

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

D - Public Notices and Press Releases

1. DOE NEWS - DOE Seeks Public Comment on Proposed Cleanup of St. Louis Downtown Site, June 1991
2. Federal Register Notice, Vol. 58 No. 121, June 24, 1991
3. Federal Register Notice, Vol. 57 No. 8, January 9, 1992
4. DOE NEWS - DOE to Hold Public Meeting on Environmental Studies of Contaminated Sites in St. Louis, January 15, 1992
5. DOE NEWS - DOE to Hold Public Meeting on Tuesday, January 28, 1992, January 27, 1992
6. Open house announcement for Hazelwood and Berkeley residents, Tuesday, July 13 from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
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DOE

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 14, 1991

DOE SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON PROPOSED CLEANUP OF ST. LOUIS DOWNTOWN SITE

OAK RIDGE, TN -- The Department of Energy's (DOE) Field Office, Oak Ridge (OR), is seeking public comment on an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA), for decontamination at the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS), in Missouri.

This proposed cleanup plan is being conducted under DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), which was established to identify and clean up or control sites where radioactive contamination (exceeding DOE guidelines) remains from the early years of the nation's atomic energy program. This is part of Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins' comprehensive Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Five-Year Plan. Releasing the proposed EE/CA to obtain the views of concerned citizens for use in developing the Department's work plans is an important step in the overall cleanup process.

During the 1940's, Mallinckrodt Inc., current owners of the SLDS property, processed and produced various forms of uranium compounds and machined uranium metals for the World War II Manhattan Engineering Project and later for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a DOE predecessor agency. The areas proposed for decontamination are contaminated with uranium, thorium, and radium as a result of this work.

The radioactive contamination at SLDS poses no immediate risk to public health or the environment in its current condition. However, some cleanup activity at SLDS is being proposed as an interim measure because plant activities involving excavation or renovation could result in the generation of dust and other materials, and inadvertent spread of contamination.

The EE/CA summarizes the analysis of cleanup alternatives and the rationale for DOE's preferred interim remedial action alternative. Waste control alternatives considered for soil and structures on site includes removal, reprocessing/treatment, interim storage, disposal, access restriction, and no action. Based on available information, DOE's preferred alternative for SLDS is decontamination and/or removal of contaminated structural material and excavation of contaminated soil, with interim storage on site.

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Implementation of comprehensive cleanup measures will be preceded by a complete environmental review process including preparation of Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study reports as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. This long-term cleanup program will include, in addition to the SLDS, the St. Louis Airport Site and vicinity properties, and the Latty Avenue properties, including the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site. The three properties are collectively referred to as the St. Louis Site.

The EE/CA is available for public review during the normal business hours in the Government Information Section at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103, telephone (314) 241-2288; the St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane, Hazelwood, Missouri 63042, telephone (314) 895-1023; and the DOE Public Information Office, 9200 Latty Avenue, Hazelwood, Missouri 63042, (314) 524-4083.

The public may comment on the proposed plan by submitting written comments no later than July 10, 1991, to:

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

-DOE-

News Media Contact: Danielle Jones, (615) 576-0885

R-91-017

Dated: June 14, 1991.
L.M. Bynum,
*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison
 Officer, Department of Defense.*
 [FR Doc. 91-14576 Filed 6-21-91; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3010-01-M

Department of the Navy

Naval Research Advisory Committee; Closed Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2), notice is hereby given that the Naval Research Advisory Committee Panel on Anti-Tactical Ballistic Missile Requirements in the 2010 Timeframe will meet on June 25-27, 1991. The meeting will be held at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, Johns Hopkins Road, Laurel, Maryland. The meeting will commence at 8 a.m. and terminate at 5 p.m. on June 25, 26, and 27, 1991. All sessions of the meeting will be closed to the public.

The purpose of the meeting is to provide technical briefings for the panel members pertaining to their assessment of the vulnerability of U.S. naval forces to ballistic missile attack employing conventional, chemical, and nuclear munitions; and identifying the key issues related to the Navy ATBM program and the corresponding critical technology requirements. The agenda will include briefings and discussions related to sensors and processors, surveillance and tracking, seeker and technology discrimination, guidance and control, kill mechanism, boosters and propulsion, high temperature structures; and battle management and command, control and communications options in connection with the tactical ballistic missile threat. These briefings and discussions will contain classified information that is specifically authorized under criteria established by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense and are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive Order. The classified and non-classified matter to be discussed are inextricably intertwined as to preclude opening any portion of the meeting. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy has determined in writing that the public interest requires that all sessions of the meeting be closed to the public because they will be concerned with matters, listed in section 552b(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

This notice is being published late because of administrative delays which constitute an exceptional circumstance, not allowing Notice to be published in

the Federal Register at least 15 days before the date of this meeting.

For further information concerning this meeting contact: Commander John Hrenko, USN, Office of the Chief of Naval Research, 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217-5000, Telephone Number: (703) 696-4870.

Dated: June 14, 1991.
W.T. Baucino,
*Lieutenant, JAGC, USNR, Alternate Federal
 Register Liaison Officer.*
 [FR Doc. 91-15005 Filed 6-21-91; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 3010-AZ-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Floodplain Notification for Proposed Removal Action at Properties Located in Hazelwood and Berkeley, MO

AGENCY: Department of Energy.
ACTION: Notice of floodplain involvement and opportunity for comment.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) proposes to remove radioactively contaminated material from properties in the vicinity of the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS) and to stabilize and control these materials at the HISS. The HISS is located in northern St. Louis County, approximately 3 km (2 mi) north of Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

DOE proposes to conduct this removal action under section 104 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and pursuant to 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2). The removal of radioactively contaminated material from residential, commercial and municipal properties would result in storage of the contaminated material at HISS. The action is necessary to remove contaminated soil that exceeds current DOE criteria for residual radioactivity established for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

DOE has determined, on the basis of a review of the National Flood Insurance Program's (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the area, that the proposed storage action would involve activities within the floodplain of Coldwater Creek. The proposed action, if implemented, will be carried out with the concurrence of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Missouri Department of Health and Environment.

In accordance with DOE regulations, "Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements"

(10 CFR part 1022), DOE will prepare a floodplain assessment to be incorporated in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis-Environmental Assessment and publish a statement of findings in accordance with these regulations. Further information is available from DOE at the address shown below. Public comments or suggestions regarding the proposed activities in this floodplain area are invited.

DATES: Any comments are due on or before July 9, 1991.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Lester K. Price, Director, Former Sites Restoration Division, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Post Office Box E, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, (615-576-0948), Fax comments to: (615)-576-0958.

Leo P. Duffy,
*Director, Office of Environmental Restoration
 and Waste Management.*

[FR Doc. 91-14976 Filed 6-21-91; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. CP91-2243-000, et al.]

**Distrigas of Massachusetts Corp., et
 al.; Natural Gas Certificate Filings**

June 14, 1991.

Take notice that the following filings have been made with the Commission:

**1. Distrigas of Massachusetts
 Corporation**

[Docket No. CP91-2243-000]

Take notice that on June 10, 1991, Distrigas of Massachusetts Corporation [DOMAC], a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business at 200 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, filed in Docket No. CP91-2243-000 an abbreviated application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing DOMAC to install additional vaporization capacity and install and construct additional facilities appurtenant thereto at DOMAC's liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal in Everett, Massachusetts, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

DOMAC states that the additional LNG vaporization facilities will be built wholly within the boundary of its existing Everett Marine Terminal. DOMAC proposes the installation of a single vaporization train with a nominal capacity of 75,000 Mcf/d, which is to be

Announcing Public Meeting in St. Louis on January 28 and DOE's intent to prepare a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study - Environmental Impact Statement

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Intent To Prepare a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study-Environmental Impact Statement: Response Actions at Sites in St. Louis, MO

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare a remedial investigation/feasibility study-environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the Department of Energy (DOE), under Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), intends to conduct a comprehensive environmental review and analysis of the "St. Louis Site" (composed of several sites located in and near St. Louis, Missouri) to determine the nature and extent of existing contamination and to evaluate alternative response actions. The St. Louis Site is composed of the St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS) and vicinity properties; the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS) and vicinity properties; and the Latty Avenue properties consisting of the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS), the Futura Coatings property, and six commercial or industrial vicinity properties along Latty Avenue. (These vicinity properties are areas not owned or controlled by DOE which are radioactively contaminated above DOE guidelines for residual radioactive material as a result of the previous processing of radioactive materials at the St. Louis Site where DOE is undertaking remedial action.) The environmental review and analysis will integrate the values of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act (SARA)—hereafter referred to as CERCLA. NEPA values under NEPA will be incorporated into the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) requirements of CERCLA. The resulting report will be the RI/FS-EIS. Nothing in this Notice of Intent (NOI), or in other documents to be prepared, is intended to represent a statement on the legal applicability of NEPA to remedial actions under CERCLA.

DATES: Written comments or suggestions postmarked on or before February 7, 1992, will be considered in the course of implementing the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process and its documentation. Comments or suggestions postmarked after that date will be considered to the maximum extent practicable. A scoping meeting will be held at the Berkeley Senior High School, 8710 Walter Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri 63134, on January 28, 1992, at 7 p.m. local time. Requests to speak at this meeting should be forwarded to Mr. Lester K. Price by January 22, 1992, at the address indicated below. Persons who have not submitted a request to speak in advance may register at the scoping meeting. Those who register to speak at the meeting will be called on to present their comments as time permits.

ADDRESSES: Comments or suggestions on the scope of the RI/FS-EIS and requests to speak at the scoping meeting should be addressed to Mr. Lester K. Price, Director, Former Sites Restoration Division, U.S. Department of Energy, DOE Field Office, Oak Ridge, Post Office Box E, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, (615) 578-0948 or 1-800-253-9759. Fax comments to: (615) 578-0958.

Documents are available for inspection at locations set forth later in this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information on DOE's EIS process, please contact: Ms. Carol Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Oversight, EH-25, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-4700 or 1-800-472-2758.

For further information on DOE's RI/FS process, please contact: Ms. Kathleen Taimi, Director, Office of Environmental Compliance, EH-22, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-9024.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The St. Louis Site contains residual radioactivity above DOE guidelines, and cleanup of the Site has been designated as part of FUSRAP. FUSRAP was established in 1974 by the Atomic

Energy Commission (AEC), a predecessor agency of DOE. The primary objective of FUSRAP is to identify and remediate sites where radioactive contamination remains from the early years of the nation's atomic energy program or from other activities that resulted in conditions that Congress has authorized DOE to remediate. The goals of FUSRAP are to: (1) Control radioactive contamination at the sites, in compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for the protection of human health and the environment, and (2) to the extent possible, certify the sites for use without radiological restrictions following decontamination.

Background

The St. Louis Site consists of several noncontiguous areas located in and near St. Louis, Missouri. The St. Louis Site consists of SLDS and vicinity properties; SLAPS and vicinity properties; and the Latty Avenue properties consisting of HISS, the Futura Coatings property, and six commercial or industrial vicinity properties along Latty Avenue. Contamination at these sites is the result of uranium processing and waste management activities that took place from the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. All the properties, with the exception of SLDS and its vicinity properties, are on the National Priorities List of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The SLDS located in an industrialized area on the eastern border of St. Louis, about 90 m (300 ft) west of the Mississippi River and approximately 17.7 km (11 mi) southeast of SLAPS. The SLDS is owned by Mallinckrodt, Inc., and is utilized as an operating plant for the production of various chemical products. The property occupies approximately 18.2 ha (45 acres) and includes numerous buildings and facilities. The SLDS is traversed by the tracks of three railroad lines, and several spurs service the property from the main lines. The property is fenced, and Mallinckrodt, Inc., maintains 24-hour security.

The SLAPS, an 8.8-ha (21.7-acre) property approximately 24 km (15 mi) from downtown St. Louis, lies immediately north of the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport. It is bounded on the south by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Banshee Road, on the west by Coldwater Creek, on the north by a ball field area, and on the north and east by McDonnell Boulevard. The area is zoned for industrial use, with the nearest residential areas located approximately 0.6 km (0.5 mi) west, 1.6 km (1 mi)

northwest and 2.4 km (1.5 mi) north of SLAPS. The property is currently owned by the city of St. Louis and is managed by the St. Louis Airport Authority. Transfer of SLAPS property back to DOE prior to remediation is being considered. However, this transfer is not a condition for the proposed alternatives to be evaluated as part of the RI/FS-EIS. Currently, the entire site is fenced to restrict public access, and maintenance and routine environmental monitoring are the only activities taking place at the property. The SLAPS vicinity properties include ditches to the north and south of the property, an adjacent athletic field, transportation routes termed as "haul roads" (i.e., McDonnell Boulevard, Latty Avenue, Hazelwood Avenue, Pershall Road, Eva Avenue, and Frost Avenue), and the areas along transportation routes and Coldwater Creek that have been identified as containing residual radioactivity that exceeds DOE guidelines. Seventy-eight such properties along the haul roads and Coldwater Creek have been identified; five of these properties are zoned for residential use, with the rest zoned for commercial use. Banshee Road on the southern border of SLAPS, a 30-m (100-ft) strip of St. Louis Airport property south of and parallel to Banshee Road, and seven railroad properties in the area of SLAPS are also considered SLAPS vicinity properties.

The Latty Avenue properties consist of HISS and Futura Coatings properties at 9200 Latty Avenue and six additional commercial or industrial vicinity properties along Latty Avenue. These properties are located in northern St. Louis County within the city limits of Hazelwood and Berkeley, Missouri, approximately 1.2 km (0.75 mi) northeast of SLAPS. The HISS and Futura Coatings properties, which are separated by a chain-link fence, occupy the eastern and western halves of 9200 Latty Avenue, respectively. The HISS and Futura Coatings properties are completely fenced to restrict public access.

The Latty Avenue properties are located in an area that is primarily commercial/industrial, with the nearest residential area located approximately 0.5 km (0.3 mi) to the east. Storm-water runoff from the Latty Avenue properties drains into ditches and a storm sewer that empties into Coldwater Creek, which is located to the west of the properties. The HISS property, which is currently leased by DOE, contains a vehicle decontamination facility, two office trailers, and two covered surface storage piles that contain approximately 27,700 m³ (32,000 yd³) of radioactive

material. The Futura Coatings property is owned by Jarboe Realty and Investment Company and is leased to Futura Coatings, Inc., which currently manufactures plastic coatings on the property.

From 1942 to 1957, the former Mallinckrodt Chemical Works performed work at SLDS under contracts with the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) and AEC. Several operations were performed, including process development and production of various forms of uranium compounds and metal, and recovery of uranium metal from residues and scrap. From 1942 to 1945, MED/AEC activities were carried out in areas designated as Plants 1 and 2 and in the original Plant 4 (now Plant 10). In 1946, manufacturing of uranium dioxide from pitchblende ore began at the newly constructed Plant 6. From 1948 through 1950, decontamination activities were conducted and supervised by Mallinckrodt personnel at Plants 1 and 2. These decontamination efforts were conducted to meet AEC criteria in effect at that time, and the plants were released in 1951 for use without radiological restrictions. During 1950 and 1951, uranium processing operations began at Plant 6E; Plant 4 was modified and used as a metallurgical pilot plant for processing uranium metal until it was closed in 1956. AEC operations in Plant 6E ended in 1957, and AEC managed the decontamination efforts in Plants 4 and 6E, returning them to Mallinckrodt for use without radiological restrictions in 1962. Contaminated buildings, equipment, and soil from Plants 4 and 6E were removed. Some buildings that existed in 1962 have been razed, and some new buildings have been constructed at the former locations of Plants 4 and 6. Plant 7 was used for storing reactor cores, removing metallic uranium from salt by a wet grinding/mill flotation process, and continuous processing of green salt (i.e., production of uranium tetrafluoride). These operations at Plant 7 began in 1950 and 1951, continuing until the plant closed in 1957. Plant 7 was released for use without radiological restrictions in 1962 following decontamination, based on criteria in effect at that time. Plant 7 is now used primarily for storage of materials and equipment related to current chemical plant operations.

The SLAPS was acquired by MED/AEC in 1946. From 1946 until 1966, the property was used to store residues (i.e., uranium-bearing material generated as a by-product of uranium processing) from SLDS. In 1966, the wastes were purchased by the Continental Mining

and Milling Company, removed from the SLAPS, and placed in storage at 9200 Latty Avenue. After most of the residues had been removed from SLAPS, the buildings were demolished and buried on-site, and the whole area was covered with 0.3 to 1 m (1 to 3 ft) of clean fill material. At 9200 Latty Avenue, all the wastes transferred from SLAPS were deposited directly on the ground surface. During 1967 and 1970, the residues were dried and shipped to Canon City, Colorado, by the Commercial Discount Corporation and Cotter Corporation. The material in the storage piles currently on HISS originated from a 1979 demolition and excavation activity on the Futura Coatings property and remedial action and construction activities on and around the Latty Avenue properties that took place in 1984 and 1986.

Radiological surveys at SLDS indicate that current contamination in structures and radionuclide concentrations in soil exceed DOE limits for release for use without radiological restrictions (as given in DOE Order 5400.5). Radon concentrations in three buildings also exceed DOE nonoccupational radiation exposure guidelines in DOE Order 5400.5. Results of surveys performed by Bechtel National, Inc., indicate that at SLDS, uranium-238, radium-226, thorium-232, and thorium-230 concentrations in the soil range from background levels up to 95,000 pCi/g, 2,800 pCi/g, 440 pCi/g, and 98,000 pCi/g, respectively. The surveys indicated surface contamination on virtually all portions of SLDS that were examined. The volume of contaminated soil at SLDS is estimated to be 220,000 m³ (288,000 yd³).

Radiological surveys performed at SLAPS indicate radionuclide concentrations in the soil exceeding DOE guidelines for release for use without radiological restrictions. Contamination was identified as deep as 5.5 m (18 ft) beneath the ground surface. Uranium-238, thorium-230, and radium-226 have been determined to be the primary contaminants, with concentrations ranging up to 1,600 pCi/g, 2,600 pCi/g, and 5,620 pCi/g, respectively. The volume of contaminated soil at SLAPS is estimated to be 191,000 m³ (250,000 yd³).

A large portion of the ground surface and subsurface soil at HISS/Futura Coatings property still remains radioactively contaminated in excess of DOE guidelines for release for use without radiological restrictions. Subsurface contamination is as deep as 2 m (6 ft) at HISS, with concentrations of uranium-238, thorium-230, and radium-226 ranging up to 800 pCi/g, 7,900 pCi/g,

and 700 pCi/g, respectively. The estimated volume of contaminated soil at HISS is 53,520 m³ (70,000 yd³). At the Futura Coatings property, contamination is as deep as 4.8 m (15 ft) beneath the surface, and the maximum measured concentrations of thorium-230, radium-226, uranium-238, and thorium-232 in the soil were 2,000 pCi/g, 2,300 pCi/g, 2,500 pCi/g, and 26 pCi/g, respectively. The estimated volume of contaminated soil at the Futura Coatings property is 26,000 m³ (34,000 yd³).

Radiological surveys have also been conducted at all vicinity properties. The major radioactive contaminant on these properties is thorium-230. The average concentration of thorium-230 measured in soil at these vicinity properties ranges from background levels up to 145 pCi/g.

Surveys for possible chemical contaminants were also performed at various properties considered to be representative of those comprising the St. Louis Site. The purpose of these surveys was to: (1) Identify and quantify any "hazardous waste" as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); (2) to provide a basis for assessing the potential health hazardous from the handling of materials at the Site while performing remedial actions; (3) to ensure proper design and implementation of a health and safety plan; (4) to define chemical characteristics; (5) to investigate potential migration pathways; and (6) to determine any resulting impact on the design criteria for final disposition of the waste. Chemical analyses for metals, anions, organics, and characteristics of RCRA hazardous waste were performed on soil samples collected from SLDS, SLAPS, HISS, Futura Coatings property, and the athletic field. Limited chemical analyses were also performed on groundwater samples from SLDS, SLAPS, HISS, Futura Coatings property, with surface-water samples from Coldwater Creek also analyzed. In conjunction with historical records of activities at the various St. Louis Site properties, chemical surveys at these selected sites can provide indications of maximum chemical contamination. These values are used as conservative, upper level indications of chemical contamination on other vicinity properties where chemical surveys were not taken.

The results of the chemical surveys indicate potential contamination with metals similar to, and thus possibly attributable to, those occurring in the materials processed at SLDS. A few organic compounds commonly found in many industrial areas have also been detected at SLDS. These organic

compounds are not related to DOE processing activities conducted at SLDS.

In June 1990, DOE executed a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with EPA Region VII. The FFA was made available on July 12, 1990, for public review and comment. The public comment period ended on August 17, 1990, and the final agreement became effective on September 13, 1990. Under the FFA, DOE has assumed responsibility for:

—All contamination, both radioactive and chemical, whether commingled or not, at HISS and SLAPS.

—All radioactive contamination present at SLDS and on any vicinity property that is above DOE guidelines for residual radioactive material and is related to uranium processing at SLDS.

—Any chemical or nonradioactive contamination at SLDS and on vicinity properties that has been mixed or commingled with radioactively contaminated wastes resulting from, or associated with, uranium manufacturing or processing activities conducted at SLDS.

The FFA does not assign responsibility to DOE for managing areas, other than SLAPS and HISS, that are only chemically contaminated with no connection to processing of radioactive materials at SLDS.

Environmental Review Process

DOE intends to conduct a comprehensive environmental review and analysis to meet the requirements of CERCLA and incorporate the values of NEPA for implementing response actions at the St. Louis Site. The St. Louis Site consists of approximately 765,000 m³ (1,000,000 yd³) of contaminated materials.

The CERCLA environmental review and analysis process has two major phases: a remedial investigation and a feasibility study, which are also the titles or partial titles of the reports resulting from these phases. It is DOE policy, under DOE Order 5400.4, to integrate the values of NEPA and the requirements of CERCLA for remedial actions at sites for which it is responsible. Under the integration policy, the CERCLA process is supplemented, as appropriate, to incorporate the values of NEPA.

The integrated CERCLA/NEPA process begins with scoping and planning phases that culminate in a series of planning documents, including the RI/FS-EIS work plan. In the work plan, the problems at a site are scoped by analyzing existing data, identifying the contaminants of concern, projecting potential exposure routes, identifying any additional specific information that

is available, and specifying tasks required throughout the entire remediation process to fully remediate the site problem(s).

From the work plan, a field sampling plan is written to obtain the remaining required data. Companion documents include the health and safety plan, the quality assurance project plan, and the community relations plan. The health and safety plan specifies the procedures needed to protect workers and the general public. The quality assurance project plan specifies the procedures, detection levels, and data quality checks to be used in the laboratory analyses. The community relations plan outlines procedures to ensure that the public is kept informed and given the opportunity to provide information, suggestions, and comments.

The RI phase of the remediation decisionmaking process includes activities associated with site investigations, sample analyses, and data evaluation, which are performed to characterize the site and to determine the nature and extent of contamination. In addition, applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements must be identified to determine what standards, criteria, regulations, or other constraints should be applied to the proposed action. Bench-scale or pilot studies may be performed to test potentially applicable technologies. The RI phase also includes a baseline risk assessment, which is a quantitative assessment of the primary health and environmental threats under the no action alternative.

The FS phase includes screening of remedial technologies, identification and screening of response alternatives, development of general performance criteria for such alternatives, and detailed evaluation and comparison of alternatives consistent with both CERCLA and NEPA. Alternatives to be considered for the St. Louis Site include: (1) No action; (2) treatment and disposal of wastes either on-site or off-site (off-site disposal would be considered generically, not specifically); and (3) (on-site or off-site) containment or institutional control alternatives that control the threats posed by hazardous substances to prevent exposure. The no action alternative provides an environmental baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives can be compared.

The data collected during the RI phase will influence the development of the remedial alternatives in the FS phase, which in turn affects the data needs and scope of treatability studies and can result in additional field investigations.

Consistent with DOE policy, the RI/FS process will be supplemented, as necessary, to be consistent with NEPA and the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508). DOE has determined that an EIS is the appropriate level of NEPA documentation for the St. Louis Site. DOE will prepare an EIS implementation plan to record the results of the scoping process and to present the approach for preparation of the EIS (i.e., RI/FS-EIS). The EIS implementation plan will be prepared following the scoping meeting and will be appended to the work plan for the St. Louis Site.

Nothing in this NOI, or in other documents to be prepared, is intended to represent a statement on the legal applicability of NEPA to remedial actions under CERCLA.

Preliminary List of Potential Issues

Potential issues related to response actions at the St. Louis Site include environmental impacts, as well as factors that may result from or be influenced by implementation of one or more of the remedial alternatives. The preliminary list that follows is based on issues that have been raised relative to other DOE proposals of this nature. Interested parties are invited to participate in the scoping process discussed below and to help refine this list to arrive at the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process and to eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not significant.

The potential major issues that may arise and therefore require analysis in the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process are as follows:

1. Potential radiological/chemical impacts in terms of both radiation/chemical doses and resulting health risks:
 - On people, including workers and the general public (i.e., individuals and the total population, children and adults, present and future generations);
 - Along transportation routes relevant to the proposed alternatives;
 - Associated with routine remedial operations and accidents;
 - Associated with various pathways to humans, including air, soil, surface water, groundwater and biota;
 - Due to natural forces, such as erosion and flooding; and
 - Associated with human intrusion into the contaminated materials.
2. Potential engineering and technical issues:
 - The most reasonable engineering options for each type of waste/residue;

- Probable duration of contamination isolation;

- Rates and magnitude of loss of containment;

- Related to site-specific geohydrology and ecology;

- Related to site-specific wind patterns; and

- Site characterization and research and development work necessary before the decision or before actual implementation of an alternative.

3. Potential issues relative to mitigative measures and monitoring:

- Health-physics and industrial-hygiene procedures for workers; and

- Control measures for erosion, gases, and dusts.

4. Potential institutional issues:

- Project-specific criteria for decontamination, effluents, environmental concentrations, and release of site for use without radiological restrictions;

- Future institutional controls (i.e., monitoring and maintenance); and

- Institutional issues that need to be resolved before an alternative can be implemented.

5. Potential socioeconomic issues:

- Effects on land uses, values, and marketability; and

- Effects on local transportation systems.

6. Cumulative impacts associated with the remedial actions proposed to be taken or reasonably foreseeable at the St. Louis Site.

7. Issues related to CERCLA criteria for selection of a remedial action:

- Overall protection of human health and the environment;

- Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements;

- Long-term effectiveness and permanence;

- Reduction of waste toxicity, mobility, and volume through treatment;

- Short-term effectiveness;

- Implementability;

- Cost;

- State acceptance; and

- Community acceptance.

Scoping

The results of the integrated CERCLA/NEPA assessment process for the St. Louis Site will be presented in the draft RI/FS-EIS. The draft work plan and companion documents, fact sheets, technical reports, and other information related to DOE activities at the St. Louis Site have been placed in the repositories at the addresses noted below.

The scoping process will involve all interested government agencies (i.e., Federal, State, and local), groups, and

members of the public. Comments are invited on the alternatives and the issues to be considered in the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process, as discussed in this NOI and in the draft RI/FS-EIS work plan. A public scoping meeting is scheduled to start at 7 p.m., to be held on January 28, 1992, in the Berkeley Senior High School, 8710 Walter Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri 63134. This will be an informal meeting, but a complete record will be taken and copies of the transcript will be made available as detailed below.

The meeting will be presided over by an independent facilitator, who will explain DOE procedures for conducting the meeting. The meeting will not be conducted as an evidentiary hearing, and those who choose to make statements will not be subject to cross examination by other speakers. However, to facilitate the exchange of information and to clarify issues, DOE and its representatives may respond by answering questions and making short clarifying statements, as necessary or appropriate. To ensure that everyone who wishes to speak has a chance to do so, 5 minutes will be allotted for each speaker, and speakers are encouraged to submit a written summary of comments.

Depending on the number of persons requesting to be heard, DOE may allow longer times for representatives of organizations; persons wishing to speak on behalf of an organization should identify the organization in their request. Persons who have not submitted a request to speak in advance may register to speak at the scoping meeting; they will be called on to present their comments if time permits. Written comments or suggestions will also be accepted at the meeting or should be sent to Mr. Lester K. Price at the address given above in the Addresses section and should be postmarked no later than February 7, 1992. Comments or suggestions postmarked after that date will be considered to the maximum extent practicable. Oral and written comments will be given equal weight. Copies of the scoping meeting transcript, the draft work plan and companion documents, and major references used in preparing these documents will be available for inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

St. Louis Public Library, Government Information Section, 1301 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO, 63103, (314) 241-2288.
St. Louis County Library, Prairie Commons Branch, 915 Utz Lane,

Hazelwood, MO, 63042, (314) 895-1023.

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

Certain materials have already been placed at the above repositories, including preliminary assessment and site investigation reports, the draft work plan, the community relations plan, and reports on work that has previously been conducted at the Site. Other documents will be added to the repositories as work at the Site progresses. These additional documents may include, but are not limited to, the scoping meeting transcript, implementation plan, major references used in preparing the RI/FS-EIS, other technical reports, comments and new data submitted by interested persons, and DOE responses to comments.

DOE will retain the transcript of the scoping meeting, and, in addition to the locations noted above, will make a copy available for inspection at the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, 20585, Monday through Friday during business hours (i.e., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.). In addition, anyone may make arrangements with the recorder to purchase a copy. When the draft RI/FS-EIS is available, a notice will be published in the Federal Register and local newspapers to announce the locations where the documents can be reviewed.

Persons who do not wish to submit comments or suggestions during the comment period but who would like to receive a copy of the draft RI/FS-EIS for review and comment should notify Mr. Lester K. Price at the address given above in the Addresses section.

DOE expects by the end of 1994 to issue the final RI/FS-EIS, which will include a description of the proposed plan and responses to public comments received on the draft RI/FS-EIS (responsiveness summary). DOE will announce a remedial action selection for the Site in the Record of Decision to be issued no earlier than 30 days after the final RI/FS-EIS is issued.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 3d day of January 1992.

N. Brush,
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Environment,
Safety and Health.

[FR Doc. 92-531 Filed 1-8-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

DOE

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 15, 1992

DOE TO HOLD PUBLIC MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF CONTAMINATED SITES IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, MO -- The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will hold a public meeting on January 28 to receive comments from the public on environmental studies of three sites in the St. Louis area that are contaminated with residual radioactive materials.

Known collectively as the St. Louis Site, the three separately located sites are designated for cleanup by DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP). The sites are located in an industrial area in downtown St. Louis, on land adjacent to the St. Louis International Airport and on property located on Latty Avenue in Hazelwood, Missouri.

The public meeting will provide an opportunity for residents living in these communities, as well as other interested parties, to participate and comment on the ongoing environmental studies. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Berkeley Senior High School, 8710 Walter Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m.

FUSRAP is responsible for identifying and restoring sites contaminated with radioactive materials resulting from the early years of the nation's atomic energy program. Contamination at the St. Louis Site resulted from uranium processing and waste management activities performed from 1940 through the 1970's.

DOE's Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is a key step in the cleanup process. The RI/FS is intended to determine the nature, extent, and environmental impacts of existing contamination. The RI/FS also will identify and evaluate a variety of cleanup alternatives, ranging from no action to onsite or offsite disposal of contaminated materials.

DOE's environmental studies will combine the regulatory requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (CERCLA/SARA). The environmental impact statement requirements of NEPA will be addressed in the RI/FS documentation.

The St. Louis Site RI/FS is scheduled to be completed in 1995. Before a cleanup alternative is selected, DOE will provide the public opportunity to comment on the proposed action. Under the provisions of a Federal Facilities Agreement between DOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the selected cleanup alternative must be approved by EPA.

-MORE-

DOE

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 27, 1992

NOTE TO EDITORS AND ASSIGNMENT DESKS:

ST. LOUIS, MO -- The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will hold a public meeting on Tuesday evening, January 28, 1992, to receive comments from the public on environmental studies of three sites in the St. Louis area that are contaminated with residual radioactive materials. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Berkeley Senior High School, 871 Walter Avenue, Berkeley, Missouri, beginning at 7:00 p.m. (A news release announcing the public meeting was issued last week).

David Adler, DOE's St. Louis Site Manager, will be present at 6:00 p.m. at the Berkeley Senior High School to meet with members of the news media. For more information, contact the St. Louis Site Information Office at 524-4083 or call the DOE Oak Ridge Field Office Public Information Office at (615) 576-0885.

-DOE-

News Media Contact: Steven Wyatt, (615) 576-0887

N-92-001



106413

Our neighbors in Hazelwood and
Berkeley are cordially invited
to an Open House and Site Tour

on Tuesday, July 13
from 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.

at the DOE
Public Information Center
9200 Latty Avenue
Hazelwood, Missouri 63042

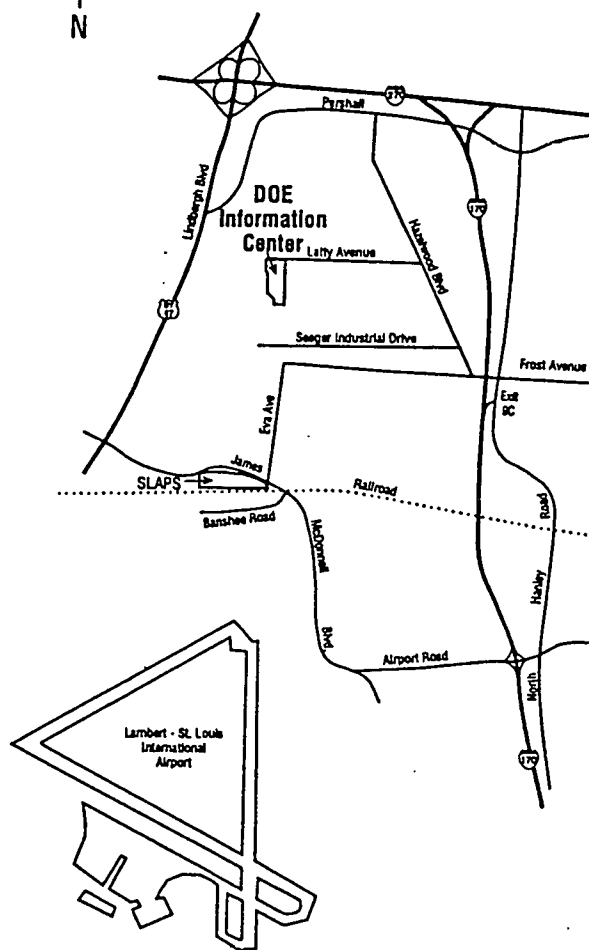
Please come and meet the DOE site manager
and other staff working on the
St. Louis Formerly Utilized Sites
Remedial Action Program.

We will have light refreshments, an exhibit,
printed material, and a videotape
about this environmental restoration program.
Feel free to bring a guest.

Space in the Center and parking are limited,
so please let us know if you are coming.
Telephone 524-4083.

For directions, please see map on reverse.

↑
N



7838 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63119
(314) 961-4113

CLIENT: Bechtel National

STATION: KTVI Ch. 2

PROGRAM: 2 News

TIME: 6:00 P.M.

DATE: 1/14/84

CITY: St. Louis

DONN JOHNSON: "A new announcement tonight that a mountain of radioactive debris may have a permanent home right here in St. Louis if the Department of Energy has its way. The DOE's plans are still hot off the press but 2 NewsTeam's Earthwatch reporter Bruce Gordon says opposition is quickly mounting."

BRUCE GORDON: "The waste is a legacy of the Manhattan Project, America's first attempt to build an atomic bomb. Uranium processing here in St. Louis left behind 850,000 cubic yards of radioactive soil, now buried at three local sites, including a 22-acre plot just north of Lambert Field. The DOE wants to consolidate all three sites into one at Lambert and cover up the waste at a cost of about \$250 million. Shipping the waste to storage facilities in Utah would cost \$600 million."

Voice of DAVID ADLER (DOE site manager): "In my opinion it's difficult to justify the expenses of shipping it to a remote site."

DONG. JIM TALENT (Chesterfield): "This is clearly the worst thing to do."

GORDON: "Congressman Jim Talent says he's stunned by the DOE's recommendation. If the debris is a threat to health and safety he wants it shipped to a remote site whatever the cost; and if it isn't a serious threat Talent suggests it be left where it is and monitored."

TALENT: "Why disrupt neighborhoods, scare people, have all the guys in with the moon suits to pick it up and dump it three or four miles away in another populated area? It doesn't make a lot of sense to me."

GORDON: "Nor to many others in St. Louis. Referendum votes and comments from elected officials make it clear the public wants the radioactive waste moved. The DOE's new announcement has activists sounding the alarm."

KAY DREY (nuclear activist): "Every citizen has got to act as if there's no other citizen who's going to do anything."



BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS DENVER

7838 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63119
(314) 961-4113

KTVI Ch. 2 1/14/94 6:00 P.M.

Page 2

I mean we all have to be sort of a committee of one and try to get through to our elected officials and beg them for help on this."

GORDON: "It is not too late for public action to make a difference. The DOE recommendation's now in the hands of the Environmental Protection Agency. A final ruling on what to do with all of this debris is probably a couple of years and many public hearings away."



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NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS DENVER

7838 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63119
(314) 961-4113

CLIENT: Sachal National

STATION: KSDK Ch. 5

PROGRAM: NewsChannel 5

TIME: 6:00 P.M.

DATE: 1/14/94

CITY: St. Louis

DAN GRAY: "Some St. Louis residents are fighting mad tonight because of plans to transform land near Lambert Airport.

"As NewsChannel 5's Michelle Hofland reports the government wants to store atomic waste on the site."

MICHELLE HOFLAND: "The energy department says beneath the weeds and dirt on this land just north of Lambert Airport is radioactive waste that came from a Mallinckrodt plant in St. Louis. Now the energy department wants to build a bunker here and pump a million more cubic yards of radioactive dirt inside it. It will come from contaminated sites that date back to the development of the atomic bomb in the 1940s.

"Kay Drey has been fighting this for fifteen years."

KAY DREY (environmentalist): "It gives off a certain kind of radioactivity, called alpha particles that are known to be extremely dangerous. We don't want it near people, and we don't want it near water."

HOFLAND: "The Department of Energy says this is the best site for the atomic waste. As the sign says this land is already contaminated, not only that beneath the ground there's already a natural clay barrier and that should be prevent the contaminants from seeping any deeper. Also this site is closer to the other site. The contaminants will not have to hauled a long distance. The soil is contaminated with uranium which will be around for billions of years but the energy department says despite that the site won't pose much of a health risk.

VOICE OF DAVID ALDER (site manager): "We don't think it is very dangerous as long as people don't grow crops in it or engage in activities that would cause them to ingest or inhale large quantities of it."

HOFLAND: "Opponents disagree and insist any site miles away from a large population would be much better than this."

"In north county, Michelle Hofland, NewsChannel 5."



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KSDK Ch. 5 1/14/94 6:00 P.M.

Page 2

GRAY: "Now the Department of Energy says the public can comment about the proposed site at a meeting this spring. The DOE will make its final decision and begin cleanup of the atomic waste by next winter."

STATEMENT OF POSITION

BACKGROUND

A public meeting for the Environmental Management Advisory Board (EMAB) was held in St. Louis on March 15, 1994. Mr. Thomas Grumbly attended and spoke at the public meeting.

DISCUSSION

As a result of Mr. Grumbly's remarks, The St. Louis community, including residents and elected officials, is under the impression that DOE intends to drop onsite consolidation as an alternative under consideration.

The St. Louis County Executive issued a press release (attached) that stated; "The St. Louis community has won a major battle in the fight to clean up the radioactive waste in north county and in the city." It further states that this was in reaction to the news that DOE "reversed its position to build a bunker for permanent disposal of the wastes near Lambert Airport." The County Executive noted special thanks to Assistant Secretary Thomas Grumbly "for listening to our community, for hearing our message, and for having the courage to change the course the Department has been headed in for the last several years." This is indicative of the feedback that the program has been receiving from a variety of stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATION

Issue the following statement of position for use by the department in responding to inquiries.

The Department of Energy is withdrawing the St. Louis Proposed Plan currently under review and will meet with stakeholders, including political delegations, to develop a long term strategy for instituting an acceptable remedy. This review will re-examine all feasible alternatives, including on-site, off-site, and treatment options, in an effort to define a future management strategy. Everything is on the table, and we will work with all of our stakeholders in the development of the new strategy.

MEDIA ADVISORY, St. Louis, Missouri

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
STATEMENT OF POSITION**

The Department of Energy is withdrawing the St. Louis Proposed Plan currently under review and will meet with stakeholders, including political delegations, to develop a long term strategy for instituting an acceptable remedy. This review will re-examine all feasible alternatives, including on-site, off-site, and treatment options, in an effort to define a future management strategy. Everything is on the table, and we will work with all of our stakeholders in the development of the new strategy.

MEDIA ADVISORY, St. Louis, Missouri

CONCERNS RE DOE SITES IN ST. LOUIS AREA

- DOE has treated the Weldon Spring sites & the St. Louis sites differently, making unfair & unwarranted assumptions about possible actions solutions.
- At Weldon, DOE has calmed local fears by promising not to allow outside wastes into the area, while never really considering the option of moving these wastes away -- merely consolidating the wastes onto one site.
- In St. Louis, DOE has abandoned relocation and/or consolidation in order to keep its original first option -- an airport bunker -- alive; ignoring West Lake Landfill and proposing to leave many other sites still contaminated and uncontrolled.
- While DOE has established an impressive presence in St. Charles County, the St. Louis sites have been relegated to management by long-distance commute from Oak Ridge.
- DOE has taken note of original, massive public outcry in St. Charles County and has bludgeoned concern citizens in an avalanche of paper, meetings and flattery -- succeeding in eliciting endorsements from the very public they are shafting.
- In St. Louis, despite public votes, petitions, pleas from local mayors & other elected officials, DOE has thumbed its Tennessee nose at public concern.
- About the only thing St. Charles' folks have

gotten for their "model citizenry" is more federal \$\$: with comparable volumes of wastes on both sides of the Missouri River, DOE is proposing to spend 8 to 9 times more money at Weldon Spring than in St. Louis -- even though many more people & businesses are adjacent to the St. Louis sites.

- **Mallinckrodt Plant Site (St. Louis):** DOE proposes to leave contaminated buildings in place as well as much "inaccessible contaminated soil."
 - Mallinckrodt is an active, ongoing business with many workers -- it deserves a complete clean-up, including removal of all contaminated debris.
 - Some 300,000 people live within 5 miles of this site. The closest neighbors are working class, minority people with little opportunity at relocation. Adjacent businesses are already affected by the site.
- **Latty Avenue Site (Hazelwood):** Again DOE proposes to leave much material in the ground. The many businesses adjacent to this site, the presence of Coldwater Creek, and the cancer cluster on nearby Nyflot all make this a priority site for total clean-up.
- **West Lake Landfill (Bridgeton):** DOE proposes no action at this toxic site adjacent to the Missouri River floodplain. To leave these wastes unaddressed is the single most cavalier aspect of DOE's action.
- **Coldwater Creek (north St. Louis County):** Despite the presence of contamination everywhere testing has occurred, DOE chooses to leave most of the creek unattended. Of course, it will border the proposed bunker.
- **Private Properties:** Most of the St. Louis area sites are private property. If left contaminated, and in

private hands, who will guarantee containment of these wastes in the years ahead?

- **St. Louis Airport Site (Berkeley):** The proposed site of the "bunker" -- this site is partially in the floodplain of Coldwater Creek, is mostly situated on an old lacustrine deposit with a high water table (very prone to earthquake damage).

- Again, this is a highly populated area of north county including three adjacent municipalities: Bridgeton, Berkeley and Hazelwood. The future viability of these communities is doomed if the bunker option is chosen.

- Depending on DOE's final strategy, the bunker will take some 30 acres to 90 acres. But if all of the St. Louis area sites are properly cleaned up, there is no way to hold all of this material at the airport.

- **Weldon Spring Quarry (St. Charles County):** While DOE proceeds to "treat" water from the sump pond in the quarry and to remove the solids, there is no plan to mitigate the ground water contamination or to clean up the Femme Osage Slough.

- In an effort to protect the alluvial wellfield in St. Charles County, DOE has blatantly threatened the drinking water of millions downstream by dumping the "treated" water into the Missouri River.

- Unanswered questions remain about the water treatment strategy and the lack of adequate information on the presence of various radionuclides in the water both before and after "treatment."

- **Weldon Spring Plant & Raffinate Pits:** the karst topography of this part of St. Charles County makes this a site of dubious integrity for permanent storage.

- The site is perched on the divide between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers smack in the middle of the largest concentration of public recreational lands in the St. Louis area.
- The water from the raffinate pits is also being "treated" and sent downstream to St. Louis water consumers.
- For all the money that DOE is spending at Weldon Spring, the public is getting damn little for its money.
- DOE brags about Weldon Spring as a "success story" because it managed to shmeikel the public, state agencies and elected officials into becoming a national testing ground for untried, unproven and likely unreliable technologies.
- **Army Incinerator at Weldon Spring:** The final insult to the area's environment comes not from DOE but the Army Corps of Engineers as they have proposed a hazardous waste incinerator to burn TNT & DNT wastes along with radioactive materials.

The Missouri Coalition for the Environment believes that the only satisfactory solution is to clean up all these sites & haul routes, consolidate the wastes and relocate them to a more suitable, remote area of highest geologic & hydrologic integrity. Fifty years of this contamination is long enough. DOE is dooming the St. Louis area to fifty centuries and counting.

NEWS



From St. Louis County Executive **Buzz Westfall**

For Release:

Contact: Mac Scott 889-3854
Fax no. 889-3727

WESTFALL HAILS D.O.E. REVERSAL ON BUNKER

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 16, 1994

Contact: Lee Brotherton 889-2006

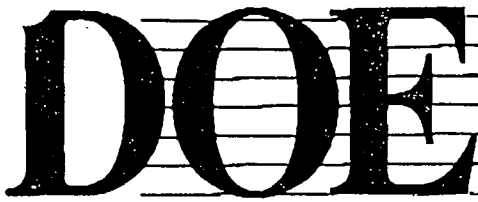
"The St. Louis community has won a major battle in the fight to clean up the radioactive waste in north County and in the City," County Executive Buzz Westfall said today in reaction to the news that the US Department of Energy has reversed its position to build a bunker for permanent disposal of the wastes near Lambert Airport.

"For years, citizens and elected officials from our area have been trying to get our message across to the federal government and now we know that we have been heard," Westfall said, "Our message has always been the same. It has been simple and irrefutable: that it is simply inappropriate for the federal government to permanently locate 900,000 cubic yards of radioactive waste in the middle of a densely populated urban area like ours. We have repeated that message time and again and the hard work has paid off." Westfall noted his special thanks to Assistant Secretary Thomas Grumbly of the US Department of Energy "for listening to our community, for hearing our message, and for having the courage to change the course the Department has been headed in for the last several years."

Westfall congratulated all those who have fought the idea of a permanent bunker over the years. "To the mayors of Berkeley and Hazelwood, to the everyday voters who expressed themselves so clearly in the 1990 referendum, this victory is a tribute to your efforts, your unity, and your determination to protect our community and to make sure that the final disposition of this waste is appropriate and safe."

Westfall noted that while this is a major victory in the fight against the nuclear bunker, the war is not over and much work still needs to be done. "Now we must double our efforts to look at the alternative disposal options and try and move the federal government to a speedy disposition of this problem. For the first time, we can now realistically expect that the waste that has been with us for nearly fifty years will be cleaned up and moved out of the heart of our community."

119583

The logo for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) features the letters "DOE" in a large, bold, serif font. The letters are superimposed on a series of horizontal lines that extend across the width of the logo.

NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 15, 1994

DOE TO BEGIN CLEANUP OF RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION

OAK RIDGE, TN -- The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has announced plans to clean up a portion of radioactive contamination located at several sites in the St. Louis area.

This announcement was made by Thomas Grumbly, DOE Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management, at a meeting held last week of key stakeholders from the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Grumbly said, "We are pleased to begin this project, which will remove a significant portion of this hazardous material from both residential and industrial areas in St. Louis."

Close to \$15 million will be committed to this effort, scheduled to begin in FY 1995. Grumbly emphasized that citizen input will be the key factor determining near term cleanup priorities. Plans for control of the remaining contamination in the St. Louis area will be developed over the next twelve months based on input from stakeholders and the public. The cleanup will include all of the residential properties impacted by radioactive contamination, and other select industrial properties.

Grumbly said, "DOE is committed to a process that will lead to increased stakeholder input and involvement in decisions that affect both the near term cleanup and ultimate disposition of these materials. We acknowledge that there is a general consensus against permanent disposal of these wastes in highly populated areas of the country, such as Lambert Field. We will explore alternatives such as soil treatment and the siting of a disposal facility elsewhere in Missouri."

Radioactive contamination in the St. Louis area is the result of the processing of uranium and other materials associated with the nation's early nuclear weapons program. The site was designated for cleanup in the late 1970s and is administered under the DOE's Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.

-DOE-

News Media Contact: Steven L. Wyatt, (615) 576-0885

R-94-053

Corcoran's Remap Plan Jumps Gun, Critics Say

Councilman Seeks To Add 3 New Townships In County

By Virgil Tipton

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

A plan by St. Louis County Council Chairman George M. "Jerry" Corcoran to establish three new townships has prompted some criticism for his solo approach and for his timing.

At issue is his proposal to add three new political townships to the current 20. To do that, he has proposed dividing the Meramec, Missouri River and Queeny townships into five townships. The new areas would be named Maryland Heights and Chesterfield townships.

Another township, dubbed Mehlville, would be carved out of pieces of Concord and Lemay townships in South County.

Townships are used to organize election precincts. Members of the county Democratic and Republican committees are elected by township. Corcoran said the township lines needed to be redrawn because wide disparities in population had developed since the last redrawing in 1971.

Corcoran, D-2nd District, said he planned to introduce his map at a meeting of the County Council next week or the week after that. He will then let members of the Election Board and leaders in both parties offer suggestions. The changes need only the approval of the

Councilman Greg Quinn of West County, R-7th District, questioned Corcoran's decision to draw the new map on his own.

County Council.

Councilman Greg Quinn of West County, R-7th District, questioned Corcoran's decision to draw the new map on his own. "I would have preferred that we would have had a bipartisan commission look into this," said Quinn.

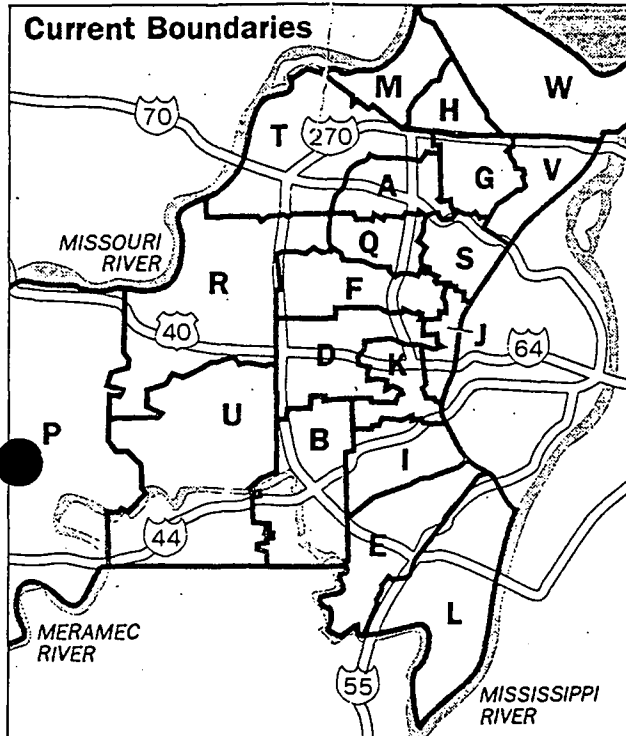
In addition, Quinn said, drawing township lines now is doing the job too early. He said it would make more sense to wait for new district lines for congressional, County Council and state legislative seats. That way, the township lines would follow the new district lines, making it easier for the Election Board to establish precincts, he said.

Otherwise, odd pockets might develop as the township and district lines overlap, Quinn said. For example, under current lines, Northwest

St. Louis County Townships

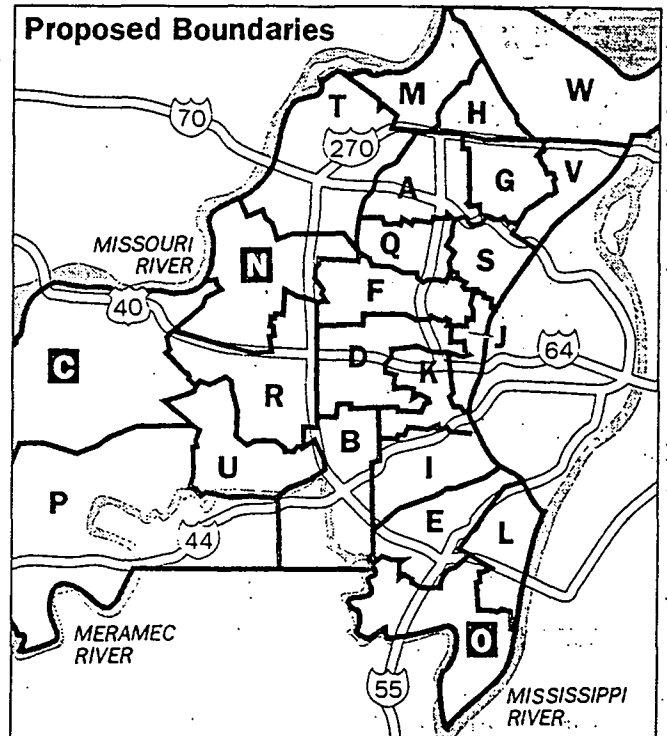
Proposed new townships are highlighted in the list.

Current Boundaries



- A. Airport
- B. Bonhomme
- C. Chesterfield**
- D. Clayton
- E. Concord
- F. Creve Coeur
- G. Ferguson
- H. Florissant
- I. Gravois
- J. Hadley
- K. Jefferson
- L. Lemay
- M. Lewis & Clark
- N. Maryland Heights**
- O. Mehlville**
- P. Meramec
- Q. Midland
- R. Missouri River
- S. Normandy
- T. Northwest
- U. Queeny
- V. St. Ferdinand
- W. Spanish Lake

Proposed Boundaries



Tom Borgman/Post-Dispatch

Township overlaps the 7th District by just one house, Quinn said.

Paul S. DeGregorio, the county's Republican director of elections, agreed that drawing

township lines could wait, "so we don't have a situation where we have to create precincts of two people, which has happened in the past."

Meanwhile, Corcoran, of St. Ann, said he

had given some thought to the names of the three districts.

"I thought about 'Truman', but I thought that might create some controversy," he said.

ST. LOUIS/MONDAY

• MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

3A

Effect Of Weldon Spring Waste Feared

By Christine Bertelson
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

The Coalition for the Environment called on the St. Louis County Water Company on Sunday to protect St. Louis drinking water from radioactive and hazardous wastes from the Weldon Spring quarry in St. Charles.

The group says it is concerned that water from the quarry will be pumped into the Missouri River about 10 miles upstream of the major St. Louis drinking water intakes.

Roger Pryor, executive director of the Coalition for the Environment, said a pilot plant should be built first to see whether the treatment methods actually were able to remove the waste. The treated water should be kept in tanks or lined ponds for at least a year for thorough testing, Pryor said.

The group held a news conference outside the St. Louis County Water Co. plant on Hog Hollow Road in west St.

Group Is Concerned About Area's Drinking Water

Louis County on Sunday afternoon. About 30 protesters attended.

In the next few months the Department of Energy will begin cleaning up 3 million gallons of water contaminated by radioactivity, explosives and other wastes in the Weldon Spring quarry near St. Charles. Wastes leaking from the quarry are endangering ground water in St. Charles.

The quarry was used as a waste pit by the old Mallinckrodt Chemical Works which produced pure uranium for the atomic bombs used in World War II. The Army also produced explosives on the site, dumping drums of TNT into the quarry. The plant was closed in 1966.

The Department of Energy is building a new water treatment plant that may begin operating in December. The plant will use a process involving

The old Mallinckrodt Chemical Works put waste in the quarry.

a resin to remove uranium, and charcoal to remove organic chemicals. The treated water will be discharged into the Missouri River.

"I think concern is always justifiable when there is something brand new going on upstream of a water intake," said Terry Gloriod, vice-president of production for St. Louis County Water Co. "But I don't think there is any cause for alarm."

Gloriod said the greatest safeguard at the new plant is that water can be tested in batches. If some water sam-

ples fail to meet local, state and federal standards it can then be retreated until it does meet safe standards.

The water company plans to monitor the water from the Department of Energy's treatment plant for radioactivity, using laboratory facilities at the St. Louis County Health Department, Gloriod said.

St. Louis County Councilwoman Geri Rothman-Serot said at the news conference that she would ask city and county officials to apply pressure jointly on Missouri's members of Congress to find a safer solution to the problem.

"This water has to be cleaned up immediately," Rothman-Serot said. "Let's rush to clean it up but for God's sake let's not rush to make another problem for someone else."

Murray Underwood, a chemical en-

gineer who also was at the water company plant, said it was not known whether the methods planned to clean up the Weldon Spring water would work.

Underwood is an associate professor of chemical engineering and director of undergraduate laboratories at Washington University.

"The process has not been tried out," Underwood said. "There are a lot of questions that need to be answered. Building a pilot plant would be a lot cheaper than building the full scale plant, which is what they are doing now."

Beatrice Buder Clemens, 30, of Richmond Heights said she was worried about the health of her 2-year-old son, Nicholas.

"We have little ones and they will be drinking the water longer than anyone else," Clemens said. "I'm not willing to live with trace amounts of possibly dangerous chemicals in the water."

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1991

Radiation Leaks Investigated

Data Missing At Nuclear Weapons Plant In Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — Energy Department inspectors will investigate why documents about radiation leaks are missing from a nuclear-weapons facility in Washington state, congressional auditors say.

The General Accounting Office said in a report Thursday that the Energy Department and Westinghouse Corp. had greatly underreported hundreds of thousands of gallons of radioactive liquids that officials knew had leaked from waste tanks at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington.

The GAO report also says officials of Westinghouse Hanford Co. bypassed a safety engineer who refused to sign off on storage-tank data prepared for Congress in 1989.

GAO investigators said they had found no evidence that the disappearance of the records was an attempt to conceal the leakage of contaminated cooling water, which could approach 1 million gallons.

But leaders of a watchdog group in Seattle disagreed. And Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said the report's findings indicated neglect in health and safety issues throughout the U.S. nuclear weapons complex.

Former Rep. Don Bonker of Washington, a board member of Heart of America Northwest, said, "The Columbia River is being poisoned by

the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford tank leaks and illegal discharges."

The nuclear reservation at Richland, Wash., covers 560 square miles along the Columbia River. Established in the 1940s to aid in the Manhattan Project, the reservation contains about half the nation's radioactive waste.

Glenn, chairman of the Senate Government Affairs Committee, said the report showed "a continuing pattern of behavior by [the Energy Department] and its contractors to downplay the seriousness of contamination problems at Hanford."

Leo Duffy, who heads the department's national waste cleanup effort, called the report outdated.

Plant Rebuked

The Rocky Flats nuclear-weapons plant at Golden, Colo., has come under sharp criticism from the Energy Department for safety problems.

In documents obtained by The Associated Press, the department cited "numerous problems" in a program to prevent runaway nuclear reactions.

20 Protest Times Beach Incinerator

Groups Seeking Another Method Of Dioxin Disposal

By Judith VandeWater
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

About 20 protesters stood on an overpass above Interstate 44 in the rain Sunday to try to register opposition to a proposal for a dioxin incinerator at Times Beach.

In addition to solids from Times Beach, the incinerator will burn dirt from 27 other dioxin-contaminated sites in Missouri. Once begun, the cleanup will take about seven years and cost \$80 million.

The incinerator can still be stopped, said Don Fitz, a spokesman for the Gateway Green Alliance, one of the groups at the protest. Before construction can begin, the state must issue a building permit, he said.

Environmental groups under the umbrella of the St. Louis Area Incinerator Network view the public hearings required by the permit process as another opportunity to block construction.

"People believe that nothing can be done about the incinerator, that will be a self-fulfilling prophecy," Fitz said.

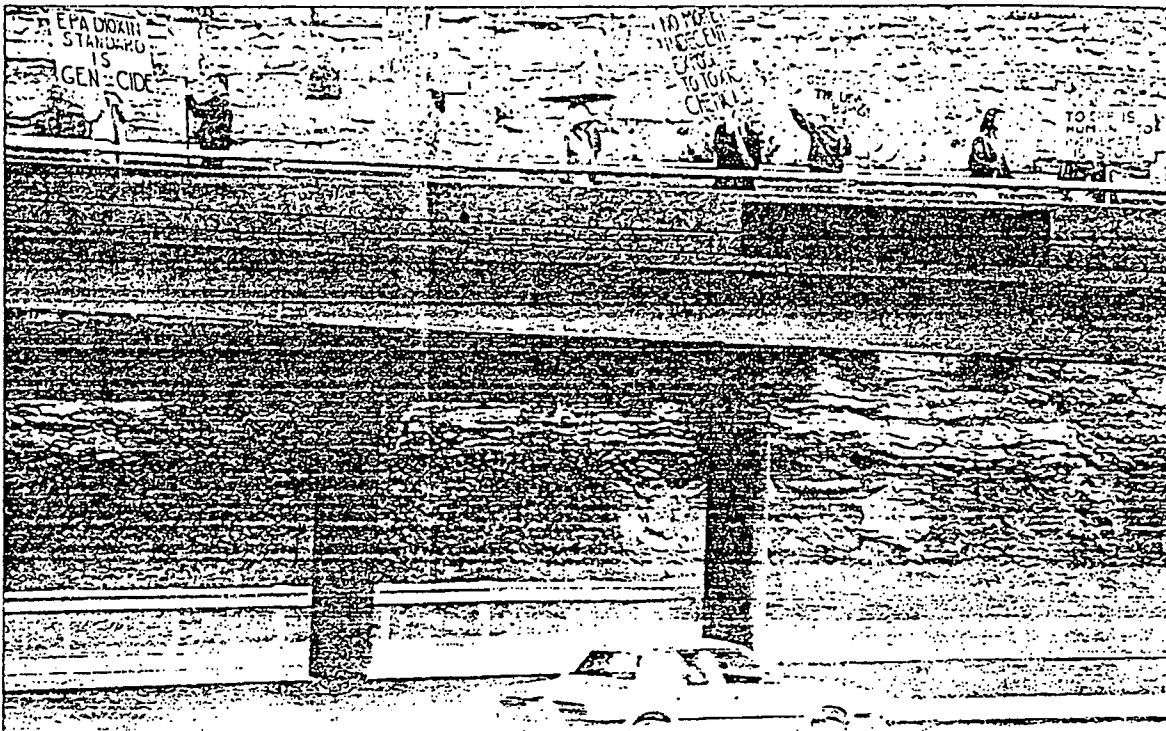
Fitz, 43, is a research psychologist from University City. He said protesters planned to demonstrate on the Lewis Road overpass near Eureka on the second Sunday of each month to demand that plans for the incinerator be halted and that a method to dispose of the dioxin be developed with input from the community.

Unofficial votes on a non-binding referendum in St. Louis County last November showed 55 percent of county residents opposed to the Times Beach incinerator.

"The EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and Syntex have ignored what the people have said," Fitz said.

The cleanup agreement by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and Syntex Agribusiness Inc. — the company responsible for much of the cleanup — was approved in January by U.S. District Judge John F. Nangle.

The dioxin that was spread in road oil in Times Beach and the other sites was produced by Northeastern Pharmaceutical and Chemical Co. at a plant in Verona, Mo. The plant was leased from a company later acquired by Syntex.



Opponents of a plan to incinerate toxic waste at Times Beach protesting Sunday on the Lewis Road overpass over Interstate 44, near the abandoned town. Wes Paz/Post-Dispatch

Barbara Chicherio, 42, a member of Gateway Greens, said the residents of Fenton and Eureka and the former residents of Times Beach had fought long and hard against the incinerator, but that many now felt powerless to oppose it.

"I think they came to a point of exhaustion," she said. "We really want to re-energize people."

"We're focusing on trying to get in touch with community groups in this area. We want to involve groups close to the site."

Lori Weber, 30, a spokeswoman for the St. Louis Area Incinerator Network, said she feared for her family's health and the health

of other residents if the incinerator was built. "The reality is that incinerators pollute," she said.

"Every time an incinerator shuts down, there are emissions called fugitive emissions. Anything in there just goes right up the stack unburned."

Weber said she had begun working against the incinerator out of concern for her 3-year-old son. The family lives in Ballwin, about 19 miles from the incinerator site.

"The dioxin is in the ground and not moving anywhere," Weber said. "If the incinerator is built, we will have to worry about the water our children are drinking, the air they are

breathing and the ground they are playing on, because the emissions from the incinerator are going to be evenly spread across the St. Louis area. That terrifies me."

Syntex has called the incinerator a safe and effective solution to the disposal of the contaminated soil.

Weber said Syntex and environmental officials should wait until science develops a safer way to detoxify Times Beach.

"Very soon a way will become clear," Weber said, referring to efforts to neutralize dioxin through the process of dechlorination.

Times Beach Dioxin Plan Unchanged

Westfall, Others Asked For Risk Assessment

By Virgil Tipton

Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

If dioxin is considered a less serious threat than it once was, should the plan to burn dioxin-contaminated soil at Times Beach be scrapped in favor of burying it?

St. Louis County Executive George R. "Buzz" Westfall and other local officials have asked the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for clear answers on the federal government's current assessment of the danger of dioxin — and on whether the cleanup plan should be changed.

The answer, delivered last week: Nothing will change.

Westfall and the officials sent a letter in July, asking for some answers on questions raised after a top federal health official said the danger of dioxin had been overestimated.

The federal official, Dr. Vernon N. Houk of the Centers For Disease Control in Atlanta, said in May that if dioxin was a carcinogen "it is, in my view, a weak one that is associated only with high-dose exposures."

The federal Environmental Protection Agency once called dioxin "the most toxic man-made chemical."

Houk's comments — and the way they were reported by the press — raised questions about the wisdom of continuing with a plan to burn dioxin-contaminated soil at Times Beach, said Lee Brotherton, Westfall's spokesman.

Westfall and the other officials asked whether Houk's conclusions represented those of the federal agencies involved. And, if that's the case, should officials look at another method of cleaning up the dioxin rather than burning it?

Residents and local officials wonder "if incineration and the products of incineration may be more hazardous to our community than the dioxin soil risk itself," the officials said.

The officials who signed that letter are Mayor Barney Nelson of Eureka; Mayor James Graham of Fenton; state Reps. Jim Murphy, R-Crestwood, and William Linton, R-West County; and state Sens. Walter Mueller, R-Kirkwood, and Thomas W. McCarthy, R-Chesterfield.

The letter in response was signed by John R. Bagby, director of the state Department of Health, and by G. Tracy Mehan III, director of the Department of Natural Resources. Their letter makes these points:

- Neither federal agency involved in measuring the risk of dioxin — the Public Health Service or the Centers for Disease Control — has changed its position on the risk of dioxin.

- Even if the risk assessments were changed, Times Beach and other sites in Eastern Missouri still would have to be cleaned up.

- Burning remains the best way to deal with the contamination. Saying that dioxin is not as toxic as it was once thought to be "does not necessarily mean that the chemical no longer poses a threat to human health, nor does it mean that it should remain in the environment."

Lead Waste May Be Hazard, Experts Warn

By Tom Uhlenbrock
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Thousands of people may be exposed to hazardous lead levels as a result of mining waste products near their homes in the Joplin area, say two researchers at St. Louis University Medical Center.

R. Gregory Evans and Dr. Ana Maria Murgueytio are coordinating the research for the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the Missouri Department of Health.

In an interview Tuesday, Evans stressed that he was talking of "potential exposure" levels because test results have yet to be analyzed. But he said thousands of people, including up to a 1,000 children, live in the mining area where the lead wastes are situated.

The researchers have taken blood samples from 400 residents of the Joplin-Neosho-Webb City area — including 150 children under the age of 6, 150 from 6 to 18 years old and 100 adults.

Those tested were chosen randomly, and paid \$10 to take part. "Their only exposure is what they had in everyday life," Evans said.

The testing is completed, but the results have yet to be analyzed and most likely will not be announced until early next year, Evans said.

Several lead mines operated in the area in the pre-1940s and left behind mounds of lead tailings when they closed, Evans said. The waste was used for a variety of purposes, including fill on residential lots.

The lead wastes have broken down and mixed with the area's soil and gravel, Evans said. "The dust can be inhaled and can be on food and get ingested — that's the two primary sources," he said.

Exposure to lead can cause anemia, stomach problems and learning disabilities. Lead exposure can cause problems with fetal brain development.

In children, lead poisoning is said to cause a decrease of as much as six points in IQ levels.

Because of the risk, the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta recently lowered its official recommendation of blood levels at which children are said to be at risk for brain damage. The level was decreased to 10 micrograms per deciliter from 25 micrograms.

If elevated levels of lead are found in the blood of those tested, it could have implications for similar areas throughout the nation, Evans said.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

GOP County Map 'Dead On Arrival'

Democrats Fear Loss Of Majority

By Virgil Tipton
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

REPUBLICANS SAID Tuesday that they had black voters in mind when they drew a map for the St. Louis County Council giving blacks a 63 percent total in the council's 1st District.

But Democrats accused the Republicans of looking out for another minority: Republicans on the County Council.

"This map is dead on arrival," said Cary Hammond, a Democrat and the chairman of the county's redistricting commission. "This is not a plan for a minority district. This is a plan for Republican control of the County Council."

H.C. Milford, a former county executive and the lead Republican on the redistricting commission, denied that Republicans planned to create a majority.

"Our first challenge was to draw a district that could be won by a minority," Milford said.

At issue is a map disclosed Tuesday by the seven Republicans on the county's redistricting commission. The commission's job is to redraw the boundary lines for the seven County Council districts to reflect changes in population in the past 10 years.

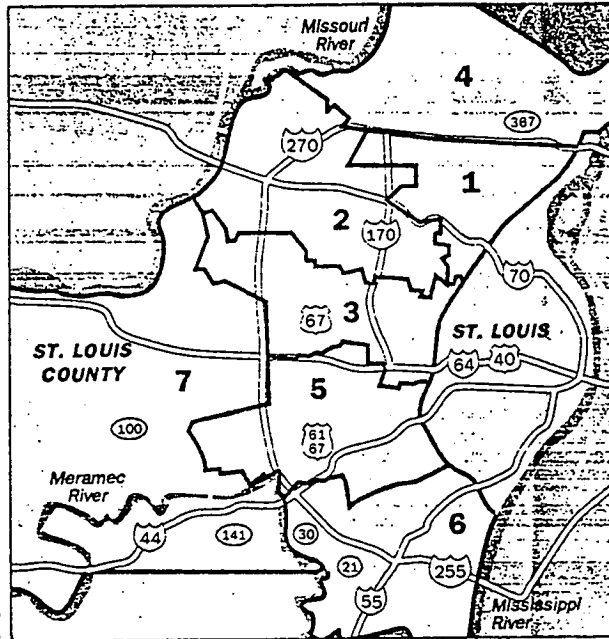
For the past 10 years, three seats have been considered generally safe for Republicans and three safe for Democrats, with the remaining seat a swing district. Right now, four Democrats and three Republicans serve on the council.

But the Republican map pushes the 1st District — the swing district — westward into the heavily Republican territory of Missouri River and Queeny townships.

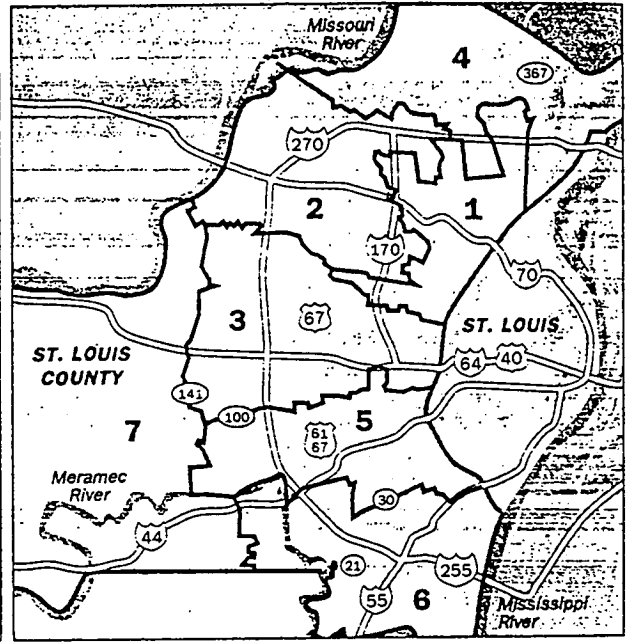
Councilwoman Geri Rothman-Serot of Frontenac, a Democrat and the incumbent in that district, said the result is that the district would become "extremely Republican. It no longer is a swing district."

That contention leads to the Democratic charge that Republicans are using the issue of a minority district as a

St. Louis County Council District Boundaries
Current District Boundaries



District Boundaries Proposed By Republicans



Tom Borgman/Post-Dispatch



H. C. Milford
Republican member

smokescreen.

Republicans are using the issue "as

The Republican map pushes the 3rd District — the swing district — westward into heavily Republican territory.

a pretext to achieve their true ambition in this reapportionment process," Hammond said. "And that's to draw a Republican majority in the County Council."

Milford acknowledged that Republicans might have an easier time in that district under the Republican plan. But he contended that the change was a consequence of drawing a black district — not a goal.

The Republican map draws district boundary lines in such a way that the 1st District in North County would



Geri Rothman-Serot
Democratic incumbent

have a population that's 63.3 percent black, or a total minority population of

64.3 percent, compared with the current black population of 44 percent.

A Democratic plan proposed last week showed a black population of 56 percent.

Republicans and some black political leaders say that for a black to have a reasonable chance of winning a district, the district must have a minority population of close to 65 percent. Democrats contend that a black could have a chance of winning with a lower black population.

Despite the disagreement Tuesday, both sides said they were ready to negotiate.

One detail of the Republican map amused both sides. Turned upside down, the 1st District somewhat resembles an elephant — the symbol of the Republican Party.

"There's no way an elephant's going to win in that 1st District," Milford said.

EDITORIALS

Falling Behind On Weapons' Waste

Little progress has been made on cleaning up the mountains of contaminated waste at the nation's nuclear weapons plants. The Department of Energy first admitted the cleanup to be a problem of major dimensions five years ago; now it appears to be a task of much greater magnitude than previously imagined. Yet the department says it lacks the money and expertise to be confident of resolving it.

The department has issued a report indicating that in the next five years there will be a large gap between what is estimated as necessary to maintain a timely cleanup program and the amount allocated by Congress to do so. So far, a mere \$26 billion has been budgeted for the problem. The Energy Department thinks the true cost will be closer to \$40 billion — or more. The affected states, which are relying on federal help to clean up the contaminated sites in their territory, are expressing well-founded concern that the federal government may renege on its com-

mitment to do the job right.

Worse, the dimensions of the problem keep growing. For instance, while the volume and nature of material at the sites is pretty well known, in many cases its concentration — or toxicity — remains completely unknown. This important detail will dramatically affect the cost of cleaning it up. In addition, while methods exist for handling both radioactive and chemical contaminants, no adequate treatment and disposal system presently is available for treating wastes that are a mixture of the two. Indeed, for some toxic chemicals at the sites, there is no known method for retrieval and handling at all.

Thus not only is the money committed to cleaning up the weapons sites inadequate, the true dimensions of the problem have yet to be fully assessed. More money, especially for more scientists and engineers, is essential to eliminate these hot spots around the country in any reasonable period of time.