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**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INTENT TO  
PREPARE A REMEDIAL  
INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY -  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR  
THE FIRST OF FIVE REMEDIAL ACTIONS AT  
THE FEED MATERIALS PRODUCTION CENTER  
NEAR FERNALD, OH (FEDERAL REGISTER  
NOTICE)**

**05/15/90**

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On 05/15/90

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Intent To Prepare a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study--Environmental Impact Statement for the First of Five Remedial Actions at the Feed Materials Production Center Near Fernald, OH

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study--Environmental Impact Statement (RI/FS-EIS) for remedial action at the Feed Materials Production Center (FMPC) silos located near Fernald, Ohio. This is the first of five remedial actions to be taken at FMPC.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) announces its intent to prepare an RI/FS-EIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for remedial actions at the "special facilities area," i.e., Operable Unit 4, Silos 1, 2 and 3 (the silos). The RI/FS-EIS process will examine the nature, extent and environmental impacts of existing contamination associated with the silos and will evaluate alternatives for remedial action. The silos is one of five CERCLA operable units at the FMPC. A separate RI/FS-NEPA process will be conducted for each operable unit./1/ The RI/FS-EIS for the silos will function as the lead document, in which complete discussion of common issues and cumulative impacts will be presented. The four other integrated NEPA/CERCLA documents will present impacts specific to the operable units and summarize and update the presentation of common issues and cumulative impacts in the lead RI/FS-EIS, as appropriate. In order to proceed on a timely basis with all RI/FS-NEPA documents for the FMPC, the scoping meetings conducted for the lead RI/FS-EIS will also address the scoping issues for all operable unit RI/FS-NEPA documents. Although an RI/FS-NEPA document will be prepared for each of the operable units, the level of NEPA review required for the remaining four operable units (i.e., EIS or environmental assessment) is uncertain at this time. If DOE determines that additional RI/FS-EISs are required, a Notice of Intent will be published announcing this determination and additional written RI/FS-EISs are required, a Notice of Intent will be published announcing this determination and additional written comments will be accepted. Additional NEPA scoping meetings will be conducted for other operable units if there is a substantial change in the scope of alternatives and/or public issues, or a substantial time lapse since the RI/FS-EIS scoping meetings announced in this Notice.

NOTE /1/ The DOE is preparing a separate draft EIS on Renovation and Site Evaluation for the FMPC. A Notice of Intent was published for the EIS on August 14, 1986, and public scoping meetings were held on September 3 and 22, 1986. The proposed renovation activities will (1) improve environmental health and safety conditions and production reliability, (2) restore production to a level that will meet future material defense needs, and (3) enhance management of hazardous and radioactive waste materials. The EIS will also discuss alternatives to renovating FMPC, including shutting down its metal production operations, relocating production activities, and taking no action. The renovation EIS will discuss site operation and production but will not discuss remedial action activities that are the subject of this Notice of Intent.

The purpose of this Notice of Intent (NOI) is twofold: (1) To present pertinent background information on the proposed scope and content of the RI/FS-EIS for the silos and for other RI/FS-NEPA documents at the FMPC; and (2) to solicit public input to the RI/FS-EIS process to ensure that issues are identified early and properly studied. Federal, State, and local agencies, interested organizations, and individuals desiring to submit comments or suggestions for consideration in the preparation of the RI/FS-EIS and other

RI/FS-NEPA documents are invited to do so. Public scoping meetings will be held on June 12, 1990, in Ross, Ohio at 7:30 p.m. and June 13, 1990, in Cincinnati, Ohio at 7:30 p.m. Upon completion of the draft RI/FS-EIS, the availability of the document will be announced in the Federal Register, at which time comments from the public will again be solicited. Comments received during the public comment period will be addressed in the final RI/FS-EIS. A Record of Decision is planned for August 1991.

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The supplementary information sections of this NOI provide additional information on the following subjects: (1) Site background and description; (2) description of proposed actions; (3) description of alternative approaches; (4) environmental issues; (5) description of the NEPA/CERCLA process; (6) sources of background information; and (7) description of the scoping process.

**DATES:** Written comments or suggestions postmarked by June 22, 1990 will be considered in carrying out the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process. Comments or suggestions postmarked after that date will be considered to the maximum extent practicable. Scoping meetings will be held at Ross High School, 3425 Hamilton-Cleves Road, Ross, Ohio, on June 12, 1990 at 7:30 p.m., and at Forest Park High School, 1231 West Kemper Road, Cincinnati, Ohio on June 13, 1990 at 7:30 p.m. Requests to speak at these meetings should be received by Mr. Davis at the address below by June 8, 1990. Requests to speak may also be made during registration for the meetings.

**ADDRESSES:** All comments or suggestions on the scope of the RI/FS-EIS and requests to speak at the scoping meetings discussed above should be addressed to: Bobby Davis, Environmental Manager, U.S. Department of Energy, P.O. Box 398705, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239-8705, ATTN: FMPC RI/FS-EIS, (513) 738-6156.

For further information on the NEPA process, contact: Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Project Assistance, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 3E-080, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-4600.

For further information on the CERCLA process, contact: John Tseng, Director, Office of Environmental Guidance and Compliance, U.S. Department of Energy, 100 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 7A-075, Washington, D.C. 20585, (202) 586-9024.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### A. Background and Site Description

The FMPC is a DOE-owned manufacturing facility for the production of uranium metal used in U.S. defense programs. At the present time, production at the site has been temporarily suspended. The site is located on 1050-acres of property in a rural area about 20 miles northwest of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio. The production facilities occupy approximately 136 acres near the center of the site. Most of the site, including all of the production and waste management facilities, is located within Hamilton County, Ohio, with the exception of about 200 acres located in southern Butler County, Ohio. The villages of Fernald, New Baltimore, Ross, and Shandon are located within a few miles of the FMPC.

As a result of the activities conducted at the FMPC, both radioactive and non-radioactive wastes are generated. Up to 1984, solid and slurried wastes at the FMPC were disposed of in on-site pits and silos. Although such wastes are currently drummed and stored for on-site or off-site disposal, the pits and silos remain a potential source for the release of radionuclides and chemicals into the environment. Surface water runoff from the covered pits and other affected areas within the western portion of the FMPC enters Paddy's Run, a tributary of the Great Miami River. Paddy's Run originates just north of the FMPC and flows south-southeast along the western edge of the site, and for a part of the year it is a dry stream bed with occasional rainfall-induced flows. Natural drainage from the eastern portion of the site is toward the Great Miami River, which is located about 0.75 miles to the east of the site.

Leachate from the waste pits can potentially migrate vertically to the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer which underlies the site. This aquifer serves as a principal source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water throughout the region. A portion of the flow in Paddy's Run is also known to enter this aquifer downstream from the waste pits as a result of seepage through the stream bottom.

Liquid waste effluent generated from FMPC process operations is sent to a general plant sump for treatment and analysis prior to release to the Great Miami River through a permitted outfall ditch. Storm water runoff from the production area is collected and allowed to settle in stormwater retention

basins prior to being analyzed and released to the Great Miami River through the same effluent line. During major storm events, storm water may be discharged through an outfall ditch to Paddy's Run if the storm water retention basins overflow.

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Airborne releases of slightly radioactive particulates generated by manufacturing processes at the FMPC are controlled by bag-type dust collectors. However, periodic dust collector failures and general plant operations have resulted in releases of uranium and other radionuclides to the atmosphere since 1952. These airborne releases were the principal pathway of particulate movement to off-site areas. Radon gas from two concrete silos containing radium-bearing wastes can also reach off-site populations. A radon monitoring system and an internal air filter removal system have been installed for worker protection. A removal action for the silos is also being evaluated through preparation of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis document under CERCLA.

Several residences and small industries are located within the potentially affected zones. The major economic activities in the area are farming and dairy operations. Major farm crops include sweet corn, field corn, soybeans, wheat, and garden produce sold at local and nearby urban markets. The vegetative cover of the site area includes cropland, grasslands, and deciduous forests.

In July 1986, a Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (FFCA) was jointly signed by the DOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that included provisions related to environmental cleanup activities associated with the FMPC. The FFCA was entered into pursuant to Executive Order 12088 to ensure that environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the FMPC are thoroughly and adequately investigated so that appropriate remedial response actions can be formulated, assessed, and implemented.

Since that time, DOE and the U.S. EPA have negotiated another agreement, a CERCLA 120 and 106 Consent Agreement. The Consent Agreement will become effective after the Department of Justice concurs and public comments on the agreement have been considered. The Consent Agreement will account for recent changes in regulatory status (i.e., listing of FMPC on EPA's National Priority List) and responsibilities, reflect new EPA authorities under the 1986 CERCLA amendments, include "model" provisions agreed to by EPA and DOE for inclusion in Federal Facility Agreements such as this one, and provide a timetable for actions. The new agreement also will reflect changes in the overall remediation approach at the FMPC, including the use of operable units and the intent to implement several removal actions. The removal actions are being planned for:

- (1) Contaminated water under FMPC buildings,
- (2) waste pit run-off control,
- (3) south plume groundwater contamination, and
- (4) the K-65 silos (i.e., silos 1 and 2).

## B. Proposed Actions

Within the CERCLA framework, the purpose of the Remedial Investigation is to determine the nature and extent of any release, or threat thereof, of hazardous or radioactive substances, pollutants, or contaminants, and to gather all necessary data to support the Feasibility Study. The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to develop and evaluate remedial action alternatives to protect human health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous or radioactive substances, pollutants, or contaminants at or from the FMPC.

To expedite remediations, the site has been divided into five operable units that comprise the total scope of the remedial action program. Operable units are distinctive groupings of facilities and environmental media that will enable DOE to expedite remedial actions on the highest priority operable units while awaiting necessary data and related analysis on other operable units. These operable units are: (1) Waste Storage Area; (2) Solid Waste Areas; (3) Production Facilities and Suspect Areas; (4) Special Facilities (Silos); and (5) Environmental Media. NEPA review requirements will be incorporated into the RI/FS documentation for each operable unit.

## C. Preliminary Identification of Alternatives for Remedial Action at the Silos

The silos include the K-65 Silos (silos 1 and 2) and the Metal Oxide Silo (silo 3) located south of the waste pit area in the northwestern portion of the FMPC. Another FMPC silo (i.e., silo 4) was never used and will not be investigated under the RI/FS.

The silos are domed and measure 80 feet in diameter, 36 feet high to the center of the silo dome and 27 feet to the top of the vertical walls. The

walls are 8 inch thick concrete as are the outer part of the domes, which taper to 4 inches at the center. The K-65 silos are surrounded by an earthen berm to a level of approximately 26 feet while the Metal Oxide silo is free-standing. The K-65 silos are used for the storage of radium-bearing residues formed as byproducts of uranium ore processing. They received waste residues from 1952 to 1958. Waste raffinates were pumped into the silos where the solids settled; the liquids were removed and treated.

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The primary radioactive constituents of silos 1 and 2 are radium (Ra-226), radon (Rn-222), uranium (0.71% of which is U-235) and a presently undetermined amount of thorium (Th-230). The majority of the waste material is silica and metallic compounds.

Radon is known to be diffusing out of the silos. A removal action for silos 1 and 2 is being planned. There is no evidence thus far that any of the other contaminants have migrated to surface or groundwaters. Due to the diffusion of radon through the silo walls and into the berms it is believed that the berms and subsoils are contaminated with lead (Pb-210, which is radioactive, and Pb-206, which is stable), the final product of the decay of radon. There also may be leachate transport through the existing leachate collection system beneath the silos. Sampling of the berms and soil beneath the silos is scheduled and upon completion will provide a much clearer picture of the nature and extent of contaminant migration, if any.

Silo 3 contains uranium (0.71% U-235), radium (Ra-226), an undetermined amount of thorium (Th-230), silica and other metal oxides. Silo 3 is not a significant radon source and due to the physical characteristics of the wastes (dry and powdery), it is not believed that any contaminant migration has occurred.

The remedial action alternatives to be considered will include, but are not limited to:

- \*\* No Action;
- \*\* In-Place Isolation of Waste from the Environment;
- \*\* In-Place Stabilization of Waste;
- \*\* Waste Removal, Stabilization, On-Site Disposal;
- \*\* Waste Removal, Separation of Waste Components, On-Site Disposal by Component;
- \*\* Waste Removal, Stabilization, Off-Site Disposal; and
- \*\* Waste Removal, Separation of Waste Components, Off-Site Disposal by Component.

Project-specific technologies pertaining to the strategies above will also be presented in the RI/FS-EIS. The affected environment on and adjacent to the FMPC site will be characterized, including: geography, meteorology and climatology, geology and seismology, groundwater resources, surface water resources, ecology, radiation, and hazardous chemicals.

#### D. Other Remedial Actions

Operable Unit 1, Waste Storage Areas, includes six waste pits, the burn pit, and the Clearwell, located in the northwestern portion of the FMPC. The waste pits are no longer in use. Waste Pits 1, 2, 4, and 6 were mostly used for disposal of dry radioactive waste. The estimated volume of these four waste pits is 112,000 cubic yards. Waste pits 3 and 5 were used for treatment of liquid wastes and contain uranium, thorium, and other constituents; the estimated volume is 329,500 cubic yards. The burn pit was used to burn waste materials, including pyrophoric and reactive chemicals, oils, and other combustible low-level radioactive material. Use of the burn pit was discontinued in 1986. The Clearwell was used as a collection and settling basin for liquid overflow from Pit 5 and for runoff from the waste storage area; since shutdown of the process flow to Pit 5 in early 1987, use of the Clearwell has been limited to collecting surface storm water runoff from the waste pit area.

The intent of the proposed remedial action is to stabilize, isolate or treat the waste and any associated cover materials to prevent the release or migration of contaminants to the environment. The remedial action alternatives to be considered will include, but are not limited to:

- \*\* No Action;
- \*\* In-Place Isolation of Waste from the Environment;
- \*\* In-Place Stabilization of Waste;
- \*\* Waste Removal, Treatment/Stabilization and On-Site Disposal; and
- \*\* Waste Removal, Treatment/Stabilization and Off-Site Disposal.

Operable Unit 2, Solid Waste Units, includes the north and south lime

sludge ponds, active fly ash pile, abandoned fly ash pile and southfield area, and sanitary landfill. The lime sludge ponds, located in the waste storage area, are settling/drying beds for alkaline sludges produced from the treatment of the raw water supply to FMPC. The ponds encompass an area of approximately two acres; the sludge volume is estimated at 11,500 cubic yards for each pond. The fly ash piles contain fly ash from the on-site coal-fired boiler plant and are located southwest of the Production Area. In the past, the abandoned fly ash pile was sprayed with oils (contaminated with uranium) to control dust. Approximately 1,000 kg of uranium is estimated to have been present in these waste oils. The southfield area, located at the northern edge of the abandoned fly ash pile, was used to dispose of uranium-contaminated construction rubble. The fly ash piles and the southfield area encompass an estimated 16 acres. The sanitary landfill is located northeast of the waste storage area and served as the disposal area for waste paper, rags, and other types of solid sanitary wastes from the production facilities. The waste volume is approximately 16,000 to 18,000 cubic yards.

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The RI/FS will focus on a one acre portion of the landfill where waste has been deposited. It is intended that the solid waste units that represent a potential source of contamination to the environment be part of a remedial action. The solid waste units are distinguished by the presence of large volumes of solid waste materials that were mixed only with small amounts of chemical and radioactive wastes during the years of operation. The remedial action alternatives to be considered will include, but are not limited to:

- \*\* No Action;
- \*\* In-Place Isolation of Waste from the Environment;
- \*\* In-Place Stabilization of Waste;
- \*\* Waste Removal, Volume Reduction, On-Site Disposal; and
- \*\* Waste Removal, Volume Reduction, Off-Site Disposal.

Operable Unit 3, Facilities and Suspect Areas, includes specific areas within the production area that will be identified as the remedial investigation proceeds. These areas represent past, current, or future sources of radionuclide or chemical releases to the environment. The Operable Unit also includes additional suspect areas outside of the production area: e.g., a fire training area; an incinerator area (east of the production area); K-65 slurry line trench; several rubble mounds, and scrap metal piles. A wide variety of remedial actions are being considered for the numerous elements of this operable unit: groundwater collection and treatment or disposal; soil capping or removal and disposal; liquid waste containment, or removal and disposal; repair and upgrade of facilities; and replacement or removal with disposal.

Operable Unit 5, Environmental Media, includes environmental pathways and/or environmental receptors presently or potentially affected by the release of radionuclides or chemicals from the FMPC: all surface soils; Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer; Great Miami River; Paddy's Run; storm water outfall ditch; flora and fauna; and ambient air. A wide variety of alternatives are being evaluated for each potentially affected area. The alternatives to be considered will include but are not limited to:

- \*\* No Action;
- \*\* Groundwater Pumping and ReInjection for Pathway Control;
- \*\* Groundwater Pumping with Direct Discharge to Surface Waters;
- \*\* Groundwater Pumping With Treatment Prior to Discharge;
- \*\* Groundwater Use Restrictions;
- \*\* Groundwater Alternate Water Supply;
- \*\* Groundwater Use Restrictions With Treatment at User Location;
- \*\* Soil/Sediment Stabilization;
- \*\* Soil/Sediment Capping;
- \*\* Soil/Sediment Removal and Disposal; and
- \*\* Flora/Fauna Removal and Disposal.

#### E. Preliminary List of Potential Environmental Issues

There are a number of potential issues related to the proposed remedial actions at the FMPC. Some deal with potential environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, whereas others are factors that may include or be influenced by implementation of one or more of the alternatives. Potential major issues that may require analysis in the RI/FS-EIS are listed below. This list is based on DOE experience with major issues that have been raised relative to other DOE proposals of this nature. Interested parties are invited to participate in the scoping process discussed below and to help refine this list to focus on the significant issues to be analyzed in depth

in the RI/FS-EIS and to eliminate from detailed study the issues that are not significant.

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1. Potential radiological issues and health risks:

\*\* Related to human exposure, including exposure to workers and the public, individuals and the total population, children and adults, present and future generations;

\*\* Along transportation routes and near other sites included in the alternatives;

\*\* Associated with various pathways to individuals, including surface waters and groundwater, soils and sediments, flora and fauna (including crops and livestock), and gases, dust, and particulates;

\*\* Associated with both routine operations and accidents;

\*\* Associated with human intrusion into the contaminated materials; and

\*\* Due to natural forces such as erosion and flooding.

2. Potential socioeconomic impacts:

\*\* Associated with land uses;

\*\* Related to local transportation systems; and

\*\* Related to economic activities near the site.

3. Potential institutional issues:

\*\* Project-specific criteria for decontamination, effluent concentrations, and release of the site or portions thereof for unrestricted or restricted uses;

\*\* Future institutional controls for monitoring and maintenance;

\*\* Institutional issues related to the implementation of alternatives; and

\*\* Siting of any necessary treatment or disposal facilities.

4. Potential engineering and technical issues:

\*\* The most reasonable engineering options for each type of waste/residue;

\*\* Probable duration of waste isolation or stabilization; and

\*\* Rates and magnitude of loss of containment.

5. Potential ecological issues:

\*\* Related to terrestrial and aquatic habitats;

\*\* Related to chemical contamination, as well as radiological impacts;

\*\* Related to wetlands;

\*\* Effects on the regional aquifer; and

\*\* Related to site-specific hydrology.

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

\*\* Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARAR);

\*\* Protection of human health and the environment;

\*\* Short-term effectiveness;

\*\* Long-term effectiveness and performance;

\*\* Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume;

\*\* Implementability;

\*\* Cost;

\*\* State acceptance; and

\*\* Community acceptance.

F. NEPA/CERCLA Integration

The RI/FS-EIS process will examine the nature, extent, and environmental impacts of existing contamination associated with the silos and will evaluate alternatives for remedial action. The silos area is one of five CERCLA operable units at the FMPC. A separate RI/FS-NEPA process will be conducted for each operable unit. The RI/FS-EIS for the silos will function as the lead document, in which complete discussion of common issues and cumulative impacts will be presented. The four other integrated NEPA/CERCLA documents will present impacts specific to the operable units and summarize and update the presentation of common issues and cumulative impacts in the lead RI/FS-EIS, as appropriate. Although an RI/FS-NEPA document will be prepared for each of the operable units, the level of NEPA review required for the other four operable units (i.e., EIS or environmental assessment) is uncertain at

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this time. If DOE determines that additional RI/FS-EISs are required, a Notice of Intent will be published announcing this determination and allowing for any additional written comments.

The draft RI/FS-NEPA documents for all five operable units will be prepared within a 10-month period. In order to proceed on a timely basis with all RI/FS-NEPA documents for the FMPC, the scoping meetings conducted for the lead RI/FS-EIS will also address the scoping issues for all operable unit RI/FS-NEPA documents. Additional NEPA scoping meetings will be conducted for subsequent operable units if there is a substantial change in the scope of alternatives and/or public issues, or a substantial time lapse since the RI/FS-EIS scoping meeting announced in this Notice. As the remedial investigation and feasibility study process proceeds, it is possible that site characterization may be completed earlier on an operable unit other than Operable Unit 4. If this occurs, the earlier RI/FS-NEPA document for that other operable unit will become the lead document.

According to the current schedule, DOE expects to issue a draft RI/FS-EIS for the silos in November, 1990, for a 45-day public comment period. At that time, there will be a public hearing for oral and written comments to be recorded. In mid-1991, DOE expects to issue the final RI/FS-EIS, which will include public comments and DOE responses followed by a Record of Decision in August 1991.

The following dates are planned for the other operable units:/2/

NOTE /2/ The Remedial Investigation (RI) report for each of the five operable units will be completed and available for public information prior to the completion and availability of the Feasibility Study (FS) report for each operable unit.

Operable Unit 1--Draft RI/FS-NEPA (February, 1991) Record of Decision (December, 1991)

Operable Unit 2--Draft RI/FS-NEPA (March, 1991) Record of Decision (December, 1991)

Operable Unit 3--Draft RI/FS-NEPA (May, 1991) Record of Decision (March, 1992)

Operable Unit 5--Draft RI/FS-NEPA (June, 1991) Record of Decision (March, 1992)

Public participation in the environmental review and analysis process is encouraged. As described in the Community Relations Plan for the RI/FS at the FMPC, public information meetings will be held in support of the CERCLA/NEPA program when significant new phases of the work are planned, when important new information becomes available, or when community interest warrants a meeting. Public meetings will be held on a quarterly basis or as appropriate. Fact sheets, technical reports, and other information relating to DOE activities will be placed in the FMPC, Hamilton, Harrison, and Cincinnati libraries at the addresses noted below.

#### G. Related Documentation

Further information on the FMPC site and the remedial actions program is available in the public reading rooms listed below. The available documents include:

1. FMPC Environmental Monitoring Annual Report, Westinghouse Materials Company of Ohio;
2. Work Plan for all Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Activities:  
Volume 1--Sampling Plan,  
Volume 2--Health and Safety Plan,  
Volume 3--Community Relations Plan, and  
Volume 4--Data Management Plan; Advanced Sciences, Inc., March 1, 1988.
3. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study: Work Plan Task 1 Report--  
Description of Current Situation Advanced Sciences, Inc., January 31, 1987; and
4. Other RI/FS documents listed in the FMPC Administrative Record Index.

These documents and the entire administrative record for the RI/FS are available during normal business hours at the following locations: (1) FMPC Administration Building, 7400 Willey Road, Ross, Ohio 45030; (2) Lane Public Library, North Third and Buckeye Streets, Hamilton, Ohio 45011.

#### H. Scoping Process

The scoping process will involve all interested agencies (Federal, state,

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and local), groups, and members of the public. Comments are invited on the alternatives and the issues to be considered in the integrated CERCLA/NEPA process for the Feed Materials Production Center. Public scoping meetings are scheduled at 7:30 p.m. to be held on June 12, 1990, in Ross, Ohio and on June 13, 1990, in Cincinnati, Ohio (at the addresses given under Dates above).

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A presiding officer will conduct these informal meetings under the following procedures. Oral statements and written statements will be recorded and become part of the public record. To ensure that everyone who wishes to speak has a chance to do so, five minutes will be allotted for each speaker and speakers are encouraged to summarize written comments. Depending on the number of persons requesting to be heard, DOE may allow longer times for representatives of organizations; persons wishing to speak on behalf of an organization should identify the organization in their request. Persons who have not submitted a request to speak in advance may register to speak at the scoping meetings; they will be called on to present their comments if time permits. Written comments will also be accepted at the meetings.

Both oral and written scoping comments will be considered and will be given equal weight. A transcript of the scoping meetings will be retained by DOE and made available for inspection at the Freedom of Information Reading Room, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW. Washington, DC 20585, during business hours, Monday through Friday. Copies of the scoping meetings transcripts and other CERCLA/NEPA documents and major references used in the preparation of these documents will be made available during normal business hours at the locations noted in the previous section. A notice of locations of availability will be published in the Federal Register at the time of announcement of availability of the draft RI/FS-EIS.

Those interested parties who do not wish to submit comments or suggestions during the scoping period, but who would like to receive a copy of the draft RI/FS-EIS for review and comment, should notify Mr. Bobby Davis at the address given above in the Address section.

Dated in Washington, DC this 7 day of May, 1990.

Peter N. Brush

Acting Assistant Secretary Environment, Safety, Health.

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