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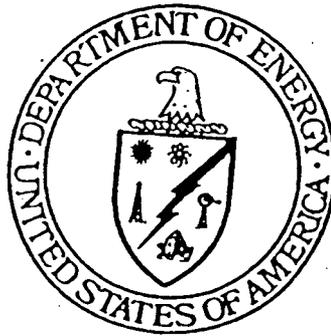
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**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY FEED
MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER RI/FS
COMMUNITY MEETING MAY 22, 1990
TRANSCRIPT**

05/22/90

**ASI/DOE-FMPC
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TRANSCRIPT**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FEED MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER
RI/FS COMMUNITY MEETING
May 22, 1990**



Transcript

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
FEED MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER
RI/FS COMMUNITY MEETING
MAY 22, 1990

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PRESENTERS:

- Jim Bischoff, Moderator
Ross School Superintendent
- Bobby Davis, DOE
Site Environmental Manager
- Catherine McCord
US Environmental Protection Agency
- Graham Mitchell
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
- Lisa Crawford
FRESH Representative
- Jack Craig, DOE
Environmental Engineer
- Bob Galbraith, IT
RI/FS Technical Manager
- John Razor, IT
RI/FS Deputy Director/Technical
- Linda England, WMCO
Environmental Monitoring Manager
- Sue Wolinsky, ASI
RI/FS Community Relations Task Manager
- Andy Avel, DOE
Deputy Environmental Manager

1 MR. BISCHOFF: Good evening, welcome
 2 to tonight's meeting presented by the United States
 3 Department of Energy.

4 I hate to interrupt people as you're
 5 attending various sessions and discussing things with
 6 one another, but we have quite a few people sitting
 7 down, and we are ready to start the formal meeting.

8 My name is Jim Bischoff. I'm
 9 Superintendent of the Ross School District, and I am
 10 serving as moderator for tonight's program. As you
 11 may recall, I was moderator of the program in October.
 12 I'm also serving this evening. I want to make it
 13 clear I'm doing this as a community service, I'm not
 14 being paid by the Department of Energy or anyone else
 15 for doing this.

16 It is my belief that this is important
 17 to the type of interaction required, first round
 18 quality wide in our community. My role this evening
 19 is to be a neutral party and accordingly a facilitator
 20 to ensure the meeting runs according to the agenda and
 21 that three basic goals are met.

22 The first goal is to give you the
 23 opportunity to learn about the most recent DOE
 24 environmental activities. The second goal is to give

1 you the opportunity to ask any relevant questions you
 2 may have. The third goal is to make sure the DOE
 3 gives you the very best answers to your questions in a
 4 way that is meaningful to you.

5 I'm also going to try to run this
 6 meeting as efficiently as possible so that you can get
 7 answers to your questions and still get out of here at
 8 a reasonable hour tonight. However, I will make the
 9 point the DOE is willing to stay here as long as it
 10 takes to answer your questions.

11 The ground rules are the same as before.
 12 I simply ask for common courtesy, that each person be
 13 allowed to finish what he or she is saying and that
 14 only one person speak at a time. Please use the
 15 microphone so that we can all hear what you have to
 16 say. The DOE has pledged to answer your questions as
 17 fully as possible, but we will not ask people to
 18 speculate on things that cannot be known or are not
 19 known at this time.

20 I would like to express my personal
 21 gratitude to you for your attendance this evening. By
 22 being here you indicate your caring and your desire to
 23 be informed and be an active citizen. This has been
 24 the strength of our community. As I said last October,

1 people in our community are not apathetic. We do come
 2 together to address important issues that are vital to
 3 the quality of life in our community.

4 You may have found some meeting
 5 handouts on your chairs this evening. These include,
 6 and I will not try to give an overly lengthy litany,
 7 some of these were on your chairs, others were
 8 available at the table directly behind the projectors
 9 there. You should have tonight's meeting agenda with
 10 a list of terms that will be used tonight printed on
 11 the back of that form, a copy of the slides that the
 12 speakers will use tonight is available back at the
 13 tables, a calendar of the RI/FS and related events
 14 through July with pertinent addresses and phone
 15 numbers printed on the back, there's a fact sheet
 16 about environmental impact statement that is being
 17 conducted along with the Remedial Investigation and
 18 Feasibility Study. I believe this also is on the
 19 table. This topic will also be mentioned in
 20 presentations tonight.

21 Also included is a public comment form.
 22 There's another public comment form related to DOE's
 23 plans for managing an area off site uranium
 24 contamination known as the South Plume. This topic

1 will be discussed in detail tonight. Four by six
2 cards are available, use them if you want to write
3 your questions down. This gives you the option to ask
4 your questions in writing or at the microphones. A
5 meeting evaluation form is available. Please take a
6 moment before you leave the meeting tonight to tell us
7 how you felt about the meeting and turn it into the
8 meeting evaluation box near the door as you leave.

9 Like the recent meetings, we have a
10 court reporter again tonight to make a transcript of
11 the proceedings, of all the presentations that are
12 made, all the questions that are asked, and all the
13 answers that are given. Transcripts from the February
14 and October meetings are available tonight and in the
15 DOE reading rooms. The transcript from tonight's
16 meeting will be available in the meeting rooms by June
17 8th.

18 The format and ground rules for this
19 meeting are very similar to those used in recent
20 meetings. That is, as you will see on your agenda,
21 after my introduction is finished, there will be DOE
22 and contractor presentations and brief statements by
23 the US and Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
24 representatives here tonight, and by a spokesperson

1 for the Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and
 2 Health, known as FRESH. After a short break, DOE will
 3 respond to questions asked at the February meeting.
 4 Then the group question and answer session will begin.
 5 If any of the recognized community group would like to
 6 make a relevant statement about the environmental
 7 activities at FMPC, please see me personally at the
 8 break. We would ask that you keep any statements to
 9 under five minutes.

10 This is one of three DOE meetings that
 11 will be held this year. Tonight we will be hearing
 12 about the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study,
 13 known as RI/FS and sometimes in jargon pronounced as
 14 Riffus.

15 I referred to earlier there's a litany
 16 of abbreviations on the back of the community agenda.
 17 As a lay person myself, I have not memorized these. I
 18 would just ask the indulgence of staff to try to be as
 19 limited as possible in using abbreviations so that the
 20 community will fully understand what's going on to the
 21 extent possible here without reference.

22 We will learn about near term cleanup
 23 projects known as removal actions and about
 24 environmental monitoring at the Feed Materials

1 Production Center. We will also learn how we can get
2 more information and how we can make our concerns
3 about specific cleanup issues known by participating
4 in public hearings and public comment periods.

5 With that introduction, I would now
6 like to invite Bobby Davis, Department of Energy
7 Environmental Manager, to begin the presentations.
8 Bobby Davis is the Environmental Manager for DOE at
9 the FMPC site office with overall responsibility for
10 environmental restoration, waste management, and
11 environmental compliance, as well as community
12 relations.

13 He has been involved with a variety of
14 FMPC activities since 1977. He moved on site when he
15 became Environmental Manager in the Fall of 1989.
16 Bobby began his public service career in 1972,
17 focusing on environmental safety and health issues for
18 18 years. He holds a Masters degree in physics and a
19 Bachelor's degree in physics and chemistry. Tonight
20 he will bring us up to date about DOE activities at
21 the FMPC. Bobby.

22 MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Jim. Good
23 evening.

24 Before we start the technical portion

1 of the meeting, I would like to make some
 2 introductions and highlight some of the activities
 3 that have taken place since the last RI/FS meeting in
 4 February.

5 At the last meeting I introduced
 6 several new members of the site office staff. Tonight
 7 I would like to introduce the senior management team
 8 for the RI/FS project.

9 First, John Wood. John is the new
 10 RI/FS Project Director, who brings a great deal of
 11 experience to the project, including management of a
 12 number of environmentally related projects for the
 13 Department of the Air Force.

14 Next is John Razor. John is a Deputy
 15 Project Director for technical matters. And the third
 16 member of the team is Lee Swanger. He is Deputy
 17 Project Director for administration. The total
 18 contractor project team involved in the RI/FS activity
 19 consists of about a hundred individuals located both
 20 here at the Fernald area and a number of other
 21 locations around the country.

22 Moving on to just some other
 23 information items, as many of you are aware, Hensen
 24 Moore, Deputy Secretary of Energy, visited the site on

1 May 7th. He received a briefing on the program status
 2 and toured the site focusing on waste management and
 3 environmentally related activities.

4 A significant milestone was achieved
 5 during the last couple of months with the signing of
 6 the proposed consent agreement with the US
 7 Environmental Protection Agency for cleanup of the
 8 EMPC. I will defer to Catherine McCord who will be
 9 making comments later for comments on the agreement
 10 status since the EPA has the lead for the final
 11 actions necessary to put the agreement into effect.

12 All the information you will hear this
 13 evening concerning the RI/FS and its schedules and the
 14 removal actions reflects the provisions of this
 15 proposed agreement. There are a few copies of that
 16 agreement available here tonight if you would like to
 17 have those. Those are back on one of the tables in
 18 the back.

19 At the time of the last meeting we had
 20 just begun overpacking of a number of drums containing
 21 thorium materials. These were drums that had been
 22 stored outdoors for a number of years and were badly
 23 deteriorated. I would like to announce tonight we
 24 have completed the overpacking of those drums. That

1 was completed on May 9th. The Westinghouse staff are
2 to be commended for their successful completion of
3 this project.

4 During the last meeting there was also
5 considerable discussion about the Plant 1 Pad. The
6 pad is approximately eight acres in size and holds an
7 inventory of about 45,000 drums of waste materials,
8 other materials awaiting processing for uranium
9 recovery.

10 Since February we have moved
11 approximately 4,000 of the most deteriorated drums
12 into a diked and covered area on the pad. These drums
13 are awaiting overpacking. To date this year, this
14 fiscal year, which began on October 1st, we have
15 overpacked approximately 6,000 of the drums on the pad
16 and expect to overpack an additional 4,000 drums by
17 the end of September.

18 We are also putting plans in place, we
19 are moving approximately 20,000 of the 45,000 drum
20 inventory on the pad into indoor storage by the end of
21 September. These drums are being relocated to areas
22 no longer being used for metals production.

23 We have also continued our hazardous
24 waste, our RCRA, Resource Conservation Recovery Act,

1 characterization activities for materials stored on
2 the pad. During the last three weeks we have
3 completed the preparation of additional 319 drums for
4 RCRA storage. These drums involve a waste stream
5 recently determined to contain mixed waste, material
6 containing both radioactive and hazardous waste.

7 As with a number of the drums discussed
8 during the last meeting, we also found a weight loss
9 has occurred with a number of these drums. Of the 319,
10 a total of 195 drums have showed a weight loss, the
11 total discrepancy being about 1,800 pounds. The waste
12 involved here consists of a wastewater treatment plant
13 sludge similar to that involved with the drums
14 discussed at the last meeting. The waste contains
15 small concentrations of uranium, selenium, and
16 chromium. As with the previous situation, we have not
17 been able to determine exactly when the weight losses
18 occurred. We will continue to keep you updated
19 concerning findings of this nature.

20 While more detailed information will be
21 presented by subsequent speakers, I want to highlight
22 two specific areas concerning RI/FS and removal action
23 findings. First, as reported in the media, we have
24 detected low levels of uranium contamination in a

1 residential well located south of the plant in the
 2 vicinity of Paddy's Run Creek. The location is near
 3 an RI/FS well in which uranium contamination was found
 4 and which was reported last summer. Bob Galbraith,
 5 who will speak later, will discuss the significance of
 6 this finding on our understanding of the groundwater
 7 contamination south of the plant.

8 As part of our review of this
 9 information, we found we have not been providing
 10 residential, residents well sample data for the wells
 11 as fast as we would like. We have taken steps to
 12 improve this situation. Linda England, who will speak
 13 later, will be discussing some of the specific actions
 14 we have taken to further distribution and
 15 communication of information.

16 With respect to the specific situation,
 17 we have provided bottled water as a temporary
 18 alternate water supply to the residents and working
 19 with the owner to evaluate options for a long-term
 20 alternate water supply.

21 Now, with respect to the removal action,
 22 what I would like to talk about is the removal action
 23 associated with pumping the perched groundwater from
 24 under Plant 6. Recent data we received showed the

1 presence of solvents in addition to the uranium which
2 we knew was present in the water. The types of
3 solvents present are typically those used for removing
4 grease and oil from equipment parts, degreasers, if
5 you will. We have stopped pumping until we determine
6 how we will handle this water. Jack Craig will
7 discuss the impact on the current and future removal
8 action efforts, and Bob Galbraith will discuss the
9 implications of this finding upon the RI studies.

10 With respect to another area of
11 interest, the recent extended period of rainfall has
12 resulted in a need to discharge stormwater from the
13 stormwater retention basins located on the site to
14 Paddy's Run Creek. This discharge occurred during
15 last Wednesday and Thursday, and it was the first such
16 discharge since last spring. We are evaluating
17 operational alternatives to determine if we can reduce
18 the frequency of such discharges to less than the once
19 per year frequency that we have been experiencing.

20 The long-term solution will be our
21 advanced wastewater treatment system, which we expect
22 to have operational by 1993, which will provide
23 treatment capacity for this water such that any
24 discharge to Paddy's Run should occur only during

1 periods of extremely heavy rainfall.

2 As a final note, there were several
3 items identified during the question and answer
4 session at the last meeting. These items will be
5 discussed by Andy Avel prior to the start of tonight's
6 question and answer session.

7 In closing, I would like to thank you
8 all for coming tonight. Jim.

9 MR. BISCHOFF: As I indicated earlier,
10 we have several individuals who will be making
11 statements. At this time I would like to invite
12 Catherine McCord from the US EPA to make a statement.
13 Catherine.

14 MS. McCORD: Good evening. My name is
15 Catherine McCord. I'm with the United States
16 Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 office out
17 of Chicago.

18 At least at the initial part of the
19 meeting, I'm going to only discuss the consent
20 agreement that is being negotiated or has been
21 negotiated between US DOE and US EPA.

22 As probably most of you know, we are
23 currently in the middle of a public comment period
24 regarding this proposed consent agreement. That

1 public comment period started May 1st and extends
2 until May 31st. We had a public meeting regarding
3 this proposed agreement on May 6th and accepted some
4 oral comments. There are copies of this proposed
5 consent agreement on the back table along with some US
6 EPA fact sheets that summarize the agreement.

7 I'll be available during breaks and
8 during the question and answer period to address any
9 further questions you've got. Mr. Dan O'Riordan, who
10 is the US EPA Community Relations Coordinator, is here.
11 If you've got any written comments you would like to
12 hand to him this evening, you're welcome to do so.
13 You can also talk with Dan if you have any questions
14 for me and you would like me to call you back some
15 other day.

16 I'd like to clarify one thing for
17 everyone this evening. Regarding the use of a certain
18 term, sort of a regulatory term regarding "the site."
19 Even during the introductory remarks, I noticed maybe
20 some improper use of that term. It's somewhat
21 confusing in that US DOE has described the FMPC as the
22 site office, and there also is another definition of
23 the term site. It's defined under the Superfund law
24 under CERCLA. I'm concerned about characterizing the

1 South Plume as an off-site plume.

2 The definition of site is defined under
3 Superfund in the law and the implementing regulations.
4 That plume is part of the site. The site is the area
5 where we either know or suspect contaminants to be.
6 So the site is much broader than the areas defined by
7 the property boundary.

8 So if you have any concerns or
9 questions about the use of that term, hoping people
10 will speak cautiously and use that term properly. It
11 makes a big difference as far as what our regulatory
12 authorities are in the long term for the cleanup, and
13 we are very concerned that that term be properly
14 defined.

15 That's all for my opening remarks. If
16 anyone has questions, I will be available during the
17 Q and A period to address them. Thank you.

18 MR. BISCHOFF: Thank you, Catherine.

19 At this time I would like to introduce
20 Graham Mitchell from the Ohio EPA office to make a
21 statement.

22 MR. MITCHELL: Good evening. As you
23 know, I'm Graham Mitchell with Ohio EPA. I coordinate
24 Ohio EPA's activities related to this site.

1 Since our last meeting, I feel it's
2 important to note that Ohio filed contempt charges in
3 federal court for hazardous waste violations of the
4 Ohio 1988 Consent Decree. I bring this up just to let
5 you know that this has occurred, but this is not
6 affecting the ongoing RI/FS oversight being provided
7 by the State.

8 During the next two years there will be
9 a large number of deliverables or reports that will be
10 generated relating to the new consent decree. There
11 will be a lot of reports, there will be a lot of
12 meetings we're having, like this one tonight, smaller
13 meetings on removal actions, a lot of important
14 decisions are going to be made relating to these
15 meetings. I want to say that we appreciate your
16 participation in this very complex process and we hope
17 you will stay involved in it.

18 Finally, we are here tonight to answer
19 your questions, to hear your concerns. With me
20 tonight I have Mike Starkey. Mike Starkey is in our
21 Superfund group. He oversees part of the activities
22 on this site and also is the project coordinator for
23 the Paddy's Run Road site, which is located just to
24 the south of here. So if you have any questions

1 related to that, feel free to see him.

2 Also with me tonight is Rob Berger of
3 our public information office. Rob will be overseeing
4 some of the community relation activities related to
5 this site, and he is also going to be working on the
6 community relations for the Paddy's Run Road site.

7 As Catherine said, we will be available
8 afterwards to answer any questions. Thank you.

9 MR. BISCHOFF: Thank you.

10 And the last statement, certainly last
11 but definitely not least, Lisa Crawford from FRESH.
12 Lisa, would you like to come up here and make a
13 statement?

14 MS. CRAWFORD: I'll stay right here.

15 MR. BISCHOFF: That's fine.

16 MS. CRAWFORD: It's not really a
17 statement, it's just -- I think it's more
18 clarification on issues than anything else. And if
19 you can clarify them now, I'll try not to take up a
20 lot of the time. If not, then the FRESH group has
21 requested that the answers be given to us in writing.

22 First, the first issue is now I have
23 two different schedules in front of me, so I guess
24 what I need from you is a clarification on which one

1 is the right one. I wanted to complain a little bit
2 about the fact that we were going to have two
3 environmental impact scoping meetings in the month of
4 June, one on the 12th and the 13th, and another one, a
5 renovation EIS, on the 26th and 27th, but according to
6 the pink schedule I was now handed when I walked in
7 the door here, it doesn't have the 26th and the 27th
8 one on here. Which one is right? The pink? There's
9 not going to be an EIS meeting on the 26th and 27th of
10 June?

11 MR. HART: If I can answer that, I was
12 produced the pink calendar there, and at the time we
13 wrote that, those dates weren't firmed up, so that's
14 why there's an omission of that particular date. It's
15 not that those things were cancelled necessarily.
16 They are not in the pink copy because we didn't have
17 that information at the time.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. So the one --

19 MR. DAVIS: The one on the renovation
20 EIS is still somewhat pending.

21 MS. CRAWFORD: Pete gave me a schedule
22 that was handed out at the FRESH meeting Thursday
23 night, but it has the 26th and 27th on it.

24 MR. AVEL: That was a shot in the dark.

1 We still haven't scheduled the second meeting.

2 MR. BISCHOFF: Can everyone hear him
3 speaking all right?

4 MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE: No.

5 MR. BISCHOFF: Would you prefer he
6 come to the microphone?

7 MR. AVEL: Good evening. For those of
8 you who don't know me, I'm Andy Avel. I'm the Deputy
9 Environmental Manager for the site here.

10 Lisa is talking about two national
11 environmental policy act meetings that are upcoming in
12 the schedules. One that is scheduled, let me see,
13 that's the scoping meeting for the RI/FS-EIS.

14 MS. CRAWFORD: That's the new one.

15 MR. AVEL: That's the new one. Now
16 there's another meeting to be held on the site
17 renovation, which we had a scoping meeting about three
18 years ago.

19 MS. CRAWFORD: The old one.

20 MR. AVEL: Yes, the old one. That
21 document will be coming out soon, the environmental
22 impact statement, the drafted environmental impact
23 statement. When it comes out, there will be a meeting
24 to discuss the contents of that document, and that is

1 the meeting that initially we thought was going to be
2 the 27th and the 29th, but we still haven't finalized
3 a schedule, and we're hoping it will be within the
4 next two months, but we don't know yet.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: My suggestion to you
6 would be that you not hold both of them in the month
7 of June if at all possible because I just think it's
8 too many meetings going on in the month of June. If
9 you look at this calendar, it's like, my god, when are
10 we going to see our kids.

11 MR. AVEL: I think there's nine or ten
12 of them between now and then. Three of them are at
13 the request of the community, though.

14 MS. CRAWFORD: That's fine. I'm
15 saying to you it's fine to have meetings and we don't
16 mind coming to them, but I think two environmental
17 impact statement meetings in the month of June is too
18 much.

19 MR. AVEL: That's not going to happen.

20 MS. CRAWFORD: Good. And the second
21 thing, and Bobby Joe Davis mentioned about the water
22 retention basin, that it overflowed last Wednesday you
23 said, Wednesday and Thursday. I understand that one
24 of my FRESH people was notified that that had overflowed

1 two were notified. My question is when I've talked to
2 the media in the last two days, nobody at the media
3 seems to know about this. I want to know why two
4 FRESH people were informed but nobody else seemed to
5 be informed about that, because I consider that to be
6 a big issue. If this retention basin is overflowing
7 and runoff is going into Paddy's Run Creek, I have a
8 problem with that, and I not only want to be notified,
9 I think everybody needs to be notified.

10 MR. AVEL: It's true --

11 MS. CRAWFORD: Why don't you just stay
12 up there.

13 MR. AVEL: Because in the schedule we
14 planned to do this in the question and answer period.
15 But it's true that the stormwater retention basin has
16 overflowed twice, I believe it was the 17th and 18th,
17 right, and in an effort to try to notify FRESH of --
18 I'm trying to remember the words that are used at the
19 FRESH meeting, I think when somebody stubbed their toe.

20 MS. CRAWFORD: That's right.

21 MR. AVEL: We're trying to make a
22 decision as to what may be newsworthy, and we made the
23 decision that we needed to notify you, but that was
24 not an issue that we needed to do a press release on.

1 MS. CRAWFORD: But I mean two FRESH
2 people were notified, I happened to be out of town
3 last week, so whoever they called were told, but not
4 everybody who lives in this community belongs to the
5 FRESH group and doesn't get a phone call from a FRESH
6 person, and I think it's only fair that everybody else
7 who lives down along Paddy's Run, like Mr. Fangman and
8 a few of my other neighbors, I think they would
9 appreciate finding this out. I'm not going to take it
10 upon myself to call everybody who lives in this
11 community, but most people do watch the nightly news.

12 MR. AVEL: I think in the future we
13 can get a list of those people who would like to be
14 notified.

15 MS. CRAWFORD: Wouldn't it be easier
16 just to do a press release?

17 MR. AVEL: That doesn't guarantee us
18 that the press finds that a reportable study.

19 MS. CRAWFORD: Oh, I think they would.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, come on,
21 Andy.

22 MR. AVEL: Do you want us to rely on
23 the press to get information to you? I'm making the
24 commitment that we can get, that we will get the names

1 of people that would like to be notified when
2 instances like that occur, and we will notify them.

3 MS. CRAWFORD: And I can go back to my
4 FRESH group Thursday night and tell everybody, if you
5 want to be notified when somebody stubs their toe
6 wrong, you sign up on this piece of paper, and I will
7 give it to Andy Avel and he will be sure and call
8 every single one of you on this list.

9 MR. AVEL: If we can be more specific
10 than stubbing the toes.

11 MS. CRAWFORD: I think you know what I
12 mean, Andy.

13 MR. AVEL: Well, and I think the water
14 retention basin overflowing, you're right, we don't
15 have any problem with doing that. We'll be glad to do
16 that.

17 MS. CRAWFORD: I think the bottom line
18 here is this thing was just built, am I wrong, I mean
19 it hasn't been -- it was even expanded because Ohio
20 EPA said it needed to be bigger, and it is overflowing.
21 It overflowed last year, it overflowed twice this year.
22 The thing must not be big enough.

23 MR. AVEL: It's designed to meet the --
24 It's designed to handle the ten-year flood, the

1 maximum flood that will happen in a ten-year period.
2 We have received the last two days, the 17th and 18th,
3 we received more water than was normal for the time
4 period. It exceeded the design criteria.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: Your estimates must be
6 off, they have to be.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's been
8 heavier rainfall in the years gone by, so back down on
9 that statement. You just didn't build a big enough
10 retention pool. That's all that's to it. You have to
11 make a bigger one.

12 MS. McCORD: The problem is not only
13 the volume, the problem is the pumping rate, the
14 capacity is not great enough, and that's why those --

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you can't
16 keep it pumped in, you're going to lose it, and that
17 what we -- we don't want you losing it down the stream.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: That's the bottom line.

19 The next thing is and, Bobby, you
20 mentioned this too, the off-site drinking water well,
21 the private well, I'm glad to hear that you're going
22 to try, and you're going to explain that to me in a
23 little while, you're going to try to make the
24 communication and the notification a little faster.

1 The problem I have with this is this well was reading
2 like 4.8 or somewhere in that area. You're providing
3 these people with drinking water, which I'm not going
4 to knock you for that, I think that's just wonderful,
5 but I happened to be in a house that contained a
6 contaminated well that read 190, and nobody provided
7 me with drinking water. When I specifically went to
8 them and asked them to, they said it wasn't necessary
9 because it was so low there was nothing to be
10 concerned about.

11 My point to you is if you're going to
12 provide these people with clean drinking water, then
13 boy, you're going to have to provide everybody with
14 clean drinking water.

15 The next thing I wanted to talk a
16 little bit about is the tour. As you know, FRESH had
17 scheduled a tour with Westinghouse for the 16th of
18 June. Called Pete Kelley, made all the arrangements,
19 told him where we wanted to go, what we wanted to do,
20 told him I would like the media be allowed to go along
21 with us as they always had in the past. In 1986 the
22 media went with us; in 1988 the media went with us. I
23 go out of town -- it seems like every time I go out of
24 town, something happens. I come back Monday morning.

1 I get a phone call telling me FRESH can go on their
2 scheduled tour but the media cannot go along with me.

3 What do my people say to me, what have
4 you got to hide? Bottom line here. Andy and I, we
5 had this long conversation yesterday. We're going to
6 get on the site, we're going to create a soap box, and
7 we're going to kick you guys around. We didn't do
8 that in 1986, we didn't do that in 1988, and we didn't
9 plan on doing it in 1990. I have a real problem with
10 this. I don't see an open door policy here anymore.
11 I see the door slowly closing, and it has gotten worse
12 in the last few months.

13 I would like to ask that this be
14 reconsidered. I think it is only fair. You told me
15 the media can go on a tour anytime they want to, you
16 tell me FRESH can go on a tour anytime we want to, but
17 we can't go together, and I would like that to be
18 reconsidered, and if I need to talk to a blue suiter
19 in Washington, D.C., that will be the next step I will
20 have to do, but I have a real problem with this, and
21 so does a lot of the other FRESH people. And the
22 bottom line will be if the media can't go with us,
23 then none of us are going to go, and I don't like that
24 anymore than Pete Kelley doesn't like it, but I have a

1 problem with it.

2 One of the other things is as I
3 traveled down Willey Road back off of the street,
4 pretty far back -- how many yards -- I'm not good with
5 that, a hundred yards off the street there's a row of
6 signs in the field. I would like to know what those
7 signs say. I can't see that far. No answer?

8 MR. AVEL: Why don't we answer in the
9 question and answer period.

10 MR. BISCHOFF: Yes, Lisa. I would
11 prefer -- you're making a statement. We're talking
12 about making presentations and coming back with a
13 question and answer session. I think you're dictating
14 a different agenda from what appears in the program.
15 If you want to raise the issues, I think it's
16 appropriate that you do so in your presentation.
17 People have an opportunity to come back later, but I
18 don't think it's fair just to stop the meeting at this
19 point to answer all your particular questions.

20 MS. CRAWFORD: These are FRESH's
21 comments, this is what we put together for tonight.

22 MR. BISCHOFF: That's fine. I think
23 it is appropriate -- I assure you that I will see to
24 it that those issues are spoken to before the night is

1 over, but I don't think it is fair to interrupt the
2 flow of the program to deal just with your issues at
3 this time.

4 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you going
6 to see that we all get in on the issue then? Not
7 these little private meetings here and there. We want
8 to broadcast it right over the speaker so all these
9 people hear what's going on. We're not getting it now,
10 Mr. Bischoff. You like your procedure, you're real
11 formal about all this stuff.

12 MR. BISCHOFF: What I'm trying to do
13 is to keep order so that everybody that is here gets a
14 chance to be heard. My concern is that if FRESH takes
15 control of the meeting, you conduct your own format
16 and interrupt what's here. I think the point is in
17 making your statement to raise the issues that need to
18 be addressed this evening at this point in time. I
19 don't think it is appropriate in the procedure that we
20 interrupt the entire flow of presentation to deal with
21 what you want dealt with at this immediate time in the
22 program.

23 I assure you that raising the issues,
24 and if I don't deal with it, you come back and hammer

1 me, and I will see to it that it is answered tonight,
2 but I think we have a protocol here to follow through
3 with the program here tonight, and I would appreciate
4 your support.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: The last issue I have,
6 I'll save that until we come to the question and
7 answer period then. Since it's the most important one.

8 MR. BISCHOFF: Fine. Thank you.

9 At this time, the next person on the
10 program is Jack Craig. Jack is an environmental
11 engineer with the DOE site office at the FMPC. He has
12 worked on environmental cleanup projects at the FMPC
13 for two and a half years. Jack has a Bachelor's
14 degree in civil engineering from Ohio State University
15 and has five years of environmental experience.
16 Tonight he will provide you with an update on removal
17 action and near term cleanup projects at the FMPC.
18 Jack.

19 MR. CRAIG: Thank you, Jim.

20 Like Jim said, I'm going to give you an
21 update tonight on removal actions that are planned or
22 have been initiated at the site. The information I'm
23 going to present is available in the back of the room
24 for anybody who wants any more details on it.

1 I thought I would start off tonight
2 with defining exactly what a removal action is. There
3 may be some confusion over some terms here. Basically
4 removal action is the interim cleanup action that's
5 done to protect public health of the environment, and
6 it is also done to stop a problem from becoming worse.
7 All the removal actions at the site I'm going to be
8 talking on tonight are included in the draft consent
9 agreement which was spoken of earlier by Catherine
10 McCord. All removal actions at the site will be
11 consistent with any final remedial actions being done
12 under RCRA.

13 Removal actions can be either
14 classified as non-time critical or time critical, the
15 difference being the planning period required before
16 the removal action is initiated. An evaluation is
17 done by means of what's called a removal site
18 evaluation, and this is done basically to determine
19 whether or not a removal action is needed, whether or
20 not it is time critical or whether or not it is
21 non-time critical. Usually the determination on this
22 is made by the complexity of the problem or the
23 severity of the threat of the problem.

24 First of all, for a time critical

1 removal, like I mentioned, a removal site evaluation
 2 is performed. The evaluation is basically an
 3 evaluation of the present conditions at an area of the
 4 site. If the evaluation determines that a removal
 5 action is appropriate, a work plan is prepared which
 6 will basically tell you how you're going to do the
 7 removal action. All work plans for time critical
 8 removals at the site are submitted to the US and Ohio
 9 EPA for review and comment, and the evaluations and
 10 the work plans are available in the Administrative
 11 Record for public viewing.

12 For a non-time critical removal action,
 13 an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is done,
 14 similar to what the removal site evaluation is, but
 15 it's a more detailed evaluation of alternatives. Like
 16 is written right there, the EE/CA document defines
 17 what the objectives of the removal are, determines
 18 what appropriate alternatives are to be evaluated,
 19 evaluates the alternatives. Through the evaluation,
 20 it will select a preferred alternative.

21 And all the documents for the non-time
 22 critical removal actions are prepared following
 23 regulatory guidelines and undergo Ohio and US EPA
 24 approval and are available in the Administrative

1 Record. These documents are also put out for public
2 comment, and I'll mention that later on in my talk.

3 The documents I'm going to talk on
4 tonight were prepared by DOE contractors. They are
5 recommendations which are put forward by DOE for these
6 actions, and they are the first step in the chain of
7 the CERCLA process which will allow the public and EPA
8 to comment on these actions we're proposing.

9 The four current removal actions I'm
10 going to speak on tonight, and these are outlined in
11 the consent agreement, are contaminated water under
12 FMPC buildings. This is a time critical removal
13 action. The other three being the waste pit area
14 stormwater runoff control project, the south
15 groundwater contamination plume, and the K-65 silos 1
16 and 2. The last three removals there are non-time
17 critical removals. The schedules that these removals
18 are on are outlined in the consent agreement, and
19 these are interim actions which are being initiated
20 prior to the final cleanup of the site.

21 The first removal Bobby had spoken on a
22 little bit earlier is perched groundwater under FMPC
23 buildings. This is a removal action being initiated
24 to address areas of contaminated water that are

1 perched or pocketed underneath FMPC buildings and
2 potential for the water to release to the aquifer.
3 The data which was gained are evaluated for these
4 removals is gained through the RI/FS on a program
5 which was initiated to do some sampling in the
6 production room.

7 Like I mentioned before, this is a time
8 critical removal action. The work plans for this
9 removal have been submitted to US and Ohio EPA. The
10 areas which have been identified as of today are three
11 areas in the plant, Plant 6, Plant 9, and Plant 2/3.

12 Plant 6 was the first area identified.
13 It was identified I believe back in the summer of '89.
14 Work plans were submitted and approved and water was,
15 initiated the pumping of the water underneath this
16 plant was initiated in October of '89.

17 Plant 9 and Plant 2/3, the work plans
18 have not yet been approved by Ohio and US EPA.

19 During the course of sampling the water
20 which we were pumping out of Plant 6 and also which we
21 had found under Plant 2/3 and Plant 9, we detected
22 organic compounds in the water. Immediately after we
23 had detected these compounds, we stopped pumping from
24 Plant 6, and Bobby had mentioned earlier some of the

1 things they had found included degreasers and solvents.

2 Westinghouse is now doing some testing
3 on the compounds that were found to determine what the
4 best way is to either clean them up or address them in
5 some way, and the work plans for these removals will
6 be modified to incorporate any findings or any actions
7 we have to take to address the organic compounds, and
8 they will be submitted to US and Ohio EPA for approval,
9 and they will also be available in the Administrative
10 Record.

11 The second removal action is the
12 stormwater or the waste pit stormwater runoff control
13 removal action. It is a removal action which is being
14 done to address above background levels of uranium
15 which is occurring in stormwater which lands on the
16 waste pit area.

17 This is also a non-time critical
18 removal action. The EE/CA document which I outlined
19 previously was written by the RI/FS contractor at the
20 site. It is scheduled to be published May 30th, 1990.
21 That is the date which it will be submitted to US EPA
22 and be available for public comment.

23 The removal action objectives for this
24 removal are to protect public health in the

1 environment by controlling the stormwater in this area
 2 and to reduce its potential for contamination of
 3 Paddy's Run and also to prevent surface water from
 4 staying in the waste pit area and migrating, and
 5 potentially migrating to the aquifer. The objective
 6 is, if it doesn't run off from the area, we would like
 7 to control it in some way so it doesn't sit in the
 8 waste pit.

9 The alternatives which are being
 10 evaluated under this removal, there are five of them,
 11 the no action alternative, which you'll see in all the
 12 slides having to do with EE/CA documents. It is a
 13 requirement of the National Contingency Plan or EPA
 14 guidance for doing EE/CA documents, and basically it
 15 is done to give you a baseline of what's out there,
 16 what would happen if you did nothing and compare your
 17 other alternatives to it.

18 The other alternatives being capping of
 19 the waste pits, basically putting a barrier between
 20 the storm water and the pits. Capping of the waste
 21 pits and some type of a collection of the stormwater.
 22 Collection of the stormwater through a series of
 23 channels to a central sump or collection facility and
 24 treating the water. And also number five is the

1 source removal, which would be removing the contents
2 of the waste pit.

3 The alternatives are evaluated against
4 a set of criteria, and the criteria that is on the
5 slide here is consistent with EPA guidance. It has to
6 do with effectiveness or how effective is the removal
7 in meeting the objectives of the removal action. The
8 implementability, how long will it take to implement
9 it, how difficult it is, how complex it is, and what
10 type of length of time are we talking before we can go
11 out there and do something to correct the problem.
12 And also the third criteria is cost.

13 The schedule for this removal of the
14 EE/CA document that I spoke of earlier is going to be
15 out for public comment May 30th. The document right
16 now is in DOE headquarters for approval, and as I'll
17 speak of in a minute, we are planning a workshop to
18 basically, and it's going to be held June 6th, to talk
19 to anybody or give a little bit more information on
20 what's in the document and ask some more specific
21 questions on the EE/CA document. But I'll talk about
22 that later.

23 The second removal action is the South
24 Plume removal action. This removal action is being

1 done to address an area of groundwater which contains
2 above background levels of uranium, and it is located
3 south of the FMPC and off site of the FMPC. The data
4 which led to this removal action were obtained through
5 RI/FS sampling in the South Plume area and also from
6 groundwater computer models, which the RI/FS
7 contractor has.

8 Like I spoke of, this is a non-time
9 critical removal action. It has an EE/CA document,
10 and this was the first EE/CA document that was
11 published and submitted to US and Ohio EPA. It
12 originally came out for public comment on April 16th.
13 We've had two requests for extensions of the public
14 comment period. Originally it was a 30-day public
15 comment period. We've had requests to extend that 30
16 days, and we granted that request. The public comment
17 period is now set to be over on June 17th. This
18 document was also prepared by the RI/FS contractor at
19 the site.

20 The objectives of this removal are to
21 reduce uranium in the groundwater in this area south
22 of the FMPC, and also to prevent the groundwater plume
23 from migrating any further south.

24 The alternatives which are outlined in

1 the EE/CA are the no action alternative. Number two
 2 is groundwater monitoring or additional groundwater
 3 monitoring in the area with institutional controls,
 4 those being informing people of the situation in South
 5 Plume, doing surveys, making sure nobody is using the
 6 groundwater, knowing who is using which wells in this
 7 area.

8 The third alternative is to provide
 9 alternate water supply to affected users in this area,
 10 also with the groundwater monitoring and institutional
 11 controls.

12 The fourth removal alternative is
 13 pumping of the groundwater back to the FMPC for
 14 discharge through the site's main effluent line
 15 without treatment of the water, and also with
 16 providing the alternate water supply, the same things
 17 that are outlined in alternative three.

18 And alternative five is the same thing
 19 as alternative four, only with treatment of the water.

20 The alternatives were evaluated against
 21 the same three set of criteria. After the evaluation
 22 was complete, the recommended action for this removal
 23 action as outlined in the EE/CA is to pump the
 24 groundwater back to the site and discharge it through

1 the main effluent line without treatment. Also
 2 included in this are the provisions for the alternate
 3 water supply to affected users, additional groundwater
 4 monitoring in the South Plume area, and institutional
 5 controls.

6 The schedule for this removal, as I
 7 spoke of earlier, the public comment period has been
 8 extended to June 17th, and we are also planning, I
 9 think under schedule they passed out tonight, we are
 10 planning an EE/CA workshop for this removal action on
 11 May 30th at 7:00 at the Crosby Elementary School.

12 The third removal has to do with the
 13 K-65 silos. This is a removal action that is being
 14 initiated to address the threat of a structural
 15 failure of the silos and also to reduce the amount of
 16 radon emissions from the silos.

17 This is also a non-time critical
 18 removal action, which means it has an EE/CA document
 19 being prepared. This particular EE/CA document is
 20 being prepared by Bechtel National Incorporated, and
 21 it is to be published August 1st, 1990, which is the
 22 date it will come out for public comment. The
 23 objectives of this removal are similar to my last
 24 slide, are to reduce the probability of the impacts of

1 structural failure of the silo and also to reduce the
2 radon gas emissions.

3 Some of the alternatives which are
4 being evaluated in this EE/CA document are again the
5 no action alternative, the installation and the
6 operation of an entirely new radon treatment system
7 for the silos, a construction of a light structural
8 enclosure over the silos, which would prevent the
9 silos from further weathering or capture any
10 contaminants which could be released during a
11 structural failure of the silos.

12 Also being evaluated is a construction
13 of a tornado-proof enclosure over the silos. A threat
14 of a tornado was one of the things identified in one
15 of the previous structural evaluations done at the
16 silos. Also being evaluated is placing of an
17 impermeable material over the residue of the silos,
18 which would act as a barrier if the silo were to
19 collapse and also would prevent radon gas from
20 escaping the silos. And along with these alternatives,
21 they are looking at combinations of the radon
22 treatment system and some type of enclosure.

23 These will be evaluated against the
24 same set of criteria as the other removal actions.

1 The schedule for this, as I mentioned, the document is
 2 due to be submitted to US EPA August 1st, 1990, and
 3 EE/CA workshop will also be held and will be scheduled
 4 at a later time for this removal action.

5 Some of the things that are happening
 6 public participation wise in these actions, Sue
 7 Wolinsky will talk a little bit later about public
 8 participation, but as I mentioned, there's a public
 9 review process for each one of these EE/CA documents.
 10 When they are sent out for public comment, this is
 11 basically a recommendation put forth by DOE, and it is
 12 the public and the EPA's opportunity to comment on
 13 these recommendations. They're usually by regulations,
 14 there's a 30-day public comment period for each
 15 document, but it is possible to extend the period of
 16 public comment if required.

17 As I mentioned, community meetings or
 18 workshops are being scheduled to discuss each one of
 19 these EE/CA documents separately, hoping to be a
 20 smaller, more informal forum to ask questions and get
 21 more details on each document. Information on all
 22 these removals is located back in the, on the poster
 23 board session, and if there are any questions, I will
 24 be available either at the break or during the Q and A

1 session to answer. Thank you.

2 MR. BISCHOFF: The next speaker this
3 evening is Bob Galbraith. Bob is the RI/FS Technical
4 Manager. He has been on site for about two and a half
5 years. He's a familiar face at these RI/FS meetings.
6 He has made numerous presentations about the Remedial
7 Investigation field program.

8 An employee of IT Corporation, he has
9 21 years of experience as a geologist. He has a
10 Masters degree in geology from the University of
11 Cincinnati. Tonight Bob will talk about the Remedial
12 Investigation.

13 MR. GALBRAITH: Thank you, Jim.

14 The main focus of my update, and I will
15 give a very brief talk tonight, I dominated things
16 last time, will be to talk about what we've done since
17 the February meeting. And most of that effort has
18 been in putting the jigsaw puzzle together that we
19 talked about the last time; looking at the data,
20 seeing what the patterns are, and determining what
21 needs to be done next, or whether or not we're
22 complete in some phase of investigation.

23 And we presented maps with uranium in
24 the perched groundwater the last time, the dot maps.

1 And the results of those data analyses are the basis
2 for the removal actions that Jack Craig just talked
3 about. We are also looking at uranium and soil,
4 putting together maps on that. Basically over the
5 entire site we see surface soil contamination with
6 very little contamination in the soils once you get
7 below about a foot and a half to three feet in the
8 site.

9 More importantly, or more out of the
10 ordinary or out of the realm of what we've been
11 talking about in the past are organics in some of the
12 surface soils. When we put together the sampling plan
13 for the production area, we did a review of all the
14 operations out there, and we walked the site and
15 looked at all the places where things other than
16 uranium might be found, and one of those places is up
17 here in the northwest corner of this particular map.
18 This is Plant 9 right here, we're looking at the east
19 half of the facility.

20 It is the old graphite furnace and oil
21 burner, and that's a place where people could have
22 spilled oils on the surface. And sure enough, three
23 of our samples, this red one right here, right here,
24 and right here came up with detectable levels of PCB's.

1 These are not high levels of PCB's, but they did
 2 detect levels of PCB's, which indicate that oils were
 3 spilled on the surface in the process of putting them
 4 through the oil burner, which is on a concrete pad in
 5 this area.

6 So we designed the program to identify
 7 whether or not problems exist in areas where we would
 8 expect them to be there, and we haven't yet indeed
 9 identified there are problems in this area, and we
 10 proposed an additional boring program to DOE to define
 11 the vertical lateral extent of the problem in that
 12 area, so we have a very focused program to look at.
 13 How big an area around here is involved in this
 14 contamination with PCB's and oils.

15 The second area we looked at that we
 16 have results back for is around the maintenance
 17 building here. There are two samples on the north
 18 side, these two red dots here represent the borings,
 19 and one sample on the southeast corner of the
 20 maintenance building, where they park the little
 21 pushman vehicles the maintenance people use to drive
 22 around the plant, and in these three locations we
 23 found again organics. This is where we found some
 24 cleaning solvents. This again is in the top foot of

1 soil that we found these things, and we also found a
2 lot of materials that you find associated with coal
3 tars or asphaltic paving type materials in both of
4 these areas.

5 Again, we've now said uh-huh, yes,
6 there is a problem in here. We defined a greater
7 sampling program around in this area to get a full
8 understanding of the extent of both vertically and
9 laterally, and whether or not it is in the perched
10 water in the glacial materials underneath the site
11 here, and so are presently negotiating with DOE about
12 the sampling program or boring program there.

13 Two other places where we found
14 organics, one is down here in Plant 6. As Jack
15 pointed out, we had one sample in one of our borings,
16 this is a soil sample from about four feet down that
17 has a little bit of organics in it, and this was
18 predominantly cleaning solvents, possibly coming from
19 the trench, I'm sorry, the sump that runs the north
20 south length of Plant 6 that received the waste from
21 the milling operations in Plant 6, the operations
22 where they milled either rounds or plats of uranium
23 and cut them to the proper size.

24 We proposed again a program of more

1 borings inside Plant 6 to define the lateral extent of
2 this, and we also, since we found organics in the
3 water in this boring just south of the one where we
4 found in the soils, we proposed a more extensive
5 boring program in here with more wells to determine
6 the extent of the organics contamination underneath
7 the plant.

8 The final site is in the southeast
9 corner of Plant 9. This is the boring we talked about
10 last month where we have the very high uranium results.
11 Still evidence indicates that the sump adjacent to
12 that boring overflowed. That sump received materials
13 from a number of sources within Plant 9. One of those
14 sources is again the machining operations in here.
15 Solvents were used to clean that equipment, got into
16 the floor drains, came down into the sump, overflowed
17 into the soils here. And we recommended again a
18 boring program and further sampling to define the
19 limits of that in conjunction with the removal action
20 Jack was speaking of. There are other samples we have
21 in the laboratory, and we'll be talking about those at
22 the next public meeting I'm sure.

23 The other activity we've done is to
24 install a series of new monitor wells, and

1 specifically there's two wells that I want to talk
2 about tonight. This map is basically the map we
3 showed you the last time. All the orange numbers on
4 this map, all these across here, are wells that have
5 been installed since the last public meeting. This is
6 part of the program we were doing, as I explained, to
7 fill in missing pieces of information or to fill in
8 areas where we needed just a little more data to
9 finish the definition of what's going on under the
10 site.

11 The most, one of the most significant
12 ones is well 2391 down in the southeast corner of the
13 South Plume area. These circles on the map represent
14 the contours of the South Plume as projected by our
15 computer model, and this outermost contour is the 30
16 microgram per liter or 30 part per billion contour,
17 and then the contours get higher and higher as you go
18 towards the center. So you would expect beyond that
19 center that you would get lower levels of uranium.
20 One of the first well we saw here indeed did have a
21 14.5 part per billion uranium value, which is a very
22 close match with what the computers predicted.

23 So the last time we told you about the
24 good match here at Paddy's Run near the Allbright and

1 Wilson area, and now we have a good match on the other
2 side. We just finished the well here, we'll be
3 sampling that today or tomorrow or the next day to get
4 the results from that for further confirmation that
5 the model is indeed predicting where the plume
6 actually is, and we have a good understanding of the
7 mechanisms that are driving the plume so we can do the
8 proper things to mitigate.

9 The other area is down here in the
10 south end of Paddy's Run. The homeowner well that
11 Miss Crawford mentioned is right in this area here,
12 where low levels of uranium were detected. I have a
13 graph in the back of the room; unfortunately, we
14 didn't get it made in time for a slide tonight. What
15 the graph shows is from May until January, the levels
16 in this well were at background levels, and then since
17 January they have risen and seem to have peaked out,
18 as you can see on the graph in the back of the room.

19 And this is the thing we have been
20 talking about in these meetings. We have uranium
21 coming down Paddy's Run, infiltrating into the ground
22 all the way down there, but some of it continues to go
23 down the creek all the way to perhaps the Great Miami
24 River. What we're seeing is some infiltration along

1 this lower stretch of Paddy's Run, this segment of
2 Paddy's Run, cutting through this area here, and that
3 homeowner well is in there. This is probably a cyclic
4 thing that will go away after being present for a few
5 months.

6 And that really is the extent of what
7 we've been up to in the RI/FS in the last two months.

8 MR. BISCHOFF: I would again make the
9 point that copies of the slides on the left screen are
10 available in packet form, and it is my understanding
11 that charts are on display back there. I know there's
12 a lot of information being reviewed, and the
13 opportunity will be available so long as you would
14 need to review this information later.

15 Also speaking to the Remedial
16 Investigation Feasibility Study effort is John Razor.
17 John is the Deputy Director of the technical portion
18 of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study.
19 He works for IT Corporation, and he joined the RI/FS
20 team in January. He is a certified health physicist
21 and holds a degree in physics and mathematics.

22 John was Site Project Manager for the
23 Maxie Flats low level radioactive waste disposal site
24 in Kentucky, another national priority risk site. He

1 has 18 years of experience in environmental risk
2 assessment, radioactive waste management, and health
3 physics. He is co-holder of three patents in
4 radioactive and hazardous waste disposal. Tonight he
5 will give you an update on the Feasibility Study.

6 MR. RAZOR: Thank you, Jim.

7 Bob Galbraith has just told you a bit
8 about the Remedial Investigation process. I would now
9 like to give you a generic view, a little review of
10 the Feasibility Study process, the process that takes
11 the information developed in the Remedial
12 Investigation and moves into the development of
13 alternatives to remediate the facility.

14 If you have time after the presentation
15 tonight, I would invite you to visit with us in the
16 back of the room at the poster session. Time does not
17 permit us to have detailed explanations on any of the
18 particular parts of our program that we would like to
19 discuss with you, but we will stay as long as you
20 would like to discuss it at the Feasibility Study
21 booth.

22 Perhaps our review should start with
23 this graph. You'll note the Remedial Investigation
24 data is used throughout the Feasibility Study process.

1 We start that process with the initial screening of
 2 alternatives. The initial screening is used to
 3 assemble or develop technologies which might be used
 4 to address the remedial needs of the facility.
 5 Generally there are several alternatives which may
 6 potentially be acceptable methods of meeting the
 7 remedial needs of a site, and in this part of our
 8 program we assembled those alternatives together and
 9 prepared to screen them using criteria established by
 10 US EPA.

11 If an alternative is found to be
 12 deficient in meeting the remedial needs of a facility,
 13 efforts are made to correct the situation through the
 14 use of optional technology. If, however, it is not
 15 possible then to correct the deficiencies of an
 16 alternative, the alternative is eliminated from
 17 further consideration.

18 The screening process relies upon the
 19 Remedial Investigation to determine the specific needs
 20 of a site. Three criteria are used in the screening
 21 process. They are, as was pointed out in the EE/CA
 22 portion of the removal action, effectiveness,
 23 implementability, and cost. Cost, however, is
 24 generally not used as a method of screening an

1 alternative from further consideration in the process.

2 Once we have completed this process, a
3 report is issued detailing the initial screening
4 activities. And this is the first of three reports
5 that will be issued as primary documents. All three
6 of which will be available in the Administrative
7 Record.

8 Once alternatives have been screened, a
9 more detailed analysis is then performed. The program
10 or the information from the Remedial Investigation is
11 again used in this detailed analysis, and in this
12 phase of the alternative evaluation information is
13 collected on the ability of the alternative to meet
14 the specific remedial needs of the site. The
15 alternative is evaluated to determine if it can reduce
16 the risk from the site to an acceptable level. That
17 is, is it protective of human health and the
18 environment. It is also evaluated to determine if it
19 meets all regulatory requirements in the special
20 criteria established by US EPA.

21 Treatability testing is also conducted,
22 and it is used to determine if the technology selected
23 can achieve the necessary effect. For example, can a
24 cement grout be used to bind the waste and prevent the

1 release of contaminants into the environment.

2 These activities are documented in the
3 second primary report of the FS process, aptly
4 referred to as the FS report. Again, it takes the
5 information from these two portions of the program and
6 documents that. It also is available as part of the
7 Administrative Record to the public.

8 Once the evaluation process is complete,
9 US DOE must provide a proposed method of remediating
10 the facility and issue a report to the public on a
11 proposed method of doing that. The document allows
12 the public the opportunity to evaluate the
13 acceptability of the actions proposed and uses the
14 earlier documents which are part of the Administrative
15 Record again, and including the results of the
16 Remedial Investigation and a baseline risk assessment.

17 After the period of public comment,
18 during which there are public meetings to present
19 public comments, DOE then prepares a responsiveness
20 summary to respond to the issues raised by the public.
21 This responsiveness summary, along with DOE's
22 recommended course of action, is then forwarded to US
23 EPA for a record of decision. It should be noted that
24 throughout this entire process US EPA and Ohio EPA

1 participate, in fact review to ensure the compliance
2 of the program with regulation and law.

3 After the recommended course of action
4 is delivered to the EPA, the EPA then issues a record
5 of decision, and that then forms the basis for
6 remedial design and the implementation phase of the
7 program.

8 While the site is fairly large and as
9 such we considered dividing it into so called operable
10 units, portions of the site which have common
11 contaminants, waste parts, physical characteristics,
12 or which may employ similar remedial solutions. Here
13 at the FMPC we have elected to divide the site into
14 five operable units, we call them OU's.

15 OU 1 is the waste pit area, and you can
16 see it on our map over here, it is generally this area,
17 and it contains the waste pits where waste products
18 from the uranium refining process were placed.

19 The second operable unit is the solid
20 waste unit. It is located in this area of the site,
21 as well as a couple of others that are not well
22 visible on the map. This includes a sanitary landfill,
23 a couple of lime sludge ponds, an area called the
24 South Fill and two fly ash areas.

1 Again, if you visit with me in the
2 poster session, we'll be happy to give you a little
3 more information on it.

4 Operable Unit 3 is the production area,
5 the large yellow area on the map. Operable Unit 4 is
6 the K-65 and metal oxide silos that were discussed in
7 the removal action. Operable Unit 5 is listed as an
8 environmental media and covers all groundwater and
9 soils throughout the area.

10 What I would like to just run you
11 through briefly now, this is shown merely to allow you
12 to understand that as part of this process. I
13 indicated there were three reports; that is, the
14 initial screening of alternatives, the Feasibility
15 Study report, and the proposed plan. Here you have
16 listed the operable units along with the available
17 dates for all of these documents in the Administrative
18 Record and the period which public comment starts the
19 proposed plan for each of these units.

20 I would point out that on June 4th,
21 coming up in a couple of weeks, we have the first of
22 this series of documents that will be available to the
23 public, and that is the initial screening of
24 alternatives on waste silos. Again, if you have time

1 available, I would invite you to join us in the back
2 of the room. We would be happy to run down some of
3 the alternatives that we are proposing for the
4 operable units.

5 MR. BISCHOFF: Thank you, John.

6 The next phase of the program involves
7 Linda England, who will be addressing the
8 Environmental Monitoring Program. Linda is the
9 manager of WMC0's long-term Environmental Monitoring
10 Program. She has ten years of experience in radiation
11 controls, quality assurance, and environmental
12 compliance for uranium enrichment facilities, nuclear
13 power stations, and nuclear waste repository projects.
14 She has a Bachelor's degree in the natural sciences
15 and Masters degree in biology.

16 Tonight Linda will describe the purpose
17 of the FMPC Environmental Monitoring Program and how
18 this program relates to the Remedial Investigations
19 field program. Linda.

20 MS. ENGLAND: Thank you, Jim.

21 The Environmental Monitoring Program
22 actually began back in the late 50's with the first
23 Environmental Monitoring Report coming out in 1960 for
24 the 1959 year, so the program has been around for a

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1 long time. However, when the Remedial Investigation/
 2 Feasibility Study comes along and takes that snapshot
 3 in time to see what potential materials and
 4 contaminations may be in the environment, the
 5 Environmental Monitoring Program steps in right behind
 6 that and ties it in for a long-term monitoring program,
 7 and I am going to talk a little bit about that program
 8 tonight.

9 The Environmental Monitoring Program is
 10 a comprehensive program. By that I mean that the
 11 program, the Environmental Monitoring Program is out
 12 there to look for any contamination that may possibly
 13 be in the environment. As a result, I've broken the
 14 program down into several media, different types of
 15 monitoring, which includes effluent monitoring, which
 16 are your liquid monitoring coming from the site,
 17 includes things such as your sediment sampling in the
 18 bottom materials along the Great Miami River and
 19 Paddy's Run. The groundwater monitoring program,
 20 which I'll talk about in a little bit more detail
 21 tonight, the soil monitoring program both at the FMPC
 22 and off the FMPC, and environmental surveillance
 23 program, which includes surface water, more sediment
 24 sampling, air monitoring, for example. And in total

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1 this encompasses what we call a pathway monitoring
2 program.

3 The pathway monitoring program --
4 pathways to humans. In other words, just like a
5 pathway you would walk down, what direction and where
6 are these potential contaminants in the environment,
7 and this could include things such as the air pathway,
8 which means, for example, if a contaminant were to go
9 into the air, it would transverse or travel in the air
10 and then perhaps filter out onto soil and grass,
11 produce, milk that the cows may be -- the cows may be
12 eating the grass, and we sample each of these, and I
13 have on the far screen a map that is being produced in
14 the EMR, the Enviromental Monitoring Report, for this
15 coming year that shows some of these air monitored
16 locations. The idea tonight is to show you an example
17 of some of these locations.

18 We also, as part of the pathway, might
19 look at things including external radiation. For
20 example, radiation, we have off-site radon monitoring
21 for both the air pathway and for external radiation.
22 We also have a dosimetry program out in the
23 environment for the external radiation as well as
24 radon monitoring.

1 These are some of the soil and grass
2 locations on the far screen. Again, the general
3 location, trying to show you that the program covers a
4 wide area around the plant, although we do tend to
5 focus on, with the meteorology, the prevailing wind
6 direction for the sampling locations.

7 This is a map that shows a little bit
8 of the groundwater locations for our sampling program,
9 and this is some of the, including some of the
10 drinking water programs. The drinking water program
11 for homeowner wells has been going on since the,
12 really 1982, and we've stepped it up as part of
13 following up with Remedial Investigation/Feasibility
14 Program. We do approximately 30 wells a month of
15 homeowner wells on a monthly basis for uranium. We do
16 an additional 26 wells on an annual basis looking for,
17 mostly for metals.

18 We also are doing quite a bit of
19 biological monitoring; in other words, meats,
20 including venison. We take any kind of meat. I get
21 teased a lot about some road kills that I'm always
22 chasing after, but please, don't mail in your road
23 kills to me. We also do quite a bit of fish sampling
24 in the Great Miami River, and the results of all of

1 this are discussed in the Environmental Monitoring
2 Report.

3 And because I totally could guess that
4 the question would be when is the next Environmental
5 Monitoring Report coming out, we are diligently
6 working on that almost as I speak, and we plan,
7 Westinghouse plans on getting that document to the
8 site DOE by the end of June. That is a little later
9 than we had anticipated due to some difficulties at
10 our off-site laboratory in handling the massive amount
11 of samples that I've been sending them of late. We
12 have gotten all the data in and we are happily
13 crunching that data to put out the next Environmental
14 Monitoring Report.

15 My other critters are again, some of
16 the, my favorite road kills.

17 For the Environmental Monitoring
18 Program, again as I mentioned, the Environmental
19 Monitoring Program has been around for a long time.
20 It is a good solid base program based on technical
21 assessments and looking at the FMPC and the site area,
22 including what may be off the FMPC as well as on the
23 FMPC to make sure we are sampling everything that
24 could possibly be in those pathways that I mentioned.

1 The idea is that we want to have the
 2 best program possible, so on a continuing basis to
 3 keep up with new sciences or new technology, we do a
 4 continual technical assessment. In other words, what
 5 is the program, what it is, and where it should be.
 6 We wanted to have a pro-active monitoring program at
 7 the FMPC. In other words, we want to go out there and
 8 find it first. So my group, the environmental
 9 monitoring team, is sort of like the Ralph Naders of
 10 the FMPC. We're tasked to go out there and find it.

11 An example of that is this homeowner
 12 well south of the FMPC. In the normal sampling
 13 process we started noticing a very slight trend in the
 14 data coming back and we flagged it to the people here
 15 on site, to the DOE as well as to our remedial
 16 investigation feasibility people, and I do confess and
 17 apologize that in the transition of taking the data,
 18 the homeowner data and addresses and names from an old
 19 manual by hand, shuffle through the paperwork onto a
 20 computer program that we're developing, we have a
 21 couple similar last names. I know that the last name
 22 of different tenants that unfortunately we slipped in
 23 and fell through for getting the letter out in a
 24 timely manner.

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1 So we've gone back through that
 2 computer program and are diligently trying to make
 3 sure we have current information and addresses. So we
 4 will be contacting people in a much more timely manner.
 5 And it was an oversight, not an intentional slip by
 6 any means, but I definitely want to be pro-active in
 7 finding it first and telling people about it and
 8 making sure that people know what's going on as far as
 9 the Environmental Monitoring Program is concerned.

10 My idea is to have a systematic
 11 sampling program, a really strong program that looks
 12 at again the site as a whole and covers all of our
 13 neighborhood and surrounding environment, and the idea
 14 being to be able to take a representative sample and
 15 key into key areas representative of the weather maybe,
 16 the wind may be blowing in a certain direction, or
 17 perhaps more produce is grown in a certain area or
 18 there's more population. We sample clear out into
 19 Indiana and Kentucky to try to get backgrounds and for
 20 comparative purposes, but we also do some sampling of
 21 local folks, as the program would indicate, whereas
 22 special needs arise.

23 For any concerns you may have, I'll be
 24 around during the Q and A period as well, and feel

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1 free to call Andy Avel and keep him tied up so he
2 doesn't hassle me too much. No, he's agreed to take
3 some information or to take phone calls concerning my
4 program, and he will funnel those to me and make sure
5 my staff get on the ball and get out there and do what
6 is needed as far as the sampling program.

7 The last point I want to make is a
8 quality assurance, quality control portion of my
9 program. This is something, although it's been
10 ongoing for a long time, that we're beefing up, and
11 there's going to be a rather expanded section in this
12 year's Environmental Monitoring Report concerning
13 quality assurance. In other words, making sure we
14 check it out, are the data good, do the data tell us
15 what is really out there.

16 What we do is we'll, for example, have
17 the Ohio Department of Health come out, and if we take
18 a sample of milk, they'll take a sample right
19 alongside of us in the same way, out of the same vat,
20 the same critters, and they send it off to their own
21 lab while we take our sample. We may even split that
22 sample into two and send it to an off-site lab and
23 then maybe even sample it and analyze it on site, and
24 we can compare all three data points at the same time,

1 and the idea being all three data points should be
2 within a percentage of error. They should be the same
3 number, and that's the best way to check your
4 laboratories to make sure they're doing the right
5 analyses. So far we've had good correlation from all
6 of our labs, our on-site labs, and with the Ohio
7 Department of Health.

8 That's a basic idea of the program.
9 Once the Remedial Investigation Program has gone out
10 and taken that snapshot in time, then the
11 Environmental Monitoring Program is falling right
12 along beside it, taking the wells, for example, or
13 taking the biological studies on a long-term basis so
14 that we're not just going out, looking at it once,
15 monitoring it once, cleaning up, and then walking away.

16 The Environmental Monitoring Program --
17 I like this part, lots of job security -- the
18 Environmental Monitoring Program will be here for a
19 very long time. We're here to keep an eye on the
20 cleanup process and to follow up long term. Again,
21 I'll be around during Q and A.

22 MR. BISCHOFF: Thank you, Linda. I
23 would point out as well, since we're on the
24 environmental, if you have a copy of the slide on the

1 RI/FS update, it indicates under environmental that
 2 the Administrative Record was August 27th, 1990. The
 3 Feasibility Study Report, May 15th, 1991, and public
 4 comment August 2, 1191. I'm here to assure you it's
 5 supposed to be 1991, not 1191.

6 Next on the program dealing with public
 7 participation is Sue Wolinsky. Sue is ASI's Community
 8 Relations Task Manager for the Remedial Investigation
 9 and Feasibility Study. She has supported the RI/FS
 10 since she developed a video story about the RI/FS, it
 11 was shown during the 1988 FMPC Open House. She has a
 12 Masters degree in energy management and public
 13 administration, a Bachelor's degree in journalism, and
 14 13 years of community and journalistic experience.

15 Tonight Sue will tell you about some
 16 ways to get more information and some specific
 17 opportunities to voice your opinions about cleaning up
 18 the FMPC. Sue.

19 MS. WOLINSKY: Thank you, Jim.

20 As Jim introduced me, my name is Sue
 21 Wolinsky, and I have been involved with this for a
 22 couple of years now. I've had the chance to meet with
 23 several of you at FRESH meetings and other community
 24 meetings. And it is good to see you here tonight.

1 Let's talk about information overload.
2 See this packet of materials? These are new materials
3 that were developed just for tonight's meeting. This
4 doesn't include fact sheets that are out tonight that
5 some folks may not have received before.

6 Public participation is a weighty
7 process. It is a difficult one, as Lisa alluded to
8 earlier this evening in some of the questions and
9 concerns she had. What we're trying to do, both with
10 this meeting and with the variety of activities we
11 have coming up, is identify the schedule as prepared
12 for the meeting tonight and find ways to
13 compartmentalize this information so that we can all
14 deal with it in understandable increments. That's
15 what I'm going to be talking to you about tonight,
16 some of the smaller components of this large scale
17 public participation program.

18 The first program we're going to talk
19 about just for a second are community round tables.
20 This program was started in March by Westinghouse as a
21 way for DOE, Westinghouse, and other DOE contractors
22 to communicate in small group settings, face to face,
23 where they could have the opportunity to delve into
24 difficult complex technical issues.

1 There have been three sessions held
2 focusing on groundwater hazardous waste and cleanup
3 progress. The next session will be held tomorrow
4 evening, as a matter of fact, and that will be
5 focusing on the K-65 silos. There will be another
6 session on cleanup progress and radiation. Some of
7 these are identified in your calendar and more will be
8 scheduled as needed. The participation in the round
9 tables is by reservation, and that is merely to be
10 sure that the correct and appropriate technical staff
11 can be on hand to answer your questions.

12 If you would like to participate in the
13 round tables, please see Pete Kelley. He is here
14 tonight and he is at the public participation booth.

15 Public comment periods. This is
16 something new in the RI/FS. The first public comment
17 period which we are right in the middle of right now
18 is for the South Plume EE/CA. It will be running
19 through June 17th, as Jack Craig said when he
20 discussed the South Plume EE/CA in a little more
21 detail during his removal action presentation.

22 Because there was a request from
23 several members of the community who attended the EPA
24 meeting a little over a week ago about the consent

1 agreement, there is a request to help the local folks
2 deal with all these documents that are coming out, and
3 EE/CA sounds rather cumbersome. And as Jim said
4 earlier tonight, we have all these acronyms, let's get
5 down to basics and try to understand them.

6 The workshop scheduled for May 30th, a
7 little over a week from now, will be designed to help
8 walk you through this first EE/CA document and to help
9 you actually participate in the public comment period.
10 To date, no written public comments have been received
11 on the EE/CA. It has been available for public
12 comment since April 16th in the Administrative Record.

13 I strongly urge you to stop by the
14 removal action booth tonight, take a look at the
15 document, go to the Administrative Record, read it and
16 give us your comments. This is your opportunity to
17 affect what can be done for some near term cleanup
18 activities regarding the South Plume.

19 The second public comment period will
20 be starting on May 30th when the waste pit EE/CA
21 becomes available again in the Administrative Record
22 and when it goes to the EPAs for review.

23 A workshop late yesterday was announced
24 to be planned for June 6th, and this again will delve

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1 into the technical issues that are involved in
2 managing the stormwater runoff situation. For each of
3 these, comments may be addressed to Mr. Westerbeck,
4 our Site Manager, and I have his address there on the
5 slide because you all have this in your packets
6 tonight, and you can take it home and if you decide to
7 respond, you can have the address handy. There are
8 also forms available in this big packet of materials
9 which I have given to you a few minutes ago which can
10 also be used for written comments. The forms are not
11 necessary, they are merely provided as a convenience.

12 The Administrative Record, what is it?
13 If you will go to the Administrative Record room in
14 the FMPC Administration Building, which you do not
15 need a badge to get into, by the way, you will see
16 shelves and shelves of white binders. There are a lot
17 of documents being generated to support the decisions
18 that are being made to clean up this site. The
19 Administrative Record is a very organized way of
20 compartmentalizing these documents so that if you're
21 interested in the South Plume EE/CA, for example, you
22 can go to a particular binder, find the particular
23 information you're looking for and get a condensed
24 education on the South Plume.

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1 How can you use it? Go to the
2 Administration Building, where one copy of the
3 Administrative Record is available. There's also a
4 copy currently available in the main public library in
5 Hamilton. I think later this summer, sometime in July,
6 the on-site Administrative Record is scheduled to move,
7 be moved to an off-site location very near the
8 facility, but that will make it more convenient for
9 the public to use it.

10 Along with potential new location for
11 the Administrative Record, in the meantime, in the
12 Administration Building, for example, the reading room
13 has been reorganized. The documents are easier to
14 find and the Administrative Coordinator, Sue Peterman,
15 who is in the Community Participation booth tonight,
16 her phone number is on there, so if you need help, you
17 can call her, and she will make sure you get what you
18 need.

19 There is a handout on the back of the
20 calendar of events that gives you the locations,
21 addresses, phone numbers, and operating hours of the
22 Administrative Records. Take it home and hang on to
23 it if you choose to use it.

24 Finally, I'm going to mention the

1 Environmental Impact Statement that is being generated
 2 in parallel with the Remedial Investigation and
 3 Feasibility Study. EIS, as it is called, is
 4 evaluating the cumulative social and environmental
 5 impact of the cleanup activities on and off the
 6 Fernald site. By site, I mean the Fernald property.
 7 It was announced in the May 15th Federal Register.
 8 Copies are available in the EIS booth back there.
 9 You're free to take one.

10 The first step in the EIS process is
 11 the scoping meeting. Two have been scheduled, one to
 12 accomodate folks closer to the site, and another one
 13 to provide an alternative to folks closer into the
 14 Cincinnati area. They are listed on the schedule
 15 again, which is available on your chair, and they will
 16 be held on June 12th and 13th. And just to add to it,
 17 Andy said earlier about the renovation -- excuse me,
 18 one more slide.

19 On the RI/FS Environmental Impact
 20 Statement, there will also be a written comment period
 21 that is similar to the comment period now underway for
 22 the South Plume EE/CA. This will extend through a
 23 postmark date of June 22nd. Again, you can address
 24 your written comments in this case to Mr. Bobby Davis.

1 An EIS fact sheet is available in the back of the room.
2 This is what it looks like. It also has a form that
3 you can use if you choose to register to present
4 testimony at either the June 12th or 13th scoping
5 meetings or if you want to use it for written comments.

6 Finally, the renovation EIS, which Andy
7 Avel referred to earlier in response to Lisa
8 Crawford's question, this will be coming before the
9 public sometime this summer. We do not know a date.
10 I noticed on the calendar Pete prepared for FRESH,
11 Lisa, that he did not have a date for it, he put TBA,
12 and as soon as that is announced, the community will
13 be so informed.

14 So if you have any questions about this
15 pile of paper here tonight, there are a lot of people
16 here who are willing to go through these documents and
17 help you work your way through them.

18 Thank you for this opportunity.

19 MR. BISCHOFF: At this time, if we can
20 get lights back on, it is appropriate that we take a
21 break. I would ask that you give attention to writing
22 questions down to direct to me as moderator at this
23 point. I will remain up here at the table. Please
24 funnel your questions to me during the break. It is

1 now 8:35, we're about five minutes behind schedule.
2 If we could, I would like to try to keep the meeting
3 on schedule and try to reconvene as close to 8:45 as
4 possible. Thank you.

(Brief recess.)

6 MR. BISCHOFF: If there are anymore
7 questions, please get them up to me at the table at
8 this time. We will allow questions from the floor as
9 well.

10 Welcome to the second part of the
11 program tonight. I would again encourage you to
12 please move forward. We will begin with a brief
13 report from Andy Avel, who is DOE Site Deputy
14 Environmental Manager for FMPC, primarily responsible
15 for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study.
16 Tonight he will provide answers to questions that
17 could not be answered at the February 20th RI/FS
18 community meeting.

19 Andy has been on site since last fall
20 and frequently attends community meetings to discuss
21 DOE environmental issues. Andy has been managing
22 cleanup of radioactively contaminated sites for four
23 years and has 13 years of engineering/geology
24 experience. He has a Bachelor's degree in geology

1 from the University of Tennessee.

2 At this time I would like to introduce.
3 Andy Avel.

4 MR. AVEL: Good evening again.

5 In our continuing effort to try to get
6 information to the community on a timely basis and
7 meaningful information, I wanted to mention a couple
8 of questions that were asked at the last meeting that
9 we have prepared responses for and have included in a
10 notebook back on the community relations table. Sue,
11 is that --

12 MS. WOLINSKY: Yes.

13 MR. AVEL: On the community relations
14 table. Several questions that were raised to me and
15 some of my fellow workers at the FRESH meetings and
16 community round tables that we were not able to answer
17 at the time were written down and then responded to.
18 Several of them were mailed out to those people that
19 asked the questions. Lisa, if you will remind me, I
20 have one in my car I have to give you I forgot to
21 bring in. I have several questions that were asked at
22 the last FRESH meeting and they are, I believe, also
23 in the notebook.

24 MS. WOLINSKY: I'm not sure.

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MR. AVEL: Sue does have a copy if they're not in the notebook. The first one had to do with the K-65's. As most people are aware, we had a sampling incident where an individual got contaminated back in December. As a result of that, several new procedures were put into place to primarily address reporting of contamination of an individual.

We had another K-65 contamination incident that occurred from an inspection of the radon treatment system. I've talked to several people about that. We've discussed this at FRESH meetings also. One thing that I did not mention was as a result of the initial contamination, the procedures that were adopted as a result of the investigation of that incident were actually followed and did provide management with a much better understanding and a much better pathway for the reporting of the second incident.

Now, there was a class C investigation of the second incident and 23 -- Jack, 23 recommendations were made as a result of this investigation, and currently the site is involved in evaluating those recommendations, and we will follow up with a recommendation to modify, if necessary, the

1 procedures that are in place that perhaps led to an
2 individual being contaminated.

3 We also -- somebody asked a question
4 last week about the presence of certain fission
5 products. I believe they're plutonium, strontium and
6 cesium in some of the air emission charts in the 1987 --
7 somebody help me on this -- 1988 EMR. Basically, the
8 emissions, first of all, were very, very small, very
9 minute. Secondly, the emissions had to do with the
10 type of material that was being processed on site, and
11 rather than try to get into it tonight, what I would
12 like to do is get those people that are interested in
13 exploring this further to get with Pete Kelly or sign
14 up, there's a sheet on the public participation booth,
15 if you will sign up for a community round table to
16 discuss this, we would be more than happy to go into
17 the depth that we go into topics at the round tables
18 on this particular item.

19 I'm sort of sidestepping the question,
20 but I really feel that the people that raised the
21 question, if they could come to one of the round
22 tables or get their names to us so that we can
23 schedule round table, I think it would be much more
24 beneficial, and then after that round table, if those

1 at the round table feel it would be beneficial to
 2 raise it at another community meeting, we can perhaps
 3 go into more detail at the next community meeting.

4 Another question that was asked that I
 5 would like to just respond to is the comments that
 6 were made on the initial site renovation scoping
 7 meeting. Those -- somebody asked if those were going
 8 to be considered for in the RI/FS-EIS; in other words,
 9 the questions that you asked or the comments you made
 10 three years ago, are they going to be considered on
 11 this new EIS, and the answer is they will be
 12 considered in that they will be summarized and
 13 included in the implementation plan for the new RI/FS-EIS
 14 If you have anymore questions on that, I will be glad
 15 to talk to you a little bit further about it or
 16 Susanne Gregg, who will be at the NEPA -- Susanne
 17 standing in the back here, she will be standing at the
 18 NEPA table, and she will be glad to discuss this with
 19 you as well.

20 Another announcement, we did have and I
 21 notice that in the view graphs or the copies of the
 22 overheads that you have, there's a statement that was
 23 made concerning community round tables, that there was
 24 a round table held on cleanup progress. That's not

1 true. That was to be held on -- is Pete out there?
2 Pete, can you help me?

3 MR. KELLEY: June 5th.

4 MR. AVEL: June 5th. We cancelled
5 that meeting because it was right before one of the,
6 I'm looking at --

7 MR. KELLEY: For the workshop on the
8 waste pit.

9 MR. AVEL: Right. It was just before
10 the workshop on the waste pit EE/CA, and we felt there
11 was so many meetings, we would go ahead and cancel
12 this one. We felt this meeting on cleanup progress
13 along with the others that we'll be having in the near
14 future should serve to meeting the needs of that
15 particular meeting.

16 There have been three round tables,
17 though. The first one -- what did we call it, Pete?
18 Was it administration, the first round table we had
19 was a kick off round table and it was kind of a
20 potpourri of topics.

21 MR. KELLEY: Leadership of FRESH, we
22 talked about four or five different subjects,
23 groundwater, hazardous waste, lots of different things.

24 MR. AVEL: That's Pete Kelley with

1 Westinghouse. I did want to clarify, those are the
2 community rounds tables we have had. I think they
3 have been very successful as well. I've really
4 enjoyed attending them. I've attended all of them.
5 There's another one tomorrow night on K-65's. Jack
6 will be attending that as well as Behram Shroff, who
7 is somewhere in the audience. Behram is right back
8 here, some of you met him at the FRESH meeting also.

9 At this time I'm going to go ahead --
10 you want me to go ahead and address some of the
11 questions that Lisa asked?

12 MR. BISCHOFF: The first question that
13 I would like you to follow-up on, I think it was
14 implied by the statement being made, what is the
15 policy for press notification by DOE? In other words,
16 what type of incident would trigger automatic
17 notification of the media?

18 MR. AVEL: The answer is that that is
19 a judgment call. It has to do with the magnitude of
20 an incident that we might be concerned with, whether
21 it is on the site, within the boundaries, or off the
22 site, whether it involves a member of the community,
23 or whether it is involved with an injury. It's hard
24 to actually define what the set policy is, but again,

1 I would like to reiterate that we are very interested
2 and very open minded, one-track minded, if you will,
3 to get information out to the public, and we do use
4 the press as often as we feel is beneficial to
5 everyone.

6 MR. BISCHOFF: The second question
7 that I would like to follow-up on is what do the signs
8 in the field say on Willey Road?

9 MR. AVEL: Okay. On Willey Road there
10 are signs that are off of the roadway, and they are
11 warning signs for an outdoor firing range that our
12 security personnel use for firing; at this time they
13 are firing shotguns. The reason they are off the road
14 is so that the individuals that may be working on the
15 RI/FS taking samples from different wells, if they
16 happen to get within the area of the firing range,
17 they will see these signs before they get into a
18 dangerous area. That's what the signs are.

19 MR. BISCHOFF: The next question
20 presented was explain ARAR and how it applies to the
21 RI/FS, and I was referenced to the South Plume
22 document that that was questioned.

23 MR. AVEL: The ARAR's, as you'll hear
24 said -- is that defined on the back -- it's not. It's

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1 the -- you have to help me out -- Applicable Relevant
2 and Appropriate Regulations -- Requirements.

3 What it is in laymen's terms is a set
4 of requirements that go above and beyond requirements
5 that may be set in, say, Superfund within the law, or
6 that may be set in negotiations with EPA and the State
7 and included in the cleanup agreement. Usually they
8 may be a state law; for instance, the federal
9 government used to be able to claim immunity from
10 state laws or from county laws or from local laws, and
11 the fact now the Superfund requires you to define the
12 ARAR's, those rules and regulations or those laws that
13 are applicable to your project, and then follow the
14 intent of those laws.

15 One, with respect to the South Plume,
16 is what is the cleanup level. What will we be
17 cleaning up to, what levels of uranium contamination
18 in the groundwater will we be cleaning the water to.
19 That will be an ARAR.

20 Right now there is not a level that has
21 been defined and has been agreed to by all the parties
22 that are involved in the cleanup to which we will
23 clean the water to. There are several levels that
24 have been proposed as drinking water criteria by

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1 various organizations, and this leads into, I think, a
 2 response to Lisa's comment on why we provided the
 3 alternate drinking water to the private resident whose
 4 well was contaminated.

5 We don't have an established cleanup
 6 level for the South Plume yet, so, therefore, rather
 7 than to get involved in trying to determine whether or
 8 not the level that we are getting at this person's
 9 well is low enough that it might establish or
 10 interfere with the establishment of an ARAR, that
 11 along with the fact that there is an increasing trend
 12 of uranium in the individual's groundwater, we decided
 13 it would be better to go ahead and provide this
 14 individual with drinking water rather than try to
 15 address or start addressing the ARAR questions.

16 MR. BISCHOFF: Andy has some other
 17 comments to make regarding questions or issues that
 18 you raised earlier, Lisa, so I will just let him speak
 19 to those issues at this time.

20 MR. AVEL: Thanks, Jim.

21 Catherine made a point to clarify that
 22 "the site" means something different than what we mean
 23 when we use the term in this type of a format. When
 24 we say site, we're generally speaking of the area

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1 within the boundary. Now the consent agreement that
 2 is currently in the public comment period has a
 3 definition of the site, and Catherine is right, it
 4 includes all those areas that are contaminated by
 5 contaminants from the site.

6 So technically it is a much broader
 7 definition for that individual term. And we agree
 8 with Catherine, and we understand that. But I think
 9 we all use the term site to mean at different times,
 10 at most of the times, probably, to mean that area
 11 outside the boundary. For instance, we talk about an
 12 on-site well and an off-site well. Well, if you go by
 13 the technical definition of an off-site well on the
 14 site, then there are very few wells that we saw that
 15 are really off site. They are all on site.

16 MS. McCORD: What I would like to
 17 recommend, and what I recommended to you in the past,
 18 instead of using the term "the site," the FMPC site,
 19 we use the off property instead of, versus on property
 20 or on FMPC versus off FMPC. I think we're running
 21 into some confusion.

22 MR. AVEL: I understand, we'll
 23 consider your recommendation. Personally, at this
 24 point I think it is more confusing to try to say on

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1 property, off property than it is to get into the
2 technical definition of what the site is.

3 MS. McCORD: Well, the concern is that
4 the documents that are within the public purview right
5 now are using the term two ways, and it is not proper.
6 They should be using it in terms as defined by CERCLA,
7 and that is one of US EPA's comments on your EE/CA
8 document.

9 MR. AVEL: Again, you're right, we
10 were probably remiss in how we included in the
11 document, and I think that probably needs to be
12 corrected, but as far as talking about the site, I
13 think I'm going to still continue to call it on site
14 and off site, and I think to really continue to
15 explain to people what on site means technically.

16 The next point that I have is dealing
17 with stormwater retention basin. I would like to make
18 a couple of clarifications. The stormwater retention
19 basin is designed to hold a 24-hour rainfall that
20 occurs once every ten years, provided that the
21 retention basin is emptied when that rainfall starts.
22 When you get sequential rains that provide or deliver
23 more rainfall than the 10-year, 24-hour capacity, you
24 know, over several days, then you have a situation

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1 where you've got more volume than the retention basin
2 can hold.

3 MS. CRAWFORD: Has it ever been
4 emptied?

5 MR. AVEL: Yes, it's been emptied.

6 MS. CRAWFORD: Since you built it?

7 MS. McCORD: Yes. The answer is yes.

8 MR. AVEL: Both Graham and Catherine
9 have seen it emptied. Well, Graham has seen it
10 emptied. Catherine has seen it emptied also.

11 But I would like to also stress that
12 the impacts of the overflow, when that does overflow,
13 any contamination that is transported down Paddy's Run
14 is addressed in the RI/FS. In other words, the RI/FS
15 is defining the extent of contamination and will
16 define the remedy of that contamination.

17 I think that's all of the questions
18 that we jotted down from Lisa's discussion.

19 MR. BISCHOFF: Probably what may be
20 easier, if I just pass this microphone on down the
21 table. That way you can hand it back and forth or
22 direct it to an appropriate person on the floor. Also,
23 I would ask if there's a follow-up question or comment
24 from people in the audience, to please use a

1 microphone so that we're assured that everybody in the
2 audience can hear.

3 The next question that was addressed,
4 if one part per billion uranium is normal for our area,
5 how far out would the computer model extend to reach
6 these normal levels? Please show us on the map.

7 MR. AVEL: I believe that's a question
8 that you, Bob, would be best to address. Our slide
9 projector is gone. We do have the map. We're
10 retrieving the map and, Bob, if you will respond to
11 the question.

12 MR. GALBRAITH: I guess the basic
13 answer to the question is we don't have a computer
14 projection out to the 1 to 3 background level on the
15 map. We have a model that is projected out 30 parts
16 per billion contour line, which is about the level
17 that the drinking water standard looks like it's going
18 to be approximated to and we -- here comes the map now.

19 We have not tried to model out the
20 greater detail in that, I think in large part because
21 the model probably wouldn't give a very good answer
22 anyway. You couldn't have -- I'm sure everybody can
23 see that. Holy smokes. Anyway, the southern
24 projection of the 30 part per billion boundary is

1 right in here. We know from sampling wells in the
 2 area down in here that the levels of uranium are 1 to
 3 3 down in through this area. We have wells here we've
 4 sampled in the RI/FS that had only 1 level of 6, so
 5 somewhere between this point where our outermost
 6 boundary is and where wells are that have that low
 7 level is where the line really exists, but there's no
 8 way of really putting your finger on it reliably even
 9 with a very good computer model. I guess really
 10 that's the answer to the question.

11 As you get higher concentrations,
 12 bigger numbers to work with, the computer can handle
 13 those projections more accurately. When you're
 14 getting out to the lower concentrations and the fringe
 15 of the plume, the model can't handle those as
 16 accurately, just because you run into mathematical
 17 problems. And it just doesn't work that well.

18 MR. BISCHOFF: The next question
 19 presented is: Have studies been conducted concerning
 20 genetic alterations at different trophic levels on and
 21 off site; for instance, earth worms, robins, and hawks?

22 MS. CRAWFORD: Repeat the question,
 23 please.

24 MR. BISCHOFF: The question again is:

1 Have studies been conducted concerning genetic
2 alterations at different trophic levels on and off
3 site; for instance, earth worms, robins and hawks?

4 MR. AVEL: Linda, this is your area,
5 so --

6 MS. ENGLAND: I was starting to
7 approach the microphone as you're speaking.

8 Yes, we've had biotical studies, and I
9 mentioned just briefly in my little talk up there,
10 that's the other critters. As a matter of fact, just
11 this last week I've had Miami University has come out
12 to do some follow-up studies from some of the larger
13 studies they have done in the past. The larger
14 baseline study they did in the past flagged some areas
15 that they wanted to come back in and see, and some of
16 those include such things as robins and some frogs and
17 there's some other areas.

18 The University of Cincinnati is also
19 going to be giving me some proposals of some further
20 studies. We also have University of Cincinnati is
21 going to be doing this summer some studies on the
22 Great Miami River, which will include things like
23 snails and algae and other creepy crawlies and things.
24 So we're going to be doing a complete look see of the

1 Great Miami River. That's one of the areas that my
2 crew and my staff are real interested in furthering
3 along. We are working with the University in that
4 area because they do a real good basic study, and they
5 are very independent, so we are continuing to do those
6 kind of studies.

7 MS. McCORD: How about results from
8 the RI/FS?

9 MS. ENGLAND: Pardon me?

10 MS. McCORD: Results from the RI/FS,
11 Could you talk about the results from the RI work.

12 MS. ENGLAND: Oh, the biological
13 studies and RI work, I'm just now myself starting to
14 get into looking at some of that work. I've been
15 speaking with one of the RI/FS people at ASIT, Dr.
16 Cliff Duke, and he and I are beginning to start
17 talking about that. I'm not prepared --

18 MS. McCORD: How about someone from
19 ASIT.

20 MR. AVEL: First off, Catherine, I
21 think it would help if we go ahead and answer these
22 questions. If you have more -- if you have additional
23 questions, then at the verbal question period, I think
24 that would be helpful.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are those going
2 to be shared with people?

3 MR. AVEL: Yeah. Susanne or Cliff, I
4 think you would be -- I'm sorry -- Cliff Duke, who is
5 a biologist with ASI, has been working in this area
6 and, Cliff, you will respond to Catherine's question.

7 MR. DUKE: Yes. The RI/FS addressed
8 levels of radioactive contamination on the site. We
9 have made fairly extensive studies of that, which we
10 are in the process of summarizing for DOE. We haven't
11 looked directly at the genetic mutation data, which
12 WMC0 has put together, but they are at Miami
13 University doing fairly extensive studies in that area.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you tell
15 us a little bit about what they found?

16 MR. DUKE: I don't know if I'm as
17 competent to speak to the Miami study as Linda might
18 be, but they looked at various enzymes to find out if
19 frequencies of -- what do I want to say -- to find out
20 if the different proteins had been produced in some
21 organisms on site, and they found some changes in --
22 Linda, can you help me out a little bit? You're more
23 familiar with the study than I am.

24 MS. ENGLAND: Yeah. There's two areas

1 that Miami University is coming back to look at. One
 2 of them deals with tree frogs, and what they've done
 3 is there is a genetic allele they call it, which is,
 4 it's a spot in their makeup, in their genetic code
 5 that they are interested in looking at. The tree
 6 frogs were actually breeding in, it was like a grease
 7 pan, which is not a real good place for the tree frogs
 8 to breed, and that could have been in any garage.
 9 It's just a normal solvent, it wasn't anything unique
 10 to the FMPC.

11 And they had to come back and see if
 12 that was just that one little population of frogs that
 13 had this genetic code or is it all the other frogs in
 14 the area. So they have come back and done a
 15 widespread collection of these little frogs, and they
 16 are also looking at robins. The robins in our area
 17 had beak size and feet size that they wanted to see if
 18 there's a correlation in distance to the site.

19 So those are just two areas. They
 20 weren't anything to flag or any great concern, but
 21 just something a little different that Miami
 22 University professors thought they might like to come
 23 out and follow-up on.

24 And that was the idea of the original

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1 study was for a baseline count, look, see, measure
2 some things, and then to flag areas and come back and
3 do further studies. So they are just now starting to
4 go back and do some of these further studies. As
5 results come in, they will write reports and we will
6 make those reports available through the DOE and the
7 normal process of review.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What year was
9 this study done?

10 MS. ENGLAND: The question was what
11 year was the Miami University study done.

12 MR. DUKE: 1986 and 1987 they sampled,
13 and then the RI/FS samples were taken in 1987 and 1988,
14 and the key here is that the differences that the
15 Miami study saw, we do not have any direct evidence
16 that that has anything to do with the FMPC, and we
17 have not seen high levels of radionuclides in
18 organisms collected on site.

19 MS. ENGLAND: And that opinion was not
20 just Cliff Duke's opinion or the DOE's opinion; that
21 is the opinion of the Miami University. And I also
22 brought in the University of Cincinnati to come in and
23 do the final review of the Miami University report so
24 that an independent -- in other words, other

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1 professors came in and did the final resolution, so
 2 that really my opinion as a Westinghouse FMPC employee
 3 didn't unduly impress or change what Miami University
 4 wanted to write. So we had University of Cincinnati,
 5 so in the conclusions of what was drawn from the Miami
 6 University study, University of Cincinnati also agrees
 7 with that statement, was that there is -- there is
 8 nothing that the Miami University study came up with
 9 that could directly be correlated to anything the FMPC
 10 has done or any contamination out there.

11 Any area of further study, though, are
 12 just that. They're new areas to go back and look in
 13 more detail.

14 MR. AVEL: I might add at this point
 15 that the document that Linda and Cliff are talking
 16 about is available in the Administrative Record room
 17 reading rooms.

18 MR. BISCHOFF: Thank you.

19 The next question is that four removal
 20 actions are underway. What else is there? How many
 21 more removal actions are foreseen?

22 MR. AVEL: It's true there are four
 23 removal actions underway, and it's DOE's posture that
 24 we want to get the site cleaned up as quickly as

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1 possible and, therefore, we are looking at a variety
 2 of areas that may be considered to be removal actions.
 3 Right now, though, there are only four that are active.

4 MR. BISCHOFF: Pursuing that, is there
 5 any estimate on the number of additional removal
 6 actions that may be planned until there would be
 7 closure to the cleanup?

8 MR. AVEL: I can't guess as to the
 9 number that there will be, but I'm sure there will be
 10 several more.

11 MS. McCORD: We're already discussing
 12 additional removal actions right now with US DOE.
 13 Several areas have been identified by EPA that needed
 14 additional removal actions.

15 MR. BISCHOFF: So a fair answer would
 16 be there are several additional areas being considered
 17 at this time.

18 The next question: The 45,000 drums on
 19 the pad, are they part of any removal action now going
 20 on?

21 MR. AVEL: The 45,000 drums that are
 22 on the pad and that are in the process of being
 23 overpacked and moved are not a part of an active
 24 removal action, although we are in the process of

1 doing the RSE, the removal site evaluation that Jack
2 spoke of, which is the first step in the process of
3 the final removal action. So the answer is they are
4 not at this time, but we are evaluating them to see if
5 they will be included as a removal action.

6 MR. CRAIG: Also included in the,
7 having to do with the 45,000 drums, the pad which they
8 are located on is a project in place right now to
9 renovate that entire pad to get it into better
10 condition for storage, and the renovation of that pad
11 is also potential removal action.

12 MR. BISCHOFF: This may again be
13 something that is unanswerable at this point as to why
14 not, what's the long-term plan or solution for these
15 drums?

16 MR. AVEL: Again, we are in the
17 process of writing or taking the first step to make a
18 determination as to whether or not these will be
19 included in a removal action, and currently the only
20 speculation we can make is that if it is, if it does
21 qualify for removal action, then it will go through
22 the evaluation process that the the other removal
23 actions are going through, and the final resolution or
24 the final action for those drums will fall out of the

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1 removal action process.

2 MS. McCORD: The Plant 1 Pad and the
3 drums are also subject to the litigation between the
4 State of Ohio and the Department of Energy and
5 Westinghouse and US EPA.

6 MR. BISCHOFF: Regarding the South
7 Plume proposed solution pump and discharge, where does
8 contaminated water finally end up?

9 MR. CRAIG: The recommended action as
10 it's in the EE/CA right now is to pump the water from
11 the south back to the site and discharge it through
12 the main effluent line, so it will end up in the Great
13 Miami River. This was done by, the selection of this
14 alternative was done by evaluating the criteria, and
15 it was selected because it met the removal action
16 objectives.

17 We've gotten comments from US EPA,
18 we've gotten comments from Ohio EPA on the EE/CA
19 document itself. It's out for public comment right
20 now.

21 If there's a disagreement with
22 something in the document, you have every opportunity
23 to voice your disagreement through the public comment
24 period, but it was recommended that alternative four,

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1 which was the pumping of the water back to the site
 2 and discharged, was the best method for cleaning up
 3 this area. The objectives were to make sure nobody
 4 drinks the water since the groundwater is a drinking
 5 water source, and also to prevent the cleanup from
 6 migrating further south and contaminating any other
 7 areas. So alternative four did meet those objectives,
 8 but it is out for public comment right now.

9 MR. BISCHOFF: Will you replace the
 10 water pumped out with fresh water?

11 MR. AVEL: Again, as Jack has said,
 12 the EE/CA being out for public comment, everybody can
 13 take a look at it, but there is not a provision to
 14 recharge the groundwater. We're just pumping and
 15 discharging but no injection and no recharge.

16 MR. BISCHOFF: Is it true that the
 17 area of the South Plume will be contaminated for
 18 approximately five hundred years?

19 MR. AVEL: I don't know that that's
 20 true. I don't know where the statement comes from.
 21 All we can say now is that as a result of the studies
 22 we have done to date, the characterization that we've
 23 done to date, we do know we have a fairly good
 24 knowledge of the extent of contamination of the plume,

1 and it is our intent to remediate the area, to clean
2 the area up. But how long it will take, at this time
3 we don't know.

4 MR. BISCHOFF: Going to another card,
5 the writer would like to know, number one, the lateral
6 and vertical extent of the sand lenses that have been
7 recognized beneath Building 6, 9, and 2/3.

8 MR. AVEL: Bob, that's another
9 question, I think another chart.

10 MR. GALBRAITH: The other chart is
11 even smaller than this one.

12 MR. BISCHOFF: Connected to that, I'll
13 read the second question, you can address them in any
14 way you want to answer. The follow-up question is to
15 ascertain the answer to this question, have
16 geophysical techniques been employed?

17 MR. GALBRAITH: The answer to the
18 second one is easy. No, geophysical techniques won't
19 work in an area where you have all these buildings,
20 fences, pipes, other things that would conduct either
21 your sonic signal or an electrical signal. It would
22 mask any properties of the soils themselves. So
23 geophysical techniques in a production area are just
24 not appropriate. They won't give you good data. The

1 data we have used to determine the area -- I knew this
2 would be even easier for the people to see in the back.
3 This is the smaller diagram, so I won't even bother
4 pointing to it.

5 MR. BISCHOFF: Again, another reason
6 seriously to view the charts afterwards, because this
7 information is there, and I don't know if slides would
8 be available of this down the road or not, but that's
9 something to consider.

10 MR. GALBRAITH: The materials we used
11 are first the borings themselves. We allowed each
12 boring as we drilled it, we looked at every six-inch
13 interval of soil that we drilled through and the
14 geologist that was supervising the drilling made a
15 note of where he found sand intervals, of where he
16 found moisture in the soil samples as the borings were
17 drilled downward, and we put a limit on the depth of
18 the borings of 20 feet because we want to be sure not
19 to drill through the glacial materials, the till and
20 so forth that is on top of the sand and gravel aquifer,
21 so there may be some zones of water that are deeper
22 than what we drilled to, but for the most part we
23 think we found the shallowest layer of water, and
24 that's the first layer that would have contamination.

1 We're now looking at hydrographs of the
2 well, we are taking water level measurements on each
3 of the wells every month since the well was installed,
4 and we have seasonal changes due to rainfall. So we
5 looked to see if there are groups of wells that have
6 water levels that go up and down together, and that
7 shows that those are interconnected and that gives you
8 a picture of where the hydraulic interconnections
9 exist and where they don't.

10 If you -- we have also maps that show
11 where we have borings, that even though they were left
12 open for 24 hours after they were drilled, they did
13 not accumulate any water, so there isn't appreciable
14 amount of water moving in that portion of the site.
15 So those are areas where there isn't an interconnection,
16 there isn't really a perched water zone in parts of
17 that, and that is mainly the eastern half of the site.

18 The area under Plant 6 is an area where
19 there's not very good communication of water through
20 the soils. There is some water present, but it is
21 moving very slowly.

22 The area under Plant 2/3, on the other
23 hand, has much more sand in it. That's an area that
24 we've shown you in previous meetings with the large

1 number of red and yellow dots that have the higher
2 levels of uranium, and for that block where the red
3 and yellow blocks occur, there is a fairly good
4 interconnection, and we've recommended some testing of
5 the permeability of the soils there to best design
6 collection systems for that, whether or not they are
7 trenches, large diameter wells, or a series of small
8 wells. That has to be determined as part of this
9 removal process. But it is ongoing, but we have made
10 quite a bit of progress.

11 MR. BISCHOFF: The same writer has two
12 other follow-up questions. What are the U levels in
13 surface runoff entering waste pits, stormwater holding
14 bonds; what levels left the holding bond?

15 MR. GALBRAITH: That I have no idea.

16 MR. BISCHOFF: That was during the
17 recent releases.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: That was my question.

19 MR. AVEL: Lisa, are you talking about
20 the stormwater retention basin?

21 MS. CRAWFORD: That was one of my
22 questions that I was going to ask, too.

23 MR. BISCHOFF: I'm just trying to
24 finish the card from this presenter. If it's the same

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1 thing, we can follow-up on it.

2 MS. CRAWFORD: Yeah, it was the same
3 thing. What were the concentration in the stuff that
4 ran out of the water retention basin and how much
5 water actually left the water retention basin. It's
6 the same question, I think.

7 MR. BISCHOFF: Yeah.

8 MR. DAVIS: Okay. As far as how much
9 water left the stormwater retention basin, I don't
10 have the exact amount, in the neighborhood of 600,000
11 gallons.

12 MS. CRAWFORD: 600,000?

13 MR. DAVIS: 600,000 gallons. The
14 concentration data ranged in the neighborhood of 500
15 to 600 parts per billion, and when you do the
16 mathematics, that comes out to be something less than
17 three pounds of uranium was discharged through that
18 from the stormwater retention basin eventually into
19 Paddy's Run Creek.

20 MS. CRAWFORD: Do you want me to go on?

21 MR. BISCHOFF: Go on while you're
22 there.

23 MS. CRAWFORD: Can you tell me where
24 Mr. Westerbeck is tonight, why he's not here?

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1 MR. DAVIS: He's in Oakridge. He and
2 Ray Hansen both are there with Dr. Borg, participating
3 in DOE manpower study that is going on now in Oakridge.

4 MS. CRAWFORD: I felt like he should
5 be here tonight because I think it is real important
6 since he is our Site Manager, he is going to be
7 heading up this whole cleanup process, I would
8 appreciate if he would be here in the future because I
9 think he needs to be here and be a part of this whole
10 public participation process and hear what's going on.

11 The other thing is I'm going
12 to go back to the schedule that I was given, since it
13 seems to be wrong, and I would like to request that a
14 new schedule be typed up with all the new dates on it
15 and given to me so I don't hand out one at the FRESH
16 meeting Thursday night that is totally different than
17 Vickie's or Gerta's or mine. We've got four different
18 ones, so we need one good one that has everything on
19 it.

20 The last thing, the last question I
21 have, I've been talking to an awful lot of people in
22 this community, I've been talking to an awful lot of
23 the laid off workers. Rumor has it that you are
24 recalling some laid off workers back to work and that

1 you are seriously considering starting production
2 again. I bring this up again. I know we talked about
3 this at the EPA hearing last week or the week before,
4 whenever it was, but again, I have a real problem with
5 this. I just ran into a laid off worker Sunday who
6 told me very bluntly, "I got called back to work and
7 we're going to start production again."

8 It all goes back to the document that
9 Vickie and I pulled out for you at the EPA hearing
10 that clearly says in there they can't find a
11 commercial company to give Y-12 the depleted uranium
12 that they need, and they are seriously considering
13 starting production again.

14 The other thing to follow that one up,
15 it makes us wonder if you are seriously not thinking -
16 if you are seriously thinking of starting production,
17 mainly because of the question about the lights being
18 on. Several of the residents that live in this
19 community have called you since, what, April, April
20 asking why the place is lit up like a Christmas tree,
21 why are all the lights on, what is the noise that we
22 hear, and everything else.

23 In response to that question from
24 several residents, we got four different answers.

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1 Four. I can't believe that. And the answers are
 2 enough to knock you off your feet. One of them was
 3 we're waxing the floors. This is 1:30 in the morning,
 4 we're waxing floors. We're having a light bulb survey
 5 was one of the other ones. I've never heard of
 6 anything like a light bulb survey. I was told at one
 7 point we have four hours overtime. These are
 8 different people getting different answers. Four
 9 hours overtime working on the pad on Plant 1, and I
 10 was told, I personally was told that there was a
 11 second shift running and two weeks later was told no,
 12 there wasn't a second shift running.

13 So what I want to know tonight and if
 14 you can't give it to me tonight, I want it in writing
 15 by the end of the week, I want to know if you are
 16 seriously considering starting production again. I
 17 don't think you are ready to start production right
 18 now. If we start production, I think we are going to
 19 end up with a lot of dust in the air, just like we did
 20 several years ago, and I think we cannot do cleanup at
 21 this site adequately and produce at the same time. It
 22 won't work. That's FRESH's position on this issue.

23 The other thing is when we call and ask
 24 a question, I really don't want four answers. I think

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1 that's totally unacceptable that we get four different
 2 answers. If Westinghouse can't give us the right
 3 answer, then daggone, somebody at DOE should be able
 4 to give it to us, but a light bulb survey and waxing
 5 floors and all this other stuff is totally
 6 unacceptable.

7 MR. AVEL: Lisa, we agree with you
 8 that you should only get one answer and the answer
 9 should be right. I told you about the second shift,
 10 and I was wrong. It turned out to be four hours
 11 overtime rather than a full second shift.

12 The story with the lights is that all
 13 the outdoor lights are being replaced as they burn out
 14 with quartz halogen lights. The same lights are on,
 15 but they have new bulbs in them that are several times
 16 brighter than the old ones, and that is the reason the
 17 plant is lit up.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: We're talking about
 19 inside lights, not outside lights, the inside lights.
 20 The biodenitrofication thing is lit up like a
 21 Christmas tree, but after the last meeting, then it
 22 wasn't. Miraculously, we left the meeting that night,
 23 the EPA meeting, and headed towards our homes -- no
 24 the FRESH meeting, sorry, and miraculously left the

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1 FRESH meeting and went home and all the lights were
2 out.

3 MR. AVEL: Mr. Schwartzman is here
4 from Westinghouse. Where are you? Do you want to
5 talk --

6 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: I can't address the
7 lights, that's the first time I've heard that one.
8 Let me address the one on the --

9 MR. AVEL: Step up to the mike.

10 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: Let me address the
11 recall. February's meeting there was a lot of concern
12 about drums stored outside. There was a lot of
13 concern about the rate of characterization of the RCRA
14 materials. So we put together a plan, and we're in
15 the process of recalling 19 people to handle the
16 additional characterization of the RCRA materials or
17 the drums that could be RCRA materials as well as
18 moving the drums inside.

19 Some of the work that had been going on
20 at that time involved many people working four hours
21 overtime up to six days a week. We looked at could we
22 bring back a second shift and keep it sustained. We
23 didn't want to call back all these people, so the
24 answer to the first 19 was yes, we started calling

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1 back people.

2 A lot of them have not started that
3 work yet because this week and last week we've gone
4 through an extensive training program required both
5 from 1910, 120, our requirements for training of
6 operators on NPL sites and OSHA training associated
7 with the handling of hazardous material. So the
8 second shift will extend in some areas beyond this
9 week, starting the 1st of June.

10 We are now contemplating recalling
11 anywhere from an additional 20 people to 30 people.
12 We haven't fixed the numbers yet, and their task will
13 be to work on the asbestos problem we have on site to
14 protect our own people. Remember most of our
15 buildings are asbestos, the outsides are. The
16 building was built at a time when asbestos was a
17 standard way of insulating pipes and furnaces and
18 whatever. The lack of use in the building, the
19 temperature fluctuation because of the lack of use has
20 in fact caused the deterioration of asbestos. So we
21 allocated funds so we are bringing back people to work
22 on that.

23 Plus we are bringing back people to go
24 after some of the OSHA type safety hazards for people

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1 that occupy the building. Second shift operations
 2 have continued in the plant, even since last July,
 3 utility plants, the power plant, the water treatment
 4 facility, the sewage treatment facility. We've
 5 continued second shift operations and third shift
 6 operations in Plant 8 because as long as God puts rain
 7 on the ground, there's water that's got to go the
 8 sumps and has to get filtered and treated.

9 Because again a lot of the training,
 10 last week all our porters and cleanup and laundry
 11 personnel went through safe handling of the chemicals
 12 they use, the bleaches, the floor scrubbers, how to
 13 handle asbestos tiles when they clean it. We have had
 14 to actually double up the operations in order to do
 15 just plain housekeeping in the plant. So that's the
 16 extent of the second shift and the multiple shift
 17 operations.

18 The plant is not in the position of us
 19 going into production. I'm telling you that because I
 20 was the one who is responsible to put people in the
 21 plant to run them. That plant is too old to snap your
 22 fingers and put back into production. All right.
 23 There's got to be lots of safety upgrades to be made
 24 in that plant. There's got to be safety analysis and

1 readiness reviews in that plant, and that can't happen
2 overnight. We have no guidance to go do that. We
3 have guidance to be in a standby condition, but that's
4 still going to take a long time to do.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: You back that up?

6 MR. AVEL: Yes. In response from DOE,
7 there is no change in status in the production of the
8 plant. We are at standby, the same old standby we've
9 been in ever since I've been up here.

10 MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. You're looking
11 at the same individuals.

12 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: No. We had to stop
13 that. It got to the point we said we had to bring the
14 second shift in.

15 MS. CRAWFORD: You only have the
16 second shift in the area of maintenance?

17 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: Not maintenance.

18 MS. CRAWFORD: You know what I mean.

19 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: The utilities plants
20 run seven days a week, three shifts. Those are the
21 people that supply the steam power, the sewerage
22 treatment facility, and the waste water treatment.
23 That's a seven day, three-shift operation. Always
24 been.

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There's another plant that's run, that's Plant 8, there's sumps, and we are taking the water out, running it through mechanical filters, and filtering it. That has to run, otherwise you just wind up with contaminated water. You can't get rid of it, there's just no place to put it. That's an inside operation, that's Plant 8.

There are porters that occasionally have to work over because we have a limited amount, and that's the extent of the second and third shift operations. You can go in there on a Sunday morning and you will see the same cars for that kind of level. Of course, the security guards are there and there's on-site emergency, we call assistant emergency duty officers, which are utility engineers that are on site all the time.

And occasionally because of the asbestos problem, we've held people over because they have to do asbestos work in areas that require once they start working with asbestos, you're going to flake it down so you can't have any in occupied areas. So if there's a problem in an occupied building, we will ask people to stay over for four or five hours to work on that asbestos, and they may come in on a

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1 Saturday or Sunday to do that.

2 MS. CRAWFORD: If you were going to
3 actually start production again, how much time would
4 you have -- how much time would it take you to
5 actually get ready to start production again?

6 MR. AVEL: Lisa, I have no idea.
7 You're talking to the RI/FS people, we're the people
8 responsible for cleanup. Sam, do you have any idea?

9 MR. SCHWARTZMAN: It depends on the
10 operation, but you're talking on the level of months.
11 You're talking on the level of months.

12 MR. AVEL: Thanks, Sam.

13 MR. BISCHOFF: Follow-up question
14 continuing on the card. How much -- how contaminated
15 are surface soils with uranium on the site?

16 MR. AVEL: John, can you answer? John
17 Frasier, who is a health physicist with IT Corporation,
18 and John is going to answer that question for us.

19 MR. FRASIER: Uranium concentrations
20 in the soil have been measured throughout the site and
21 even out to five miles from the site. I'll start at
22 the background range of about total uranium of about
23 1 to 4 picocuries per gram if you go out away from the
24 site. As you work into the site and down to the silos

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1 there's about 1 to 4 picocuries per gram. As you get
 2 into the site, a good portion of the 1,050 acres,
 3 perhaps as much as a third to a half of it, is in that
 4 normal background range.

5 It's when you get near the production
 6 area and near the old incinerator area that you
 7 encounter concentrations in surface soil that exceed
 8 the background range and go up as high in hot spots, I
 9 use the term hot spot where you may have some piles of
 10 uranium contaminated soil that may be as high as a few
 11 hundred or a few thousand picocuries per gram. And in
 12 the past, as those areas of highest concentrations
 13 have been identified, they have been removed by WMCO
 14 operating individuals. But the site characterization
 15 is being used as part of the Operable Unit 5 for the
 16 surface soil for all operable units but primarily for
 17 Operable Unit 5.

18 In general, you can say that perhaps
 19 around a half of the site, half to two-thirds is above
 20 the background range of surface soil concentration of
 21 uranium.

22 MR. BISCHOFF: In this meeting we have
 23 considered the cleanup side of the results of faulty
 24 management. What has been done to insure that such

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1 harm to the environment will not occur again?

2 MR. DAVIS: I can't speak to all of
3 the things that went on in the past, but in terms of
4 present and future, I think there's a lot of things
5 from the departmental policy, management direction to
6 the oversight and involvement of regulatory agencies,
7 both federal EPA and Ohio EPA, as well as
8 environmental public activities like this, I think
9 it's the oversight of the activities to assure that
10 all the rules and regulations requirements are
11 followed and the management commitment, look at all
12 the individuals we have working here, both DOE and the
13 other contractors, to assure we do things in
14 accordance with environmental requirements.

15 I think that's not to say down the road
16 somebody may be sitting in a room like this down the
17 road saying, yeah, we wish all us here had done
18 something different, but right now we're endeavoring
19 to do things as best we can and in full compliance
20 with all the requirements and the full involvement and
21 oversight by the folks charged with that
22 responsibility.

23 MR. BISCHOFF: If the monitoring
24 program has been in existence since 1960, how come

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1 nothing has ever been done to stop all the
2 contamination that we now have?

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good question.

4 MR. AVEL: Again, that's a question
5 about past operations and what the Department is doing,
6 what the folks that are in this room that represent
7 the site are doing is their best to assure that it
8 does not continue. We're doing everything that we can
9 to mitigate contamination from leaving the site, we're
10 doing everything we can to remediate the site, and
11 we're doing it in the manner that is dictated by the
12 Superfund law. That's all.

13 MR. BISCHOFF: Are there further
14 questions that people would like to address speakers
15 from the floor? Please approach the microphone.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a couple.
17 One thing you can put on your thing there is when we
18 come to the EE/CA workshop next week, could you please
19 have copies of the waste pit EE/CA that is supposed to
20 come out the same day available to those that are
21 there for the South Plume EE/CA discussions; would
22 that be okay?

23 MR. AVEL: We can bring copies of the
24 waste pit EE/CA to the meeting.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Another
2 question is with the monitoring report, you said you
3 were going to get the monitoring report to DOE,
4 Westinghouse is going to by the end of June, was it,
5 or by the beginning of June, can somebody on the DOE
6 end be waiting and assigned to put the time in to look
7 it over so that it can be approved and back faster
8 than the last time around when it took several months?
9 Somebody has to have that job assigned to them, so
10 couldn't they have their calendar cleared so that it
11 doesn't take months to look it over?

12 MR. DAVIS: From a site office
13 prospective, we certainly acquiesce with a fast turn
14 around of the document. From the headquarters
15 prospective and all the various organizations involved,
16 I don't really have control of that process, and I
17 think the situation we encountered last year was
18 involved with the change of administration, change of
19 senior management within DOE. How long that process
20 may require this year, I don't have a way of knowing.

21 We certainly are going to try to do
22 everything we can do from the site office and from the
23 Oakridge management prospective to try to expedite
24 getting it through the system, but it is basically out

1 of our controls when it gets to headquarters.

2 MS. CRAWFORD: Can't you make a
3 recommendation, wouldn't it be good to make a
4 recommendation that it go through a little bit faster
5 than it did last year or a lot faster?

6 MR. DAVIS: We voiced that opinion
7 more than one time over the months that we were trying
8 to get the other document out, so we certainly agree,
9 we would like to see that come out in a very short
10 period of time as well.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The other thing
12 I want to ask, it seems to me what I'm hearing on the
13 South Plume is that DOE is going to treat the Great
14 Miami River as a long-term waste repository. Are
15 there permitting requirements for waste repository
16 through EPA or other groups?

17 MS. McCORD: Yes, there is, but this
18 all goes back to the definition of what the site is
19 and this ARAR issue. There will be design and
20 construction and maintenance requirements imposed on
21 the response action, no matter what the solution is.
22 It's not going to be acceptable to use the Great Miami
23 River to EPA as a waste repository.

24 MR. AVEL: That's not acceptable to

1 the Department of Energy either.

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you're
3 willing to throw 14 parts per billion of water
4 straight into the river year after year, and you are
5 saying maybe you will get around to treating it down
6 the road -- if I was living down the road, I would be
7 really upset.

8 MR. AVEL: Again, we, the Department
9 have produced the EE/CA using the guidelines and
10 requirements that are set forth in the Superfund law,
11 and we have through the evaluation that's defined in
12 that process the unbiased alternative by the
13 Department by those who prepared it. Alternative is
14 to pump the contamination plume at the south end and
15 discharge that water essentially directly to the river.

16 Now in following the process, it is now
17 being reviewed by the state, by US EPA, and by the
18 community and to follow -- we have to follow that
19 process right through. I can't say what the final
20 action will be. All I can say is right now the state
21 that the EE/CA is in recommends to pump water from the
22 southern end of the plume and discharge through the
23 site to the Miami River, and that alternative was,
24 that fell out because it's the best thing to do on a

1 short-term basis. And you have to keep in mind that
 2 what we get back is the arresting or the stopping of
 3 the migration of the plume and Bobby points out that --
 4 never mind. I can't read his writing. But --

5 MS. CRAWFORD: Just let him say it.

6 MR. DAVIS: Also looking at the
 7 situation as Andy says in terms of, this is a removal
 8 action in terms of final and there's also
 9 consideration of final remediation. As Jack pointed
 10 out, one of the things you also consider, and we'll
 11 get into more detail at the meeting next week, but you
 12 look at the, when you talk about implementability you
 13 look at the time required to do certain things and the
 14 risk reduction associated with the various
 15 alternatives as you look at the recommendations.
 16 We've asked -- preparers of the document, of course,
 17 are contracted, are basically told to prepare that
 18 document in accordance with the guidelines, and we put
 19 it out and the alternatives under that process will be
 20 presented to everybody for consideration once we get
 21 all the comments back, and review that and then see
 22 where we go from there.

23 MS. CRAWFORD: Who makes the ultimate
 24 decision?

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MR. DAVIS: EPA will have final approval.

MS. McCORD: The US EPA disapproved that EE/CA last Thursday. DOE has 30 days under our consent agreement to give a revised document to us. That 30-day period would be ending the same day that the public comment period would end. I would expect DOE is going to be asking for extension for submission of the document to us. We have concerns regarding the technical justification for their proposal, and those comments are, can be available and seen by the public in the Administrative Record.

MR. AVEL: One clarification, the document is due back -- the Department feels that we need to take a look at all the comments that are received. If the extension of the comment period is granted, then in order for -- which was granted -- in order for both DOE and EPA and the State to get full benefit of the comments that the community has contributed, so that the community does have a meaningful role, we are, correct, going to request an extension of the period that it will take us to redo the document or to address the comments.

MS. McCORD: An important

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1 consideration is that last year we talked about
2 extending the time frames for remedial action at the
3 site and additionally we talked about breaking the
4 site into at the time six operable units. Operable
5 Unit 6 was to address specifically the South Plume.
6 Because we felt that an interim or a removal action
7 could address the contamination in line with the final
8 remedial action, we agreed with DOE that we could drop
9 Operable Unit 6. Don't feel that their proposal is in
10 line with the spirit of that agreement that we would --
11 we can't wait just for final remediation to put into
12 effect some kind of treatment of that contaminant
13 plume.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One other
15 question for Mr. Avel. I asked you how much the draft
16 EIS was going to cost the taxpayers, and you said you
17 would find out for me. Have you found out yet for the
18 first one, for the renovation?

19 MR. AVEL: No, I haven't.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

21 MS. CRAWFORD: We want that by Friday.

22 MR. AVEL: I'll get it to you as soon
23 as we can. The question was how much the site
24 renovation EIS is costing; is that right, Vickie?

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. BISCHOFF: Yes, ma'am, you're been patiently waiting.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is Westinghouse's response to Secretary Watkins' initiative to hold accountable the manager on the line? This includes factoring in some costs as well.

MR. AVEL: There's nobody here that can really address that question. We can take the question back and address it to the appropriate management folks at Westinghouse and see that a response is gotten to you.

MR. BISCHOFF: I would appreciate if you would reference that so that we can assure there's a follow-up to that question.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to make a comment first. You people really have a play with words and showed us slides. You have talked us to death and with slides. And it's always the same rhetoric. We never see too much changes in your program that you show on your slides.

My question is you have all your expertise and all your technical people up front and they supposedly work for DOE, and if they do, why did

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1 they let all the plants around our nation get into
2 such deplorable condition?

3 MR. BISCHOFF: I just field the
4 questions. I don't take responsibility for DOE, but
5 I'll let Andy jump on that one.

6 MR. AVEL: Again, we're focusing on
7 the cleanup of FMPC.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're mumbling.

9 MR. AVEL: You sound like my mother.
10 We're focusing on the cleanup of the FMPC.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But if you have
12 the expertise now, where has it been in the past years
13 until all these facilities got so bad?

14 MR. AVEL: Again, my pledge and my
15 commitment to you is to do the best job today and get
16 you the best resources to clean up the site. I really
17 can't address what's gone on in other locations in the
18 past.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I really didn't
20 expect you to, but I felt strongly about this, and I
21 thought I would bring it out.

22 My question is what is the standard
23 for drinking water?

24 MR. AVEL: There is not a defined

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1 standard. I have the expert here shaking his head at
2 me, so I think I should pass this on to him, but there
3 have been several proposed drinking water standards
4 from different agencies. Right now there is not one
5 that has been adopted by a combination of the
6 Department of Energy, US EPA, and the State of Ohio.

7 MS. CRAWFORD: Don't you think it is
8 about time we have one?

9 MS. McCORD: There is no drinking
10 water standard. It's EPA under the Clean Water Act or
11 the Safe Drinking Water Act promulgates drinking water
12 levels. It is not DOE. And EPA has not done that.
13 And the indication I'm getting that that will probably
14 be two to three years away before that happens.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How come you
16 keep using that 33 parts per billion figure standard?

17 MS. McCORD: We told DOE that that's
18 not proper to be using that.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The papers
20 printed it up and everything else, let's quit doing it.

21 MS. CRAWFORD: Catherine, I think you
22 need to take our concerns back to the US EPA or the
23 Ohio EPA or whoever is supposed to be told and just
24 tell them that living in this community there has got

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1 to be a set standard for uranium in drinking water.
 2 If you need us to put that in writing or go and tell
 3 these people, we're more than willing to do that.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a
 5 comment to make. It's about the South Plume, and I
 6 believe it is a critical removal alternate water
 7 supply, especially for the residents. I see in this
 8 meeting there are two groups of people. The first
 9 group consists of DOE, Westinghouse, and EPA. They
 10 make up the people that are directly involved in the
 11 future of the Fernald plant, and I mean future of the
 12 Fernald plant by doing and seeing the modernizing and
 13 so called cleanup of the plant and, of course,
 14 studying the studies. You say that you are making a
 15 difference.

16 While the second group is made up of
 17 the people from the surrounding communities who can
 18 remember the past and know only the present. In the
 19 past the people were not told or could not find any
 20 information about the Fernald plant, so these people
 21 were denied the right to choose if this would be a
 22 healthy environment for raising a family and investing
 23 in the future. In the present time the people
 24 discovered that a department of the federal government

1 has lied to them. The Fernald plant offers no tax
 2 base to the community and the children and the young
 3 adults are asking questions like why Joey had to die,
 4 why Janie had to have her foot amputated, and Bobby is
 5 losing his hair.

6 Parents realize now this was a mistake,
 7 choosing this area to raise a happy and healthy
 8 family, an area with high rate of death, loss of
 9 property value, and to this day contaminated water
 10 supply. Can you see a future here? I can't. I am
 11 just waiting it out and watching my grandchild because
 12 she will be the guinea pig for the results of the
 13 releases that happen in 1960 and 1985, because my
 14 children were going up in this area at that time and
 15 playing in Paddy's Run Creek.

16 Now, my question is what is DOE going
 17 to do for the community now, not in the future, that
 18 can make a difference other than studying studies and
 19 adding another expense as bottled water to the family
 20 budget? You cannot bathe in bottled water. I believe
 21 DOE should cover the expense of a public water supply
 22 to the community as their alternate water supply and
 23 corrective action.

(Applause.)

24

1 MR. BISCHOFF: Are there any other
2 questions or statements that anyone would like to
3 address to the group?

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to
5 know who said that the news media could not go down to
6 Fernald? The second part is why can't the news media
7 go down there?

8 MS. CRAWFORD: Harvey, I think you
9 should come up here and talk in the microphone.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think they
11 hear me down the road.

12 MR. BISCHOFF: The question is who
13 said the news media could not come down to Fernald and
14 the follow-up question was why not.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, uh-huh.
16 Don't give me no run around. Please, please.

17 MR. DAVIS: I'll give you the
18 information I have. One, the request with respect to
19 the visit of the news media was, separate US DOE rules
20 require we forward it to headquarters, senior
21 management at headquarters makes the decision, and we,
22 you know, we get the direction back. I do not know
23 the basis for their decision.

24 But from the prospective of, I think

1 the overall DOE prospective from what I understand, I
2 think certainly organizations are welcome to come to
3 the site for tours as well as the news media. I see
4 from the policies and the decision that have been made
5 that the senior management is saying that we will not
6 conduct the organizational tours and media tours as a
7 combined effort. There's no attempt to hide
8 information from anybody. FRESH is welcome to come,
9 the media is welcome to come. Senior management who
10 we report to says those actions will not happen at the
11 same time.

12 MS. CRAWFORD: Why in the past were
13 they allowed, why in '86 and why in '88 were we
14 allowed to do that and now all of a sudden in 1990
15 we're not allowed?

16 MR. DAVIS: Lisa, I don't know.

17 MS. CRAWFORD: We have an open door
18 policy here, and you sit up there and you wonder why
19 we don't trust you and we don't believe you? That's
20 exactly why.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He still hasn't
22 got a name as to who made the decision so if he wants
23 to write a letter to a person, not DOE headquarters.

24 MS. CRAWFORD: Write Admirable Watson,

1 Harvey Fangman, and I've got his address.

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It don't do no
3 good to write to that man, we found out before. Same
4 way with Lukens, it don't do no good to get that
5 politician down no more. He just wants to keep his
6 son in office. Now, I figured I wouldn't get no
7 answer on it, so it's nothing new again. I don't mean
8 to be stepping directly on your toes, sir.

9 The next question is this is typical of
10 what's going on down here ever since National Lead
11 started, and I do believe that Westinghouse is doing a
12 hell of a lot better job than National Lead. But I
13 think they still can do a better job if the DOE would
14 get off their butt and let them do some work down here.
15 One of the things is the pipe that goes from the
16 Fernald plant site east into the Miami River. That
17 had eruption here a while back, and am I true in
18 stating that the uranium in the ground was so
19 contaminated they dug it up and hauled it back on the
20 plant site? That's the first part.

21 If it is true, then if there would have
22 not been no eruption in that pipe, how much uranium
23 would we have dumped straight down the Miami River,
24 not going through the South Plume or not going into

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1 the surface runoff? We never addressed that sewer
 2 line or whatever it is. I would like a comment on
 3 that, please.

4 MR. DAVIS: What he's referring to is
 5 what we call the manhole that is numbered 180, which
 6 is, it's off the property boundary. That's a
 7 pressurized line going to the river, and there was a
 8 manhole cover seal failure and waste water came out of
 9 the ground and went down the soils and there was a
 10 removal action predating the agreement that took place
 11 in terms of the soil removal due to the presence of
 12 uranium contaminants. The contaminants there are the
 13 same contaminants that are discharged through the
 14 runoff in terms of total quantities that are being
 15 discharged to the river. The EMR shows and the other
 16 reports, I can't cite the information off the top of
 17 my head, but you're right, the same decisions are
 18 involved there as are discharged to the river.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So is there
 20 going to be any follow-up to try to get that discharge
 21 line through a reconditioning plant to make sure that
 22 these chemicals that we're finding in the plant don't
 23 go right down the sewer into the Miami?

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Harvey, these

1 were the -- this is they're going to be pumping that
2 plume down into it and discharging.

3 MS. McCORD: One of the comments that
4 US EPA provided in the EE/CA for the South Plume was
5 that if the alternative was approved to bring water
6 back to the plant and pump out that effluent line,
7 that the work required under the remedial
8 investigation to verify that that line still has
9 integrity still has to be completed. That effluent
10 line was included as part of Operable Unit 3 under the
11 remedial investigation because we could not come into
12 agreement with US DOE on the amount of soil should be
13 removed as part of that removal action. So there is
14 still remedial investigation work that they have to do
15 along that sewer line.

16 MR. AVEL: We're currently in the
17 process, we have planned some testing of the effluent
18 line to determine whether or not, what its integrity
19 is. We also have plans that are farther out to do
20 further treatment of the water that is discharged
21 through that line. Those are in the overall plans for
22 the site.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In respect to
24 what should be done first and last, I think that

1 should be right up near the top. It sounds like it's
2 near the bottom of the list; am I correct?

3 MR. AVEL: No, it's not at the bottom
4 of the list.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Close to it.

6 MR. AVEL: No, I wouldn't say close to
7 it. It is one of the activities that has been planned
8 for, I don't know what the dates are.

9 MS. McCORD: The soil borings have
10 been completed.

11 MR. AVEL: Catherine, I'm talking
12 about the water treatment. We have done some testing
13 of the effluent line already. We've conducted some
14 borings along the line, right along the side of the
15 line, and have taken samples of the soil at the same
16 elevation above at the same elevation and below the
17 pipe, the effluent line itself, and our findings were
18 all -- there was no indication that we had --

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A serious
20 problem?

21 MR. AVEL: Or a problem. But we are
22 currently going farther than that in that we're doing
23 pressure testing on the line to see if there's, not
24 only to test whether or not the contaminants are

1 leaking out, but also to test how strong the line is,
2 but those are things that we're doing.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That sounds
4 great.

5 MR. AVEL: And we're doing a special
6 with video cappings.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There are also
8 problems with the level of that line. The decline is
9 not sufficient to allow enough flow so that there's
10 backup. So that means that the replacement of the
11 line with a new line or decline rather which allows it
12 to go at sufficient speed.

13 MR. DAVIS: That system was designed,
14 I don't know which manhole is the first one, it is
15 designed as a force, it is pumped to the river. I
16 can't speak to the flow rates that have been achieved
17 there. Dennis might be able to, but it is not a
18 gravity discharge line to the river. We had in fact
19 pressurized that line.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My information
21 comes from your report in the Administrative Record.
22 Better check it.

23 MR. DAVIS: I'll agree with you it is
24 not sufficient, the slope and situation with respect

1 to the Great Miami River is not such that you can
2 operate a gravity flow line. It is pump discharged.

3 MR. BISCHOFF: What you're saying is
4 that it is not designed as a gravity flow pipe, it is
5 designed to have a pressure discharge. So in fact her
6 observation is correct, it is not on a straight grade
7 down?

8 MR. DAVIS: Right.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bear with me,
10 my voice comes and goes. I do have one compliment
11 tonight, and that's on the back of your agenda you
12 have included some of the spellings, definitions of
13 the terms, which is helpful. That is a compliment.
14 I'm sorry that's about the only one I can make.

15 First of all, on the South Plume, that
16 recommendation of the five alternatives, to where
17 they're just going to pump it out and shoot it out the
18 effluent line without no treatment, was that made by
19 International Technology or ASI?

20 MR. AVEL: The document was prepared
21 by combination of the two organizations.

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Andy, I'm sorry,
23 but I find it an insult to our intelligence when you
24 stand up there and tell us we're going to be better

1 off if you suck out that plume and shoot it out to the
2 river without treatment. That's like saying a little
3 wrong is better than a big wrong. We do not accept
4 that at all.

5 MR. AVEL: I think we need to remind
6 everybody that you need to -- the comments that you
7 have, you need to write down and get them to us.

8 MS. CRAWFORD: They will be coming
9 very soon.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're
11 forthcoming. Also at the EPA public meeting at the
12 Ross High School that was held a couple of weeks ago,
13 it was brought out that there were volatile organics
14 found in the 26 gallons of contaminated water under
15 Plant 6 and a certain amount of that had been shot out
16 to the river, and those volatile organics are the type
17 of things that can permeate the skin when you use it
18 to take a hot shower. Has anybody determined how many
19 gallons of that stuff has been pumped out there?

20 MR. AVEL: First of all, we talked
21 about this at the FRESH meeting too, I mentioned this
22 to everyone that attended the FRESH meeting that we
23 did find organics and that we stopped pumping as soon
24 as we found them. Jack, do you want to follow-up on

1 this?

2 MR. CRAIG: I can't talk to the
3 specific quantities of water that were pumped. I'm
4 not sure who can. Do you know, Dennis?

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would say
6 we've been pumping about a 130 gallons a week is what
7 it boils down to. That's since November, but then we
8 had clarifiers for probably nine months before that.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's still
10 people that fish in Paddy's Run and the Great Miami
11 River. It only takes a small amount of that junk.
12 I've told you that before.

13 Another thing is on your court reporter.
14 I think it's good that -- that was another compliment,
15 I'm sorry. Sue Wolinsky did get me copies of
16 transcripts of the last two, and I am grateful for
17 that, because of her efforts. However, I find that
18 they are missing parts of comments that were made,
19 specifically one of mine. Now I take shorthand, and
20 if I would take a letter for my boss or document and I
21 would miss certain comments, I would not have that job
22 very long. Now, you, DOE is not afraid to spend money.
23 Let's get somebody in here that can get it accurate.
24 We're tired of being misled and lied to and things

1 being out of place, and whether that was her fault,
2 whether she was inefficient or whether it was told to
3 her to do that, I don't know, but I have a document
4 and I wrote down my question and I know what it
5 contained.

6 MR. AVEL: If we missed a comment, it
7 was an oversight. We would ask that you resubmit it
8 to us.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I'm just
10 saying it's not in the record.

11 MS. McCORD: Andy, aren't all the
12 other meetings taped, either videotaped or audiotaped?
13 Couldn't you verify --

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There are no
15 videotapes.

16 MS. McCORD: In the past.

17 MR. AVEL: We have the last two
18 meetings and this meeting, there's a transcript of
19 those meetings, and prior to that we do have some
20 videotapes, I believe, of earlier meetings. But it's
21 not something that was done intentionally. And if you
22 could get the comment to us again.

23 MR. BISCHOFF: Any further statements
24 at all that anyone would like to present? Vickie.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Since the tour
2 idea for FRESH to be able to come out, and the whole
3 point of the tour was for FRESH to see how the cleanup
4 was coming along. If it's not going to work out with
5 FRESH coming and the media coming together, could you
6 provide us possibly with a quick videotape of a
7 listing of what you've been doing over the last couple
8 of years as far as cleanup goes? You could do it in
9 writing, but people really kind of need to see the
10 plants and see what's going on. Could you just send
11 your guy out with the VCR and somebody who knows what
12 the cleanup has been and kind of say, this is plant
13 such and such and this is what we have accomplished,
14 so that we could at least have a listing? We keep
15 getting this big statement we've been doing some
16 wonderful cleaning up.

17 MR. BISCHOFF: You would like a video
18 documentary is what you're saying?

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. But not
20 one that costs a hundred thousand dollars or something,
21 just like a home video thing.

22 MR. AVEL: Let me stress the site is
23 open for you to come out and take a look.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't feel

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1 secure in your site. I sent Congressman Kindness out
2 there a few years ago, and you had him exposed to
3 radon gas while he was there. I do not feel confident.
4 You had chip fires when they were in production and I
5 was there, you had to evacuate the plant when I was
6 there because you had a blowout. It is not exactly a
7 safe place for somebody to be. When I was at the
8 advisory committee, you let me walk out on the
9 asbestos pit with no protection. I don't trust you
10 guys with your health and safety program.

11 MR. AVEL: We could do a videotape,
12 but essentially what we've presented here is what's
13 been done. There's photographs on the back of --

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's not
15 cleanup, that's studies.

16 MR. AVEL: Removal actions are cleanup.

17 MS. CRAWFORD: You haven't started any
18 removal actions yet.

19 MR. AVEL: We've been pumping --

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Pumping water,
21 is that the only thing?

22 MR. AVEL: The perched water, right.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So that's the
24 whole cleanup that you've done? Then I guess we don't

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1 need a videotape.

2 MR. AVEL: Again, let me stress that
3 you are welcome to come if you're serious about seeing
4 what we've done out there.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: We're not coming unless
6 the media can come with us, Andy. We're are not going
7 to do it. That is breaking the precedent that we held
8 for '86 and 88.

9 MR. AVEL: I understand that's your
10 choice, but the door is open for you to come out and
11 take a look, and I will personally walk you around and
12 show you everything that there is to see out there,
13 anything that you want to see out there. Anybody is
14 welcome to do that.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think most of
16 us want to see what's improved and what cleanup has
17 been done, or if it's not cleanup per se, how is the
18 place better than what it was a couple of years ago?
19 You've been doing some for two years.

20 MR. AVEL: Hopefully, that's what
21 these meetings have provided.

22 MS. CRAWFORD: They really haven't.

23 MR. BISCHOFF: Harvey.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, thank you.

1 When you have a spill down there, where does the spill
2 go? Where are you telling us does the water go? Down
3 what sewer pipe or what creek, in the air, where does
4 it go is the first question.

5 MR. AVEL: It depends on the spill. A
6 spill could be anything from materials going out of a
7 drum, it could be in a building that contained to the
8 most recent incident that we had where we found some
9 of the drums that were out on the Plant 1 Pad that had
10 lost weight. Now the material that was gone --

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We don't know
12 where that's gone to.

13 MR. AVEL: I think your question is it
14 could have gone into the stormwater collection system.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right.

16 MR. AVEL: And the stormwater
17 retention basin and now emptied out into the Miami
18 River.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right. The
20 last spill we had down there was that -- that was an
21 electric pipe spill, did that go into the storm
22 retention sewers?

23 MR. AVEL: Again, it was drums of
24 material that was wet sump cake. We don't -- all we

1 know for sure is that we lost -- the amount I have
2 forgotten.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You said the
4 amount before.

5 MR. AVEL: It was in excess of a
6 thousand pounds, we lost that amount of the waste.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But where did
8 it actually physically go? Describe to me where it
9 went.

10 MR. AVEL: Again, it could have gone
11 out on the pad, the Plant 1 Pad, it could have been
12 carried into the, carried off the site to Paddy's Run,
13 up by the waste pit, it could have gone into the --

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Sewer on the
15 east side?

16 MR. AVEL: Yes. It drains on the east
17 side, eventually went to the effluent line that goes
18 out to the river.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're the
20 Department of Energy, now we've got the EPA, we've got
21 the federal and Ohio. Now EPA, why can't we have a
22 monitoring at the end of the pipe down at the Miami
23 River so we know what Westinghouse is dumping into
24 that son of a gun and what's really contaminating the

1 river there? And I would like this question to go up
2 on the board to get an answer, I mean a real good
3 answer.

4 MR. AVEL: The answer is we do monitor.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You do monitor
6 down there?

7 MS. McCORD: No. You monitor manhole
8 175, which is at the eastern edge of the property.

9 MR. AVEL: That is where the effluent
10 from the site enters into the pipeline that goes out
11 to the Miami River.

12 MS. McCORD: It's not monitored at the
13 end of the pipe.

14 MR. AVEL: It's not monitored at the
15 end of the pipe.

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So there's no
17 need to be monitored at the end; is that what you're
18 saying?

19 MR. AVEL: Well, one of the removal
20 actions that we talked about is to stop the water
21 that's going over the waste pit and to divert it back
22 into the plant system.

23 MS. CRAWFORD: Is there a sign at the
24 end there where you monitor the Great Miami River?

1 MR. AVEL: Where we monitor is one of
2 the first manholes up near the site before it gets
3 down to the river, but after it is all combined --
4 There's not a sign at the end of the effluent line.

5 MS. CRAWFORD: Why not, why can't
6 there be a sign down there? It's contamination going
7 into the river very clearly. If that's true, there
8 should be a sign down there stating that this is an
9 effluent line from the FMPC and god knows what's
10 coming through it.

11 MR. AVEL: The discharge from the
12 effluent line is a permitted discharge and it falls
13 within the requirements set forth.

14 MS. CRAWFORD: Whose requirements,
15 Andy, DOE's?

16 MR. AVEL: No, the State's.

17 MS. CRAWFORD: That isn't what I was
18 told.

19 MR. DAVIS: This breaks down into two
20 parts. One, with respect to the non-radioactive
21 constituents, that's regulated by EPA through the
22 what's called NPES discharge permit that we have for
23 that location.

24 With respect to the uranium discharges

1 from that, that is covered by DOE at this point, that
2 is regulated by DOE through the DOE orders, and one of
3 the actions that we have -- one of the responses to
4 the DOE orders is that waste water treatment facility
5 that I was talking about earlier because the
6 concentrations there are such relative to DOE
7 guidelines that it's clearly required by our own
8 regulations we go in and put in what is called DAT
9 through investigative effort technology treatment for
10 those streams which we do not have either for the
11 stormwater point of discharge or for the process water
12 discharge. Both those areas are in the project that
13 is planned I referenced earlier. We're at the point
14 now where they will be starting details on that very
15 shortly, but by the time you get through the details
16 and start construction, I expect that operation to be
17 sometime in 1993. So it is going to take to take some
18 time for a facility to handle that quantity of water.

19 MS. CRAWFORD: At the last FRESH
20 meeting, if I can interrupt him because he's my better
21 half, at the last FRESH meeting the question was
22 clearly asked what are the levels that are going out
23 the manhole into the river. Nobody seemed to know
24 that night, right? So Opal Vincent, I think is the

1 man, I don't think he's here. He called me at home
2 that Friday, the day after the FRESH meeting, and said
3 averaged out per month was 8 to 900 parts per billion.
4 My next question was what is DOE's limit, 800. So
5 you're clearly exceeding on an average monthly basis
6 the 800 limit the DOE sets itself, which I would
7 imagine would be much higher than I would think it
8 should be. So if you're exceeding those limits of 800
9 parts per billion, by god, there should be a sign down
10 there where that's going into the river.

11 You guys are exceeding limits
12 everywhere, not only at the manhole. The water
13 retention basin is overflowing, stuff is going off the
14 pits, going into Paddy's Run Creek, and we don't have
15 a damn sign anywhere posted saying what the hell is
16 going on here.

17 MR. BISCHOFF: I defer to the better
18 half to answer this question or make a statement.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Last year when
20 that uranium went out on the farmer's field, the
21 property, and they had to fence it off or mark it off
22 and not grow any crops, were those farmers compensated
23 for the lost income?

24 MR. AVEL: Yes, they were.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They were
2 compensated?

3 MR. AVEL: Yes, they were.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How much were
5 they compensated?

6 MR. AVEL: That's privileged
7 information that is not available to the public.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to
9 know why they were compensated without a lawsuit when
10 the rest of the people in the community had to fight
11 the Department of Energy for five years and take them
12 to court to get compensated, and we still haven't
13 received yet; why did those people get preferential
14 treatment?

15 MR. AVEL: They were compensated
16 because the contaminants from the effluent line
17 entered into their property, contaminated the property,
18 and rendered it unuseful for them, and they were
19 compensated for the time that that property was fenced
20 off from their use.

21 MS. CRAWFORD: Does that hold true for
22 the off-site contaminated well that was located on
23 that same farmer's property, they were compensated and
24 a new well was dug for them? It seems like these guys

1 get compensated every time we turn around, they are
2 being compensated, and the rest of us had to drug you
3 guys into court to get compensated.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would like to
5 have it in writing if they got compensated for that
6 contaminated well, and if so, I would like to know how
7 much. Also, I would like to know the people that it
8 is found they had a contaminated well, why did you
9 give them alternate water supply? Was it because they
10 were a state representative's family or was it because
11 you were afraid that you would get caught by not doing
12 this?

13 MR. AVEL: As I explained earlier, we
14 gave them, provided them an alternate drinking water
15 source because the -- there has not been a set
16 established agreed upon cleanup level for groundwater
17 at this site, and also there the data in their water
18 represents an increasing trend of uranium
19 concentrations. Therefore, we felt that it was better
20 to go ahead and provide the alternate water source
21 than to, number one, try to start setting a cleanup
22 level and, number two, because of the unpredictability
23 of the uranium contamination in that groundwater in
24 that area.

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1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That was about
 2 five times normal background and our well was 109
 3 times more background. The Department of Energy
 4 refused to give us an alternate water supply.

5 MR. AVEL: Again, I can't speak to
 6 what's gone on in the past. I'm sorry, we're doing
 7 what we can to clean the site up, to identify the
 8 problems and get them cleaned up now.

9 MR. BISCHOFF: I notice some people
 10 are beginning to leave. I really would ask that you
 11 complete the meeting evaluation form and drop it into
 12 the box as you leave or give it to me and I will see
 13 that DOE gets it.

14 Is there any further questions or
 15 statements anybody would like to make? We're winding
 16 up here, let's make this the last question.

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One quick
 18 question, please. Two Hertz trucks one morning,
 19 Paddy's Run Road, one inside the fence, one outside
 20 the fence. Did you decontaminate the one inside the
 21 fence?

22 MR. AVEL: I'm sorry, where is the --
 23 there's two --

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There were two

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1 Hertz trucks. One inside the fence by the wells that
2 you had driven and one outside the fence. They were
3 Budget rental trucks.

4 MR. AVEL: If it's inside controlled
5 area, inside --

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Inside the
7 fence.

8 MR. AVEL: FMPC property boundary?

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right. One was
10 inside, one was outside.

11 MR. AVEL: When they are inside the
12 property boundary, there is a potential for vehicles
13 to be contaminated.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right, but did
15 they decontaminate this vehicle that was inside, and
16 if so, how did they decontaminate it because there was
17 no way they could have driven to an area without going
18 down the road first.

19 MR. DAVIS: Those particular trucks
20 are used in well sampling on the property. I believe
21 it's three well lines, several wells lines in order to
22 clean the --

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Come on, Bobby
24 Joe, answer my question.

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MR. DAVIS: I will, I'm trying to tell you what they are used for. Basically, they are used to haul water. The trucks, my understanding, and Dennis can correct me if I'm wrong, my understanding is when we are speaking of controlled area, that's the area that's inside, what I call the production area or the waste pit area in the fence.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's just inside the fence.

MR. DAVIS: I know, I know, but the samples trucks were off the property boundary, inside the property boundary, both inside the fence but outside the production area, and they also were inside the production area.

MS. CRAWFORD: Why do we have Hertz rental trucks anyway?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: These were two Budget trucks.

MR. DAVIS: They are being used by the sampling contractor. I guess they haul their equipment in there and they are used to sample the wells. They are not supplying DOE vehicles for that, they are supplying that through Budget.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I know, but

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1 they are inside the fence, and inside the fence as far
2 as I'm concerned is contaminated. Now, did you
3 decontaminate this truck?

4 MR. DAVIS: Inside the property
5 boundary, as Dr. Frasier pointed out earlier, is not
6 necessarily contaminated. It depends on where you are
7 on the site. And the procedure that is used with that
8 truck or any of the other rental equipment or any of
9 the other vehicles that are used on the property
10 depends on where they are going on the property as to
11 whether or not they are being contaminated.

12 MS. CRAWFORD: Don't you think over by
13 the K-65's, that's a contaminated area.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is where
15 we're talking, by the K-65, you have your fence line
16 monitors there.

17 MR. FRASIER: I'm sorry, I didn't see
18 the trucks, but I'm assuming you're talking about the
19 DOE property boundary, and there's some wells on the
20 west side of Paddy's Run between Paddy's Run and DOE
21 property down there; is that what you're referring to?

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Inside the
23 fence.

24 MR. FRASIER: Yes, okay. Between --

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1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Paddy's Run
2 Road is here, the fence is here, the trucks were here.

3 MR. FRASIER: Absolutely. That area
4 in terms of surface soil contamination does not exceed
5 the background range of 1 to 4. It is within eyesight
6 of the K-65 silos, so in terms of direct radiation,
7 there is some above background direct radiation, but
8 that does not constitute contamination. So a truck
9 going through that gate there in that fenced area
10 there to the east there, either alongside or on the
11 DOE property or to go just off the DOE property does
12 not constitute contamination of the wheels of the
13 truck or anything like that because of the nature of
14 the contamination there. It is just not contaminated.
15 It's in the background range.

16 MS. CRAWFORD: What about the barrels
17 and the stuff that you are putting in the back of this
18 rental truck?

19 MR. FRASIER: That would fall under
20 the transportation requirements, and those are
21 according to what materials are in there, and I don't
22 know the values of the concentration in those wells,
23 he doesn't know them offhand, but there are
24 transportation requirements that they follow for

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1 hauling materials such as that.

2 MS. CRAWFORD: Does Budget Rent A
3 Truck know what you're using these trucks for, to haul
4 samples around? When it's all over with, are you
5 going to have to buy these Budget rental trucks?

6 MR. FRASIER: An integral part of any
7 field sampling program is the monitoring that goes on
8 where any vehicles used, any equipment used, at the
9 termination of that equipment, and that is part of the
10 health and safety plan, if you have read the health
11 and safety plan for the Remedial Investigation/
12 Feasibility Study. Those surveys are performed on the
13 equipment that is used on the site prior to release of
14 that equipment, and that is the certification of the
15 acceptability of the levels that may be on any
16 equipment or vehicles.

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In other words,
18 what you're telling me is that you inspected this
19 vehicle before it came off the property?

20 MR. FRASIER: That is a part of the
21 health and safety plan. I, personally, did not, no,
22 ma'am.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you find
24 out if it was inspected and let me know, please?

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1 Thank you.

2 MR. BISCHOFF: Put that on the list.

3 MR. FRASIER: Do you know what date
4 that was? That's the easiest way to go back,
5 approximate date.

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Approximately
7 Wednesday or Thursday.

8 MR. FRASIER: This past Wednesday?

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Tuesday or
10 Wednesday.

11 MR. FRASIER: 16th or 17th.

12 MR. BISCHOFF: I would like to bring
13 things to closure here. Number one, just a personal
14 comment. I think it is important that the probing
15 keep going on and continue because I personally feel
16 that keeps the federal dollars to address the problems.

17 I would also make the comment, and I
18 know I don't need to do this, but it's something I'm
19 aware of, if you don't enter your concerns into the
20 record at the formal hearings, and I understand that
21 you're going to do that, you can complain all you want
22 here, but if you don't do it through the right avenue,
23 you waste your efforts. I am sure you will prepare
24 your statement in that regard.

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Displays are still up there. We did have slides for some of the comments. The expertise that is around the room here I know will stay available for as long as you want to make them endure, and they will be happy to explain any detail on the maps and charts.

I really do appreciate your attendance and attention this evening. Thank you and get home safe.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lois A. Roell, the undersigned, a notary public-court reporter, do hereby certify that at the time and place stated herein, I recorded in stenotypy and thereafter had transcribed with computer-aided transcription the within one hundred fifty-eight (158) pages, and that the foregoing transcript of proceedings is a complete and accurate report of my said stenotypy notes.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: LOIS A. ROELL
AUGUST 12, 1992. NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF OHIO

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