

ST. LOUIS FUSRAP OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

c/o 111 So. Meramec

Clayton, MO 63105

314.854-6635

June 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM

TO: FUSRAP Oversight Committee Members
Other Interested Parties

FROM: Richard R. Cavanagh, CHE *EL*
Chairperson

RE: July Meeting

The next meeting of the St. Louis FUSRAP Oversight Committee will be on Friday, July 9, 1999, 11:30 am, at the Latty Avenue Trailers.

Committee members who are unable to attend should call me to be excused.

Please also note that I have included in your mailing three articles regarding controversy over the disposal of New York radioactive waste in California. Sally Price sent the articles to me.

Thank you.

:RRC

ST. LOUIS FUSRAP OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

c/o 111 So. Meramec

Clayton, MO 63105

314.854.6635

Summary of Meeting

June 11, 1999

Committee Members Present: Tom Binz, Bill Brandes, Sally Price, Jan Titus, Anna Ginsberg, Ric Cavanagh.

Committee Members Excused: Jack Fraenhoffer, Tom Manning

Other Interested Parties: Doris Mann, Eric Gilstrap, Janet Williams, Mike Zlatic, David Wagoner, Robert Geller, Tom Horgan

The following comments are in addition to the handouts provided by USACE (see attached)

Doris Mann was introduced to the Committee as an additional staff person assigned by MDNR to the project (working with Eric Gilstrap).

Page 2 - Correction to handout: 1500 cyd (not 800 cyd) of asbestos shipped to Envirocare

Page 3 - (5) \$1.5 million available, could spend \$3 million

(6) 53 of 78 Vicinity Properties still to be done. Ballfields are part of SLAPS EE/CA.

Page 4 - (7) Scoping meeting: to try to not have as many unforeseen problems as in Plant 2

TERC : Total Environmental Restoration Contract (on contractor for entire project)

(8) Eco Risk Sampling = Coldwater Creek. Note: St. Louis is first in line for extra funds (\$2 million) but funds may now not be available (PRP settlement has occurred but funds have not been freed up).

A/E Contract is up for bid at end of September. SAIC may be replaced unless they win the bid. (This is more than a FUSRAP contract. It is a five year, potentially \$50 million contract. This includes the laboratory operation. Committee expressed concern about the costs of such a contract. Sharon responded that the contract only guarantees the successful bidder \$200,000 per year. The rest is as needed).

DOE has appointed a transition officer for our site (David Adler of Oak Ridge) whose role is to discuss institutional control and long term management.

Page 5 - (9) All St. Louis material continues to go to Envirocare. (Technically it is the contracting decision officer in KC who decides where it goes - but we have control

since St. Louis has to give her the money.

Page 5 - (10) Radian had one high hit in the quarter (but is was under the annual limit)

Taskers:

- 1) Provide a timeframe and schedule for the ballfields
- 2) A/E specs
- 3) Give Sally a copy of the DOE MOU
- 4) Further discussion of Dave Adler's role
- 5) Provide a copy of the emergency call list

Next Meeting

**Friday, July 9, 1999
11:30 am
Latty Avenue Trailers**

Put your
money where
your mouse is.



Join Now and Receive
2 FREE
Gift Passes at EARNON!

N.Y. radioactive waste generating stir in state

By Dana Wilkie
COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

May 18, 1999

WASHINGTON -- The federal government, which for years has prevented California from building a low-level radioactive waste dump for fear it was not safe, has put 83 rail cars worth of radioactive waste in a California dump that the state says is not licensed to accept such debris.

From October until last February, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shipped the material from a New York plant that refined uranium during World War II. The corps put the debris in a hazardous-waste dump in Buttonwillow, just west of Bakersfield. The debris includes forms of uranium, thorium and radium that can take millions of years to decay.

"They're extremely long-lived radioactive isotopes," said Paul Merges, who helped oversee the transfer of the waste for the state of New York's Department of Environmental Conservation.

A spokeswoman for the Corps of Engineers, which demolished the plant in western New York, said the corps acted responsibly when dealing with the Buttonwillow dump operated by Safety-Kleen Services Inc.

"Our contractor was assured by Safety-Kleen that they could accept our material, and that the California state regulatory agencies had agreed with them," said Arleen Krousch, the spokeswoman for the corps' Buffalo division.

But, in fact, the California agency that regulates radioactive-waste dumping does not agree. In a March letter, the chief of the state's radiologic health branch warned Safety-Kleen that it was not licensed "to dispose of any radioactive waste" and that it could face financial penalties and misdemeanor charges if it did.

*St. Louis County
Department of Health*

JUN 28 1999

ADMINISTRATION

"This facility is not even licensed to receive or store radioactive material of any sort," wrote the radiologic chief, Ed Bailey.

"At the present time, there is only one site in California licensed to dispose of radioactive wastes from other persons, and that site is not currently built or operating."

Bailey was referring to a low-level radioactive dump that the state has licensed, but not yet built, in a Mojave Desert area called Ward Valley near Needles. The Clinton administration has refused to give California federal land for the depository because it feared that radioactive materials might leak from the dump and travel to the Colorado River 20 miles away. The river is a major source of California's drinking water.

Recently, a federal judge ruled that the U.S. Interior Department is not obligated to give California the land. The dump's builder, U.S. Ecology, may appeal the decision by the end of this month.

Safety-Kleen's director of regulatory affairs did not return messages.

California is investigating the material buried at Buttonwillow. Bailey will decide what other parties besides Safety-Kleen, if any, are responsible should he conclude that the material was discarded illegally.

At least one supporter of the Ward Valley dump finds the Buttonwillow situation perplexing.

Nicki Hobson is director of the National Association of Cancer Patients, which wants California to build a dump for the radioactive debris generated by cancer research. To her, it is ironic that the federal government would for years protest the safety of the Ward Valley dump, then disregard California's worries about the proper disposal of nuclear waste from New York.

"I just don't understand how they can get away with doing that," Hobson said.

Dumps such as the one in Buttonwillow and the one planned for Ward Valley are designed to accept different types of waste. Each must get different licenses from California. Each may require different linings, different waste containers and different types of inspections to ensure that their debris does not contaminate the air or nearby water.

The New York waste came from a plant in the town of Tonawanda, not far from the Niagara River. There, radioactive isotopes were used in creating the atomic bomb during the famed Manhattan Project of World War II.

After the war, the plant sat idle until the corps began dismantling it last September. On rail cars bound for California, the corps loaded 6,400 cubic yards of contaminated soils, insulation and other debris from the

demolition.

The Corps of Engineers and the state of California disagree about where the waste should go because each classifies the debris differently.

Because the waste from the plant is not overseen by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the corps believes the debris is not technically radioactive, and therefore can be handled by a hazardous-waste dump like the one in Buttonwillow. The Tonawanda plant operated in the 1940s, but the Nuclear Regulatory Commission does not have jurisdiction over wastes produced before 1978.

However, the corps' Internet site repeatedly refers to the Tonawanda waste as "radioactive." The Department of Energy, which did the demolition work until the corps took over in 1997, sent the Tonawanda debris only to low-level nuclear waste dumps. And even New York, which has a hazardous-waste dump much like Buttonwillow's, won't accept the Tonawanda debris.

New York's Merges acknowledges that whether the commission regulates the waste or not, the Tonawanda debris is "identical" to radioactive waste that the commission does regulate and that now goes to only two dumps in the nation specifically designed for it.

Moreover, Bailey points out in his letter that "the status accorded to . . . waste by another legal jurisdiction has no bearing on this California determination."

"We don't think that the corps can go dispose of something that they just decide isn't radioactive on anybody's land that they want to," Bailey said yesterday.

Copyright 1999 Union-Tribune Publishing Co.

Dumping Of Waste Is Questioned

By Marc Lifsher

The Wall Street Journal

SACRAMENTO -- Trainloads of radioactive debris produced during World War II's Manhattan Project have been shipped from New York to a dump in Kern County, raising the concerns of California officials who say the disposal may violate state laws and endanger public health.

Filling 83 railroad cars, the waste, described as "low-level radioactive building debris" by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers news release, was shipped last fall from a World War II-era industrial facility in upstate New York that processed uranium for the nation's first atomic bombs. The 6,400 cubic yards of broken concrete and wood were moved by rail from Tonawanda, N.Y., to Los Angeles and then transferred to trucks for transport to a hazardous-waste-disposal site at Buttonwillow, 40 miles west of Bakersfield. The dump is operated by Safety-Kleen Corp. of Columbia, S.C., which confirms the final shipment was buried on March 19.

Both Safety-Kleen and the Corps, which contracted to have the building demolished and the debris hauled away, claim they had proper clearance from the state of California to bury the materials at Buttonwillow. "As far as the Corps is concerned, we've done everything appropriate," says Michelle Barczak, an attorney at district headquarters in Buffalo, N.Y.

Adds Tom Mullikin, Safety-Kleen's vice president for government and community relations: The level of radioactivity falls well below limits spelled out in an operating permit from the state Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Not so, say regulators at both the state Department of Health Services, which oversees the shipment, storage and disposal of radioactive materials, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, which enforces state and federal laws governing the handling of other hazardous wastes. They say the Buttonwillow permit allows only disposal of materials with low levels of naturally occurring radioactivity -- not the contaminated residue of the nation's nuclear-weapons program.

"Where did all these people get the idea

that California said it's OK to bring waste here?" asks Edgar D. Bailey, chief of the Radiologic Health Branch at Health Services. "These are all entities that do business in California, and they should be familiar with our environmental laws." Safety-Kleen, he says, could face substantial fines and misdemeanor criminal charges if the current investigation concludes that the company violated California laws. Safety-Kleen's Mr. Mullikin says the company was operating legally under its permit for Buttonwillow, but adds that it's continuing to meet with the state in the hopes of coming to an understanding.

Safety-Kleen's permit to run a hazardous-waste facility doesn't prevent the Health Services Department from having the final word on cases involving low-level radioactive material, says Winston Gin, an acting deputy director of the Toxic Substances Control Department. "The facility cannot use our permit as a shield from another environmental regulatory agency."

Using Loopholes

The confusion over the Buttonwillow shipment's exact level of radioactivity, its legal classification and the authority under which it was shipped results, at least in part, from a dispute between several states and U.S. government agencies that have dealt with nuclear materials over the past 60 years. The disagreement centers on federal efforts to decontaminate sites that housed portions of the Manhattan Project. That top-secret research program, directed by University of California physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, developed the world's first A-bombs, which were dropped on Japan in August 1945, ending World War II and launching the nuclear age.

Critics of the disposal effort -- mainly state government radiological regulators -- contend the Army Corps of Engineers has taken to interpreting the law in ways that allow it to send waste to sites that aren't necessarily

licensed to take it. In 1997, under an act of Congress, cleanup authority was transferred from the U.S. Department of Energy to the Corps.

That act, says Paul J. Merges of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, created loopholes in federal law that allow some relatively low-level waste to be sent to "any facility willing to accept it" -- rather than to a small number of specially licensed radioactive-disposal sites. Dr. Merges, in a speech presented last week to the Conference of Radiological Control Program Directors in Louisville, Ky., accused the Corps of Engineers of "seeking to minimize disposal costs, taking advantages of any gaps (real or imagined) in radiation jurisdiction."

Ms. Barczak, the Corps attorney, says "it's not a deregulation." It's a matter of whether the waste meets the new definition of what kind of matter can be sent to sites like Buttonwillow.

Lawmakers appear to be confused about the waste-disposal process as well. House Commerce Committee Chairman Tom Bliley (R., Va.) and ranking Democrat John Dingell of Michigan, sent a letter dated April 21 to the Corps chief, Lt. Gen. Joseph N. Ballard, asking for a detailed explanation of recent changes in the handling of radioactive wastes. Among other things, the letter asked for a list of all federally regulated hazardous-waste sites now being used by the Corps for radioactive-waste disposal.

Committee staffers, who have set a deadline of Friday for a reply, say they didn't know a major shipment of radioactive material had been sent to California.

Crossed Correspondence

Neither did California officials, at least not until recently, says Mr. Bailey of the Health Services Department. Mr. Bailey says he only learned of the shipment through a telephone call in late February or early March from Dr. Merges, expressing surprise that California had approved disposal of debris at the Buttonwillow site.

But that's disputed by Bill R. Ross, Safety-Kleen's western division director of regulatory affairs. Mr. Ross says he spoke to top officials at both the departments of Health Services and Toxic Substances Control last Oct. 21, telling them that Buttonwillow would be taking the shipment of "NORM," or Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials, from New York. And he told them the levels were well below the 2,000-picrocuries-per-gram limit spelled out in the company's permit from Toxic Substances Control.

That conversation was followed by a fax and letter with the same information. The fax noted that "a copy of the letter" would serve as confirmation to the Corps and its demolition contractor that the waste shipment meets "federal and state waste-classification standards." Mr. Bailey says he didn't see Mr. Ross's letter until he obtained a copy from Dr. Merges.

Meantime, Mr. Ross says that since he received no reply from either state agency for months after sending the letter, he assumed Safety-Kleen had approval to send the waste to Buttonwillow.

Gerard Wong, the Health Services official who took Mr. Ross's call in October, remembers the conversation as follows. He says he provided Mr. Ross with "general information" and had no authority to grant any approval over the phone. Mr. Wong's supervisor, Mr. Bailey, insists Safety-Kleen erred in going ahead with the shipment without first receiving written authorization from the state. "He acted without getting any response by letter. That's not the normal way one acts in getting a permit," Mr. Bailey says.

As confusion reigned, the rail cars of radioactive waste rolled across the country. The last one, says Mr. Ross, entered the Buttonwillow dump the day he received a letter from Mr. Bailey warning that the Buttonwillow site "is not licensed [by the state] to dispose of any radioactive waste."

California objects to dumping of nuke waste from N.Y.

By Dana Wolk
CONLEY NEWS SERVICE

The federal government has put 83 rail cars worth of radioactive waste in a California dump that the state says is not licensed to accept such debris.

From October until last February, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shipped the material from a New York plant that refined uranium during World War II. The corps put the debris in a hazardous-waste dump in Buttonwillow, Calif., near Bakersfield. The debris includes forms of uranium, thorium and radium that can take millions of years to decay.

"They're extremely long-lived radioactive isotopes," said Paul Merges, who helped oversee the

transfer of the waste for New York state's Department of Environmental Conservation.

A spokeswoman for the Corps of Engineers, which demolished the plant in western New York, said the corps acted responsibly when dealing with the Buttonwillow dump operated by Safety-Kleen Services Inc.

"Our contractor was assured by Safety-Kleen that they could accept our material pursuant to and that the California state regulatory agencies had agreed with them," said Arleen Kreusch, the spokeswoman for the corps' Buffalo division.

But, in fact, the California agency that regulates radioactive-waste dumping does not agree. In a March letter, the chief of the

state's radiologic health branch warned Safety-Kleen that it was not licensed "to dispose of any radioactive waste," and that it could face financial penalties and insider-meanor charges if it did.

"This facility is not even licensed to receive or store radioactive material of any sort," wrote the radiologic chief, Ed Bailey.

"At the present time, there is only one site in California licensed to dispose of radioactive wastes from other persons, and that site is not currently built or operating."

Mr. Bailey was referring to a low-level radioactive dump that the state has licensed, but not yet built, in a Mojave Desert area called Ward Valley.

The Clinton administration has refused to give California the fed-

eral land for the depository because it feared that radioactive materials might leak from the dump and travel to the Colorado River 200 miles away. The river is a major source of California's drinking water.

Recently, a federal judge ruled that the Interior Department is not obligated to give California the land. The dump's builder, U.S. Ecology, will probably appeal the decision by month's end.

Safety-Kleen's director of regulatory affairs did not return messages. California is investigating the material buried at Buttonwillow. Mr. Bailey will decide what other parties besides Safety-Kleen, if any, are responsible should he conclude that the material was discarded illegally.

Nicki Hobson is director of the National Association of Cancer Patients, which wants California to build a dump for the radioactive debris generated by cancer research. To her, it is ironic that the federal government would for years protest the safety of the Ward Valley dump, then disregard California's worries about the proper disposal of nuclear waste from New York.

"I just don't understand how they can get away with doing that," Miss Hobson said.

Dumps such as the one in Buttonwillow and the one planned for Ward Valley are designed to accept different types of waste. Each must get different licenses from California. Each may require different linings, different waste con-

tainers and different types of inspections to ensure that their debris does not contaminate the air or nearby water.

The New York waste came from a plant in the town of Ithaca, N.Y., not far from the Niagara River. There, radioactive isotopes were used in creating the atomic bomb during the famed Manhattan Project of World War II. After the war, the plant sat idle until the corps began dismantling it last September. On rail cars bound for California, the corps loaded 6,400 cubic yards of contaminated soils, insulation and other debris from the dismantled plant.

The Corps of Engineers and the state of California disagree about where the waste should go because each classifies the debris differently.



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

FUSRAP



Gateway to Excellence

St. Louis Oversight Committee Meeting *Corps Update*

11 JUNE 99



June 1999

1



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Agenda



Gateway to Excellence

- **Mississippi Valley Division**
- **Progress Report**
- **Nationwide Disposal Contract**
- **Dosage Levels / Assessment**
- **SLAPS Site Control**
- **Community Interactions**
- **Taskers**
- **Questions**

June 1999

2

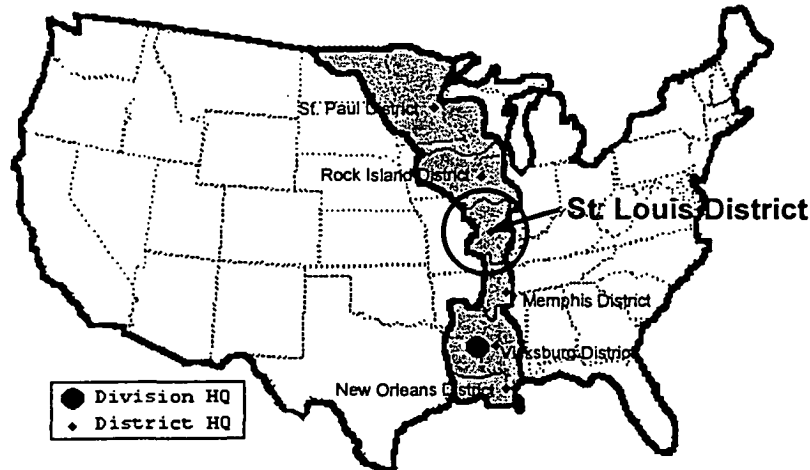


US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Mississippi Valley Division



Gateway to Excellence



3



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Progress Report St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS)



Gateway to Excellence

- Radian International replaced by Stone & Webster 17 MAY
- Radian International Construction effort - final status
 - North Ditch (including Sediment Trap) - 10,173 cyds
 - Sedimentation Basin - 13,978 cyds - 100%
 - Treated and released 1,000,000 gallons of water - S Ditch
 - Released 2.8 million gallons - N Ditch, S Ditch & East End
 - East End - 9,000 cyds ^{1,500}
 - Prepared ~~900~~ cyds of asbestos for shipment
- Stone and Webster - remainder of FY99 effort
 - Stone and Webster will ship asbestos
 - 15,000 cy by TERC (Stone & Webster) starting 1 JUN 99
 - Shipment of 13,500 cyds from East End and Radium Pits starts 16 JUN
 - Stone and Webster will ship asbestos - 1500 cyds
- Rail Shipments off SLAPS and Eva
 - 474 gondola railcars shipped to date (33,654 cyds)

June 1999

4



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Progress Report Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS)/Latty Avenue



Gateway to Excellence

- **HISS and Eastern Pile Removal (40,000 cy total).**
 - Finalized Plans and Specifications for HISS piles
 - RFP to contractor JUN 14th for Eastern Piles (7,500 cubic yards)
 - Continue coordination with Property Owner
 - Estimated FY99 removal is 4,000 cy (constrained by funds)
 - Initial start date is July 99

June 1999

5



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Progress Report SLAPS Vicinity Properties



Gateway to Excellence

- **Negotiating Laboratory lease and Right-of-Way with several Vicinity Property owners.**
 - SUPERVALU property is the likely lab location
- **No remediation currently scheduled this fiscal year**
- **Developing remediation strategy**
 - Risk based priorities list by end of FY99.
- **Finalizing release letter for remediated properties.**
 - VP56 (Pershall Road) and St. Denis Bridge
 - Will coincide with PRAR (Post Remedial Action Report)

June 1999

6



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Progress Report St. Louis Downtown Site (SLDS)



Gateway to Excellence

- IT Corp. design activities
 - Plant 1 Remedial Design - mid Jul completion
 - Data gap analysis ongoing - 40 additional borings to further define the extent of contamination - complete next week
 - Class II sampling ongoing
 - Plant 1 Scoping Meeting is 14 JUN
- IT Corp remediation efforts
 - Remediation of City Properties is 100% complete (4,500 cy)
 - Plant 2 began on 6 JAN with slab break up. Subsurface excavation ongoing (8,500) - 55% complete.
 - Current completion is end of JUL
 - Water line break and repair slowed progress
- TERC Lessons Learned Workshop - 7 JUN
- 112 gondola cars shipped to date. (7,952 cy)

June 1999

7



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Progress Report Other Issues



Gateway to Excellence

- North County Feasibility Study/ROD & ARARs
 - Eco Risk sampling started 20 May
 - Well installation at SLAPS for F.S. began 9 JUN
 - 7 Jun follow up meeting with USEPA
 - 17 Jun - In Progress Review
 - 1 Aug determination date for CWC inclusion in North County ROD
 - Land use designation, operable units and inaccessible soils are under CoE review
- Attended Program Review Meeting 26/27 ~~JUN~~ MAY
 - Additional funds are not likely for this FY
- Site A/E Contract - In HQUSACE PARC's office

June 1999

8



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Nationwide Disposal Contract



Gateway to Excellence

- Awards made 3 and 4 JUN 99 by Kansas City District (NWK)
 - Waste Stream / Disposal Facility
 - 11(e) 2 - Envirocare of Idaho / Envirocare of Utah
 - NORM - Waste Control Specialists / Envirocare of Idaho
 - LLRW - Waste Control Specialists / Envirocare of Idaho
 - RCRA - Waste Control Specialists / Envirocare of Idaho
 - Mixed - Envirocare of Utah

June 1999

9



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Dosage Levels / Assessment



Gateway to Excellence

- Corps of Engineers personnel (MVS)
 - Thermoluminescent Dosimeter (TLD) - Measures external dose
 - Quarterly Readings for on site personnel
 - Pregnant females and minors have monthly readings
 - Last Reading - 0
 - Internal dose measurements
 - Air sampling - 24 hours per day / 7 days per week
 - Urinalysis for Uranium - Annually or by incident (In a cloud of dust, high air samples) - Last Reading - Establishing Baseline
- Contractor personnel
 - IT Corporation
 - TLD - Last Reading - 0 / Internal Dose - 0 / Urinalysis - Baseline
 - Radian
 - TLD - Last Reading - 22 mrem (High Dose) / Internal Dose - 0 / Urinalysis - 0
 - Annual Limit for the public is 100mrem / year (25mrem/qtr)
 - SAIC
 - TLD - Last Reading - 36 of 38 were 0, 2 were 10 mrem / Internal Dose - 0 / Urinalysis - 0

June 1999

10



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

SLAPS Site Control



Gateway to Excellence

- **SLAPS Site Control on weekends and nights**
 - 7 days per week / 24 hours a day air monitoring
 - 7 / 24 dust control (Used when necessary)
 - Contractor will post no security overnight or on weekends
 - Off hours all gates will be closed and locked
 - Signage remains on site to warn the public
 - West gate is now used for site access
 - MVS and contractor personnel are on call in case of emergency
 - MVS and contractor maintain key control

June 1999

11



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Community Interactions



Gateway to Excellence

- **Recent Events**
 - Earth Day booth / display at Chain of Rocks on 5-6 JUN
 - Class given to Washington University Environmental Geology students on 2 JUN
 - Computers donated by MVS to Clay School
- **Upcoming Events**

June 1999

12



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Taskers



Gateway to Excellence

- **Old Taskers**
 - List of Nationwide Disposal Contract Bidders (Complete - Bidders names not releasable per NWK Office of Counsel)
 - Provide status of dosage levels to Ms. Price (Complete)
 - Monthly Summary to Mr. Larson (Complete - Actually done quarterly)
 - Dose assessment of data to Mr. Binz (Complete)
 - SLAPS site control on nights and weekends, especially during the Radium Pits to Ms. Price (Complete)
- **New Taskers**

June 1999

13



US Army
Corps of Engineers
St. Louis District

Questions



Gateway to Excellence

Questions? Questions? Questions?
Questions? Questions?
Questions? Questions?
Questions? Questions?
Questions? Questions?

11-Jun-99 June 1999

14

Cataloging Form

{Technical/Project Managers fill in C through G, K through Q. RM completes other fields}

A. Document ID Number: Assigned by database 770

B. Further Information Required?: ☐

C. Operable Unit (Choose One):

USACE ☐
~~St. Louis Sites~~ ☒
Downtown ☐
North County ☐
Madison Sites ☐
Inaccessible Areas ☐
PRP ☐
Oversight Committee ☒

D. Site (Optional):

SLDS VPs ☐
Mallinckrodt ☐
SLAPS ☐
SLAPS VPs ☐
CWC ☐
HISS ☐
Madison ☐

E. Area (Optional): _____

F. Primary Document Type (Choose One):

Site Management Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Remedial Action <input type="checkbox"/>
Removal Response <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Affairs/Community Relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remedial Investigation <input type="checkbox"/>	Congressional Relations <input type="checkbox"/>
Feasibility Study <input type="checkbox"/>	Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/>
Record of Decision <input type="checkbox"/>	Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/>
Remedial Design <input type="checkbox"/>	Project Management <input type="checkbox"/>

G. Secondary Document Type (see back of form): Public Meeting Minutes Correspondence

H. Bechtel Number: _____

I. SAIC Number: _____

J. MARKS Number(Choose One): FN: 1110-1-8100e ☐ FN: 1110-1-8100f ☐ FN: 1110-1-8100g ☒

K. Subject/Title: FUSRAP Oversight Committee meeting minutes from 2/11/99

L. Author: Richard Cavanaugh

M. Author's Company: Oversight Committee

N. Recipient(s): _____

O. Recipient(s) Company: Committee Members

P. Version (Choose One): Draft ☐ Final ☒

Q. Date: 6-29-99

R. Include in the ARF? ☒

S. Include in the AR? ☐

T. Filed as Confidential/Privileged? ☐

U. Document Format (Choose one):

Paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographic <input type="checkbox"/>	Cartographic/Oversize <input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic <input type="checkbox"/>	Audio-visual <input type="checkbox"/>	Microform <input type="checkbox"/>

V. Filed in AR Volume Number: _____

W. Physical Location (Choose One):

Central Files <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfilm Vendor <input type="checkbox"/>	In ARF <input type="checkbox"/>
Records Holding Area <input type="checkbox"/>	Department of Energy <input type="checkbox"/>	In AR <input type="checkbox"/>

X. Associated with Document(s): _____

Secondary Document Types

- ☐ Amendments to Record of Decision (ROD)
- ☐ Anomaly Review Board Documents (Management Plan, Correspondence, Standard Operating Procedures, Findings)
- ☐ Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARAR) Determinations
- ☐ Archives Search Reports (ASR)
- ☐ Briefing Papers
- ☐ Chain of Custody Forms
- ☐ Community Relations Plan
- ☐ Correspondence
- ☐ Daily Operations Summary/Situation Reports
- ☐ Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Action Memo
- ☐ Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Approval Memorandum
- ☐ Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA)
- ☐ Explanation of Significant Differences
- ☐ Fact Sheets/Newsletters
- ☐ Feasibility Study (FS) Reports
- ☐ Federal, State, Local Tech. Records
- ☐ Final Approved Findings and Determinations
- ☐ Final Remedial Design Documents
- ☐ Freedom of Information (FOIA) Requests
- ☐ Freedom of Information (FOIA Responses)
- ☐ Health and Endangerment Assessments
- ☐ Interagency Agreements/Memoranda
- ☐ Interim Deliverables
- ☐ Inventory Project Report (INPR) Risk Assessment Code (RAC)
- ☐ Invoices/Contractor Payments/Cost Reports
- ☐ Land Grants/Deeds
- ☐ Mailing Lists
- ☐ News Clippings and Press Releases
- ☐ No Further Action Docs (NOFA)
- ☐ On-Scene Coordinator Reports
- ☐ Proposed Plans for Remedial Action
- ☐ Public Meeting Minutes/Transcripts
- ☐ Public Notices
- ☐ Public notices, Comments Received, Responses to the Comments
- ☐ Published Hearings
- ☐ Record of Decision (ROD)
- ☐ Reference Documents
- ☐ Remedial Action Documents
- ☐ Remedial Investigation (RI) Reports
- ☐ Removal Response Reports (Emergency Evacuation Orders)
- ☐ Rights of Entry Documents
- ☐ Sampling/Analysis Data and Plans
- ☐ Scopes of Work/Contractual Documents
- ☐ Site Descriptions and Chronologies
- ☐ Site Inspection Documents
- ☐ Site Photographs and Maps
- ☐ Testimonies
- ☐ Title Search Documents
- ☐ Work Logs
- ☐ Work Plans and Progress Reports
- ☐ Work Plans/Site Safety and Health Plans and Progress Reports
- ☐ Work Register and Logs