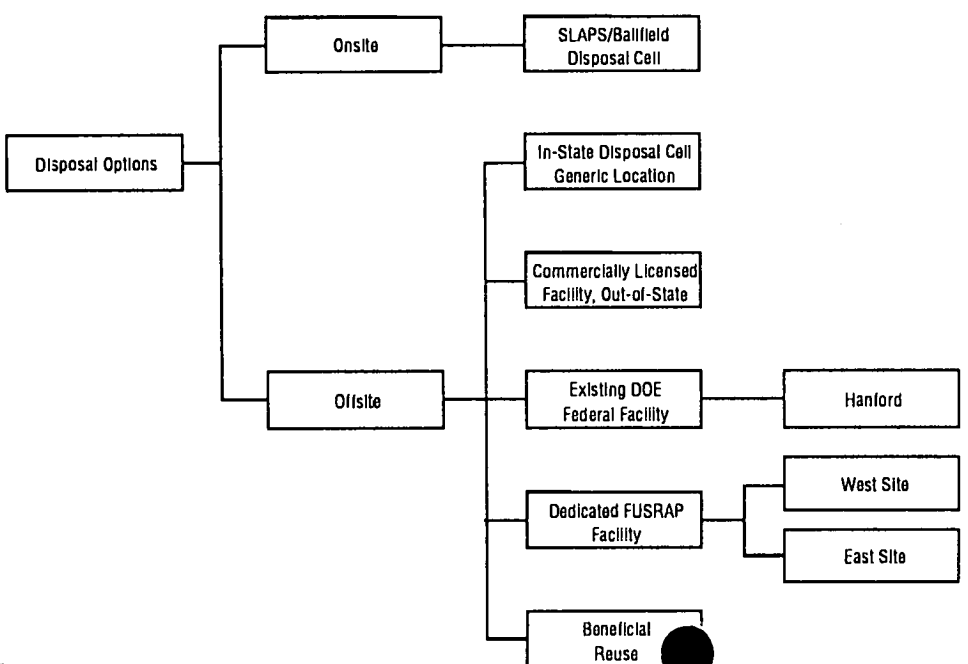
All the alternatives (except for the no-action alternative) have as a common trait protectiveness of people and the environment. Also the reader should note that only alternatives 4 and 5 entail construction of a new waste disposal cell. In the discussion of waste excavation, the difference between partial and complete excavation has to do with how accessible the waste is. Finally, none of the options call for waste treatment. Currently no practical way exists of removing radiation from waste (the only advantage of which is reduction of waste volume), so this alternative was screened out early in the selection process.

	NO ACTION	INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND SITE MAINTENANCE
Description of Cleanup Option	Included to satisfy CERCLA and NEPA regulations and to provide a baseline with which to compare other alternatives.	Involves the use of deed restrictions and site security measures (e.g., fences), to restrict site access and prevent significant public exposure to the site contaminants.
Implementation Costs	$2.7 Million	$16 Million
Implementation Time Frame	N/A	Establishes perpetual surveillance and maintenance requirements
Soil Volume Requiring Excavation	0	Less than 50,000 yd^3
Special Considerations	• Not protective to human health or environment • Required by NEPA/CERCLA • Established to provide baseline for comparison to other alternatives	• Protective • Depends on institutional and legal controls vs. engineering controls on future exposure • Eliminates unrestricted-use option for affected properties; may cause burden on property owners • Low cost • Does not comply with relevant soil cleanup guidelines • Potentially difficult to enforce on privately owned vicinity properties • Minimal waste transportation requirements • Takings clause not costed

CONSOLIDATION AND CAPPING	PARTIAL EXCAVATION	PHASED COMPLETE EXCAVATION
[redacted] alternative, DOE would [redacted] quire the St. Louis Airport Site [redacted] perty and use it for consolidation [redacted] accessible soil and building [redacted] ris from offsite areas. Waste uld then be covered using natural terials that prevent water ltration into the soil, and blocks iation releases into the surface ironment.	Accessible contaminated soil would be excavated for disposal using one of six disposal options Institutional controls would be used to prevent future exposure to access-restricted soils.	All contaminated soil would be excavated and disposed of. Excavation of restricted-access soils would be delayed until they are made accessible by property owners.
$115 Million	SLAPS Onsite $206 Million Hanford Ben. Reuse* $220 Million U.S. East $320 Million In-state $354 Million U.S. West $356 Million Comm. Disposal $542 Million Hanford Current* $889 Million	SLAPS Onsite ..... $217 Million Hanford Ben. Reuse* ..... $233 Million U.S. East ..... $340 Million In-state ..... $378 Million U.S. West ..... $382 Million Comm. Disposal ..... $598 Million Hanford Current* ..... $994 Million
14 years	14-36 years	14-40 years
[redacted] 490,000 yd^3	740,000 yd^3	840,000 yd^3
Protective Complies with Congressional directive Requires restrictions of groundwater use beneath the site nvolves no engineered liner beneath waste; dependent on natural geology and groundwater monitoring to ensure protection of drinking water EPA/DOE have successfully used this at other large sites Restricts use of groundwater Complies with soil cleanup guidelines [redacted] volume of waste to be transported	• Protective • Considered highly effective in reducing long-term exposure • Complies with soil cleanup guidelines • Minimizes disruption of businesses activities and transportation routes at affected properties • Significant volume of waste to be transported * "Not Tested" with State of Washington.	• Protective • Highest degree of permanence and effectiveness to reduce long- term exposure • Complies with soil cleanup guidelines • Dependent upon continuously accessible disposal capacity • Requires longest time to complete • Substantial volume of waste to be transported

	ONSITE DISPOSAL		OFFSITE DISPOSAL				
	CAPPING	ENCAPSULATION	IN-STATE	OUT-OF-STATE	OUT-OF-STATE AT DOE FACILITY	OUT-OF-STATE AT COMMERCIAL FACILITY	BENEFICIAL REUSE
Description	St. Louis waste consolidated at SLAPS and a barrier constructed over all waste.	SLAPS waste excavated and set aside; liner placed, and all St. Louis waste placed and covered at SLAPS.	Construction of a new disposal facility in Missouri on land acquired by DOE.	Construction of a new disposal facility on federal land in the eastern or western U.S.	Shipping waste to a DOE facility capable of accepting FUSRAP waste.	Shipping waste to an existing commercial facility.	Excavation of contaminated soil for use as backfill for roads, airport runway, or certain disposal facilities.
Relevant Comments	Requires use of ___ acres at SLAPS. Directed by Congress in 1985 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act; CERCLA/NEPA now requires broader considerations.	Requires use of ___ acres at SLAPS.	Needs site suitability study. Considerable delays would result from need to site a new facility.	Needs site suitability study. Considerable delays would result from need to site a new facility.	Hanford, WA, is such a facility. Requires acceptance by receiving state.	Two such facilities are expected to be licensed. Very high transportation and disposal costs.	 Relatively low cost; dependent on identification of suitable end-use.

Another way of looking at the disposal options is illustrated on the right.



The DOE site manager would be pleased to receive your comments or questions about the proposed options for long-term cleanup of the St. Louis sites. You may write or call him at the DOE Public Information Center or through the toll-free public access line, 1-800-253-9759.

For more information or to request documents or other printed materials about the St. Louis sites, please call or visit the DOE Public Information Center at 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri 63042; telephone (314)524-4083.

4.117 101.1

FUSRAP Update
The St. Louis Site

U. S. Department of Energy • Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program • July 1993

Oversight commission hears DOE site manager

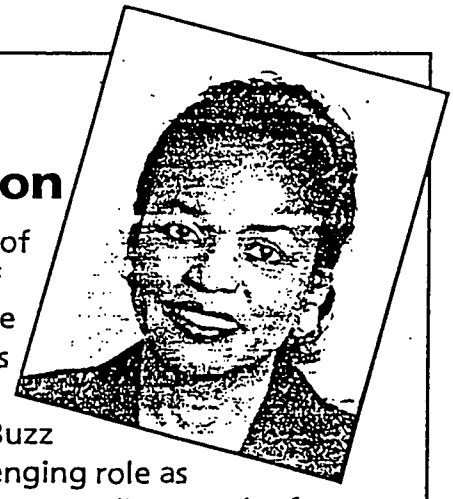
The St. Louis County Radioactive and Hazardous Waste Oversight Commission met on May 10 with David Adler, St. Louis FUSRAP site manager. Appointed by County Executive Buzz Westfall and chaired by Dr. Alpha Fowler Bryan, director of the St. Louis County Department of Health, the group's purpose is to provide input to DOE in selecting the best cleanup and disposal option for the St. Louis site.

Commissioners had the opportunity to discuss DOE's plans with the site manager, who answered questions and provided information on costs and time frames for implementation of alternative cleanup options. Group members were told that a recommended remedial action is being reviewed by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and that this proposal will be presented for public comment in February 1994. Adler also distributed copies of the environmental monitoring reports for the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site.

The commission membership includes a variety of local elected officials, educators, technical experts, and environmental activists. They are Karen Acker, project engineer for Environmental Science and Engineering; Kay Drey, citizen activist; David Farquharson, mayor of Hazelwood; Nancy Lubiewski, Florissant Environmental Quality Commission member; William Miller, mayor of Berkeley; Sally Price, registered nurse; Geri Rothman-Serot, county councilwoman from the 3rd District; Dr. Barry Siegel, professor of radiology and medicine and director of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at Washington University; and Dr. Lee Sobotka, professor of chemistry and physics at Washington University.

In their first meeting, held March 23, members were presented with a site history and an overview of what's been done so far. The commission met again in early July.

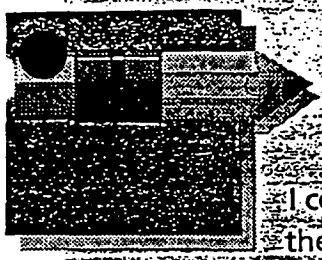
Dr. Bryan chairs Oversight Commission



Dr. Alpha Fowler Bryan, director of the St. Louis County Department of Health, has been named chair of the county's Radioactive and Hazardous Waste Oversight Commission.

Appointed by County Executive Buzz Westfall, Dr. Bryan assumes a challenging role as head of the commission. "My goal is to mediate parties from varied backgrounds with a multiplicity of ideas and ideals to some common ground of agreement in order to perfect our overall mission. No doubt, this goal may be as ambitious as the cleanup itself," Dr. Bryan said.

(continued next page)



From the Site Manager to You

I consider communicating with members of the St. Louis community to be one of the most important parts of my job. I recently met and had excellent discussions with several groups about the cleanup and disposal options for the St. Louis FUSRAP site.

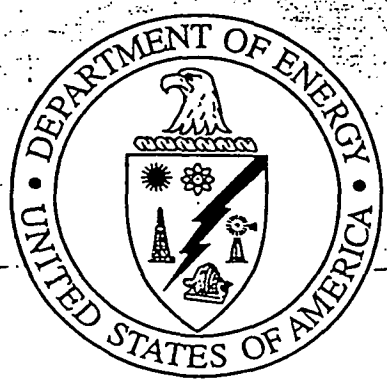
In the coming months, my goal is to meet and talk with as many of you as I possibly can about the cleanup and disposal options for the FUSRAP St. Louis site. I am gathering as much input as I can prior to finalizing the drafts of the feasibility study and proposed plan, which will be available for public comment in early 1994.

We don't have to wait until 1994 to have a discussion about the options being considered. I look forward to having informal meetings with small or large groups in the St. Louis area to present information and answer your questions.

Please call Patti Hazel at DOE's Hazelwood Public Information Center to set up a date and time. (See related article elsewhere in this newsletter.)

The Department of Energy is also very much looking forward to working with the Oversight Commission appointed by the St. Louis County Executive. This group will serve as an effective interface between DOE and those who seek an independent review of our FUSRAP sites in St. Louis.

Now, we are close to decision-making time, and your participation is extremely important. Please call or come by the Information Center for information that will help you in this process.



David G. Adler
FUSRAP Site Manager
St. Louis Sites

Bryan

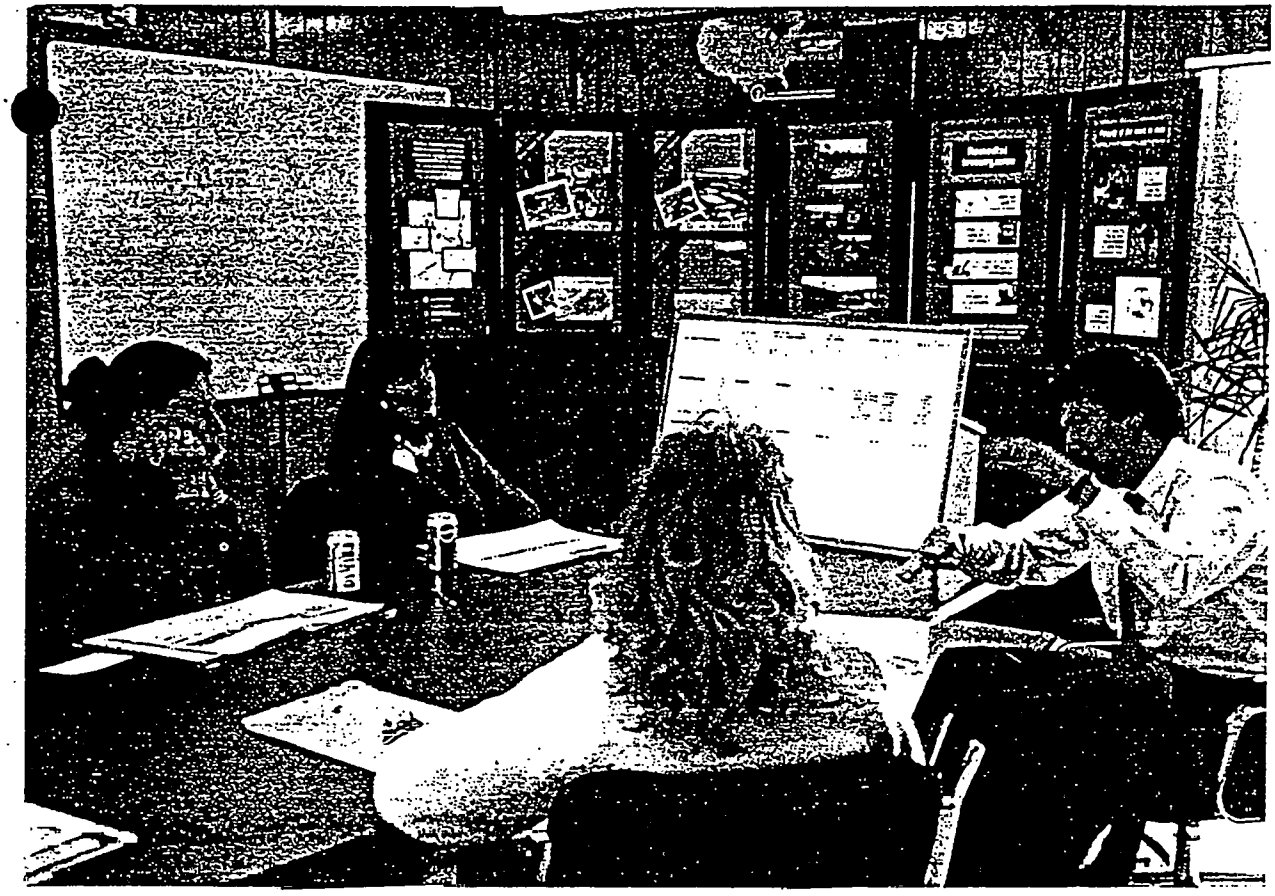
(continued from first page)

In her 15 years as a health professional, Dr. Bryan has had a wide range of experience. After receiving her medical degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Dr. Bryan spent two years as an opthalmology intern at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis and later entered a residency in family practice at Lutheran Medical Center. In her affiliation with the Southern Illinois Healthcare Foundation from 1985 to 1991, she served as medical director of Centreville's Community Health Center. She was appointed to head St. Louis County's Department of Health in April 1991.

According to Dr. Bryan, "In the St. Louis Metropolitan area we all live with the legacy of the 'Manhattan Project.' Some would say that not only the St. Louis region, but the entire country in general, benefited from this operation. Others might disagree. Regardless of where one stands on the issue, it is an established fact that multiple radioactive and hazardous waste sites now exist in our region which must be remediated."

FUSRAP Update *is issued periodically to inform St. Louis residents about current activities on the contaminated sites in the St. Louis area that are slated for cleanup under the U. S. Department of Energy's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). These sites were contaminated during the early days of the nation's atomic energy program.*

For more information about the FUSRAP site in St. Louis, contact the DOE Public Information Center, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, MO 63042. Telephone (314) 524-4083.



◀ *Congressional field office staff members listen as DOE Site Manager David Adler explains cleanup alternatives.*

Local officials, legislators attend DOE workshops

DOE recently held workshops at the Hazelwood Public Information Center for congressional field staff, members of the state legislature, and the mayors and city councils of Hazelwood and Berkeley.

The workshop for field staffers and legislators was attended by a number of state senators and representatives, as well as field staffers for two Missouri congressmen and both U.S. senators.

Mayors William Miller of Berkeley and David Farquharson of Hazelwood were among those who attended a February 8 workshop for Berkeley and Hazelwood city officials. Both city managers and a majority of council members also attended the session.

Attendees at both workshops received an update on site cleanup and disposal options that are outlined in the draft "Feasibility Study for the St. Louis FUSRAP Site." They also had the opportunity to ask questions of David Adler, DOE's St. Louis FUSRAP site manager.

City of Berkeley Public Relations Specialist Bob Shelton observed, "This workshop gave city officials one of the best opportunities they've had so far to see where DOE is going with the cleanup effort."

Those attending the legislative workshop included Jo-Ann Digman, representing U.S. Sen. Kit Bond; Brent Evans, representing U.S. Rep. Jim Talent; Linda Getz, representing Missouri State Sen. Frank Flotron; Wayne

Berkeley and Hazelwood city officia DOE Site Manager David Adler. Fro Steve Thieme, Berkeley City Councilm Gerry Palau, Adler, and Berkeley

Recent studies address residents' safety

Residents of Nyflot Avenue and Heather Lane in Hazelwood have received more good news about health risks associated with living near sites contaminated with low levels of radiation. According to a recent study by the Missouri Department of Health, "the waste sites do not appear to pose a current threat to residents."

> "...the types of radiation found in the area and the most likely routes of exposure for the current residents are not likely to lead to the types of cancer found in the residents."

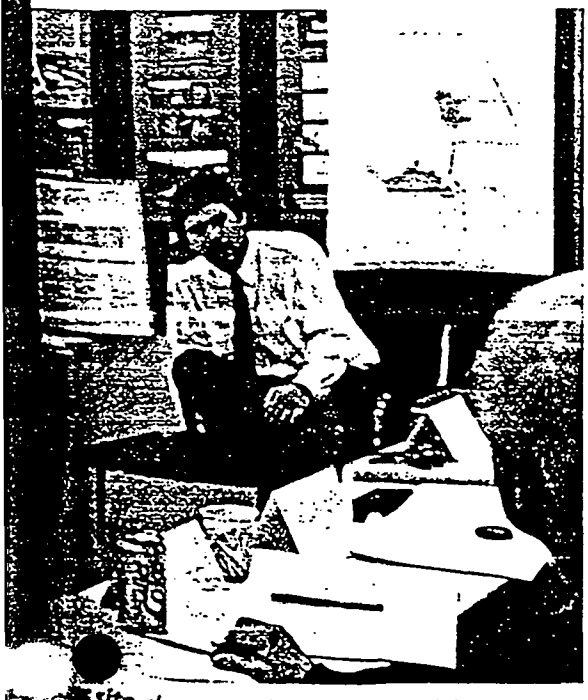
An inquiry from Nyflot Avenue residents concerned about the possibility of a high number of cancer cases in the area prompted the study, which was initiated in 1989.

Through interviews with current and former residents, examination of medical records, and a chronological construction of the deposition of radioactive materials, the Department's Division of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion was able to ascertain that "the types of radiation found in the area and the most likely routes of exposure for the current residents are not likely to lead to the types of cancer found in the residents."

This confirms the results obtained from two previous studies, which also concluded that the St. Louis area FUSRAP sites do not pose an unacceptable cancer risk to residents.

The Federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry conducted an independent study released in 1991 that determined that a "cancer cluster" (a grouping of a number of cases of the same type of cancer) "did not exist in the area."

More recently, DOE's draft "Baseline Risk Assessment" indicated that "current radiation exposures fall well below DOE standards for the protection of human health." Janet Johnson, PhD., a health physicist acting as an independent consultant for the study conducted by MDOH, confirmed that "DOE's risk assessments are accurate and are based upon conservative assumptions."



site cleanup alternatives with ▲ right are Site Superintendent odore Hoskins, Project Manager ncilwoman Jean Montgomery.

Goode, Missouri state senator; David Hale, Missouri state representative; Ron Keeven, Missouri state representative; Mary Renick, representing U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt; Karla Roeber, representing U.S. Sen. John Danforth; and John Shear, chairman of the St. Louis County Council.

Those attending the workshop for Berkeley and Hazelwood city officials included:

Norma Caldwell
Hazelwood city clerk

Edwin Carlstrom
Hazelwood city manager

Jeanette Eberlin
Hazelwood city council

David Farquharson
Mayor of Hazelwood

Arbon Hairston
City manager of Berkeley

Theodore Hoskins
Berkeley city council

Louvenia Mathison
Berkeley city council

William Miller
Mayor of Berkeley

Jean Montgomery
Berkeley city council

Mollie Rickey
Hazelwood city council

Judy Shaw
Berkeley city council

Bob Shelton
City of Berkeley public relations specialist

Carol Stroker
Hazelwood city council

To schedule a workshop for your group, call Patti Hazel at 524-4083, or write to her at the DOE Public Information Center.

FUSRAP Speakers Bureau Established for St. Louis

Now that a speakers bureau has been established to keep the public informed about the St. Louis FUSRAP site, it's easier than ever to get the word out regarding cleanup alternatives. Recent engagements have included everyone from curious third-graders, to civic groups, to Japanese legislators.

The following individuals represent just a few of the experts available to speak to your group. Each is part of the management team and well-qualified to address the issues related to the clean up of the St. Louis site:

David Adler is DOE's site manager for the St. Louis Site. He's responsible for overseeing the entire monitoring, characterization, cleanup, and restoration process. He earned a B.S. in environmental science from Rutgers University and a master's degree in environmental toxicology from the University of Michigan School of Public Health. Prior to joining DOE, Adler worked for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in the area of Surface Water Quality. While working for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a policy analyst, he was involved in the writing of environmental regulations.

Gerry Palau is project manager for Bechtel, DOE's project management contractor. His job includes overseeing field work, controlling cost and schedule, and coordinating activities with EPA, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and local officials. A nuclear engineer, Palau has a B.S. and an M.S. from Pennsylvannia State University. He has spent 14 years working in various areas of radioactive waste management, including research development of decontamination technology, and cleanup of contaminated facilities.

Joe Williams is Bechtel's deputy project manager. He provides technical oversight of engineering and design, directs field work, and is responsible for document preparation. He holds a B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Tennessee. Before coming to FUSRAP, Williams was decontamination superintendent and then civil field engineer at the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station in Plymouth, Mass.; before that, he was a facilities engineer on the cleanup of Three Mile Island.

Tom Gangwer is project manager for Science Applications International Corporation, the FUSRAP environmental compliance contractor. His responsibilities include ensuring that all regulatory requirements are met for any proposed remedial action. He has a B.S. in chemistry from Lebanon Valley College, and a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from the University of Notre Dame. Dr. Gangwer's 21 years of experience span the areas of chemistry, radioactive waste management, project management, regulatory compliance/licensing, management with a nuclear utility and management with a national laboratory.

These folks, as well as a host of other team specialists such as geologists, engineers, and safety and health professionals, are ready, willing, and able to share their expertise and answer your questions. Your group is welcome to meet in the conference room at the Public Information Center on Latty Avenue, or, if you prefer, our speakers will come to you.

To schedule a speaker, call Patti Hazel at 524-4083, or write to her at the DOE Public Information Center, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, MO 63033.

An ecology student tries on a Tyvek protective suit. FUSRAP Deputy Project Manager Joe Williams recently spoke to students at Clayton High School.

Berkeley resident promoted at DOE center

If you want general information on the St. Louis site, Patti Hazel is the person to see. Need a site map? Somebody to speak to your civic group? How about a tour of the information center?

As an administrative assistant with Bechtel for the past two years, Patti's had plenty of opportunities to respond to all kinds of requests for information.

With her recent promotion to site community relations coordinator, her responsibilities have expanded. With the overall goal of increasing community awareness of the the St. Louis Site, Patti's the front line of communication between FUSRAP personnel and area residents. From responding to requests for site background information to monitoring the local community for changes that may have an effect on the site, she really does it all. Patti is also available as a speaker, and does a good general overview presentation on the St. Louis FUSRAP site.

And because she's been a resident of this area for the past eight years, she's uniquely qualified to provide this kind of information from a home-town perspective. Patti and her family live in Berkeley and attend church in Hazelwood. She says she's really come to love this part of the country and especially enjoys taking advantage of the many cultural and recreational opportunities in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Site Community Relations Coordinator Patti Hazel, pictured here with son Benjamin, says meeting people is her favorite part of the job.

DOE Public Information Center
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, MO 63042

Your toll-free number to the DOE Public Information Center is **1-800-253-9759**