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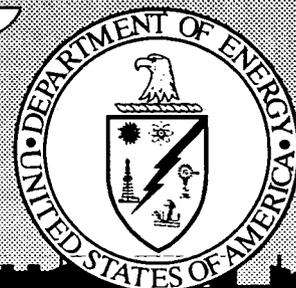
FERNALD CLEAN UPDATE - MARCH 1991

03/00/91

DOE-FN PUBLIC
10
FACT SHEET

Clean Update

**Feed Materials Production Center
Fernald, Ohio**



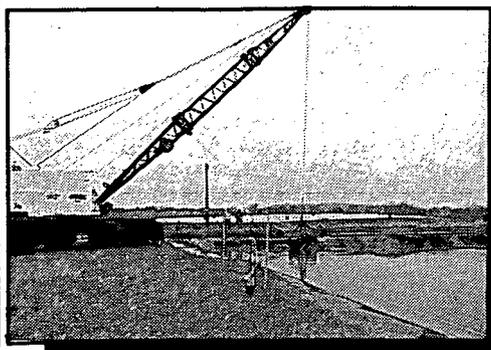
March 1991

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PREVIEW

A mound of exposed waste protruding above standing water in Pit 6 was submerged under water. For more details, please see page 6.



Three Instances of Contaminant Release Reported at FMPC

During February, three separate instances of contaminant release occurred. The incidents involved leakage of materials from a storage silo in the Production Area, suspected tears in the liner of a pit in the Waste Storage Area, and the contamination of workers' clothing with radon as a result of a temperature inversion. The following is a summary of each incident.

Plant 1 Storage Silo Leaks

On February 6, FMPC workers discovered material had leaked from three storage silos near Plant 1. The silos were originally used to prepare feed for ore refining. Later they held cold metal oxides in tailings. The leaking material is residue from the process of extracting uranium from ore. The consistency of the material was described as wet, black, and muddy.

After all leaks were discovered, workers shoveled the 2,676 pounds of material into seven 55-gallon drums. The drums were weighed, sampled and stored until sample results determine how the drums and the residue they contain will be handled. A work plan is underway to seal the tops and bottoms of the silo, to contain the material that remains in the silos. Air monitors were used to document any airborne contamination during cleanup. FMPC personnel notified area residents on February 11.

Temperature Inversion Causes Radon Accumulation

An unusual weather condition -- a temperature inversion on February 13th - - caused radon to accumulate at ground level

(cont'd. on page 2)

Radon

(cont'd. from page 1)

around the K-65 silos. (This inversion, combined with very little wind, prevented the radon gas from being dispersed into the air. DOE immediately restricted access to the area and issued an immediate advisory to neighbors and the media.)

Radon monitors showed that radon concentrations at ground level began to rise at about 11:00 p.m. on February 12, peaked at 4:30 a.m. on February 13, and were back to normal by 1:00 p.m. on February 13. The highest concentration recorded at the FMPC boundary was 5 picocuries per liter. This 9-hour elevation of radon concentrations had no effect on the long-term risks to residents posed by radon emissions from the silos.

The highest concentration recorded near the silos, at 4:30

a.m. on February 13, was 345 picocuries per liter. While workers' clothes were contaminated, there is no evidence that their skin was contaminated or that they inhaled any radon gas. FMPC staff are examining the Radon Treatment System to ensure that it is functioning properly.

Waste Pit 5 Liner Suspect

On February 14, local newspapers reported possible leaks in the liner of the Waste Pit 5 (102,500 cubic yards) and discussed the integrity of the berm surrounding the pit. Waste Pit 5 was constructed in 1968. It is lined with a 2-inch rubber-like liner that has a life expectancy of about 20 years. FMPC staff have been regularly inspecting the liner and have noticed occasional splits in the seams above the water line. These openings have been repaired and plans are being developed to lower

the water level in the pit to examine the liner more closely.

In December 1990, an engineering firm inspected the Waste Pit 5 berm and found no evidence of an imminent failure. An in-depth study is in progress to assess the stability of all berms in the Waste Storage Area. This study is expected to be complete in August 1991.

What Is the RI/FS?

The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is the major environmental study of the FMPC that will ultimately recommend final cleanup, or remediation, of the FMPC and nearby areas that have been contaminated. The FMPC has been divided into five distinct studies, called operable units, that focus on areas with similar types of contamination.

The schedule for the operable unit reports was set in a Consent Agreement between DOE and U.S. EPA in June 1990. Currently, the schedules are being re-examined. See article on Page 3. While this long-term effort continues, some measures are being taken now at the FMPC to protect health and the environment. These are removal actions.

The following articles provide the current status of each operable unit and related removal action in the RI/FS. Each document identified is available for public review in the RI/FS Administrative Record, located in the Public Environmental Information Center. (See page 11 for the center's location and hours.)

RI/FS Activities

U.S. EPA Issues Notices of Violation

Three Notices of Violation were issued to the FMPC in December. The U.S. EPA, who issued the notices, and DOE have resolved issues pertaining to one of the notices.

The resolved issue focuses on FMPC access to private property, which is needed to install and take water samples from groundwater monitoring wells for the RI/FS. As a result of DOE-EPA discussions on this issue, requests for access to private property that had previously been denied have now been sent to the Department of Justice to obtain access. This complies with the terms in the 1990 Consent Agreement between the two agencies that dictates the terms of the RI/FS, and related cleanup studies and actions to be undertaken at the FMPC to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The remaining two notices focus on the completeness of RI/FS documents on Operable Unit 4 and Operable Unit 3. Specifically, the Operable Unit 4 Remedial Investigation and Risk Assessment Report -- which describes what is

known about contamination in the four waste storage silos and their related risks to health and the environment -- was disapproved by U.S. EPA in December. U.S. EPA cited incompleteness of data in the report. Sampling of the silos and of soil beneath the silos is continuing and is expected to produce needed data for these reports. (See related article on Page 5). The Operable Unit 3 Initial Screening of Alternatives document -- which identifies a wide range of alternatives for remediating the Production Areas and suspect areas -- was also disapproved. In this case, EPA questioned the overall scope of this operable unit.

Each notice carries a \$10,000 per week fine until the agencies can resolve the issues underlying each notice of violation.

Operable Unit 2

Alternatives Report Revised

Operable Unit 2 is identified as "Other Waste Units". It includes the sanitary landfill, lime sludge ponds, the active and inactive fly ash piles, and the Southfield Area.

RI/FS Progress: On January 9, a revised Draft Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 2 was submitted to U.S. EPA. EPA's

comments were received on February 15, 1991. The revised draft lists an alternative for cleanup of the Southfield and the fly ash area; an alternative which had not been proposed in the previous draft (September 1990). This change responds to EPA's preference for a wider range of alternatives.

The Initial Screening of Alternatives is the first document in the Feasibility Study and involves evaluation of the wide range of technologies to determine whether they meet standards, are feasible, and provide long-term protectiveness.

Contamination Studied

DOE is continuing to study surface soil near the inactive fly ash pile and Southfield area (located to the left of the plant entrance). The study is a removal site evaluation (RSE), which DOE will use to decide whether a removal action is necessary in this area. Plant records and sampling data are being reviewed to determine if any action (such as fencing the area) should be taken before final remediation. Currently, there are no removal actions taking place within Operable Unit 2.

Additional information may be obtained by requesting the Operable Unit 2 progress report distributed at the December community meeting.

Operable Unit 3

Removal Actions Underway in the Production Area

Current activity in Operable Unit 3, the Production Area, includes removal actions and the discussions between DOE and U.S. EPA about this operable unit's scope. These removal actions focus on pumping and treating perched groundwater, cleanup of contaminated soils and material, and environmental improvements to the Plant 1 Pad.

RI/FS Progress: In December 1990, U.S. EPA disapproved the Draft Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 3. In January, DOE and U.S. EPA began formal discussions to resolve their differences concerning this document. (See related article on page) In addition, discussions were initiated concerning other RI/FS documents that describe the contamination found in this area and assess risks associated with the contamination identified. While the dispute may affect Operable Unit 3 document schedules contained in the 1990 Consent Agreement between the two agencies, DOE anticipates that the results of these discussions will result in agreement between DOE and U.S. EPA on the definition of Operable Unit 3.

Perched Water Removal Action

A system to treat volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in perched water beneath Plants 2/3, 6, 8, and 9 in the Production Area will be installed. VOCs are small chemicals composed of carbon, hydrogen, and sometimes oxygen and chlorine, which tend to evaporate quickly. Examples are acetone and alcohol.

DOE originally initiated the perched water removal action to minimize the potential for uranium-contaminated groundwater to infiltrate the Great Miami Aquifer. The VOCs were

identified in perched water that was pumped from the Production Area in an earlier phase of this removal action.

Currently, pumping of the perched water for control of uranium is on hold, pending installation of the VOC treatment and extraction system. Work plans for the entire removal action have been approved by the U.S. EPA. The next stage is implementation, which includes design, procurement, and installation of the VOC treatment system, which will be located in Plant 8.

Plant 1 Pad to be Improved

In another removal action, the concrete pad near Plant 1 is being improved to protect the underlying soil and water from the waste stored on the pad. According to the work plan submitted to the U.S. EPA in December 1990, the improvements include:

- Removing soil adjacent to the Pad.
- Temporarily installing a plastic liner in the area of the existing pad and adjacent grassy area.
- Building a new concrete pad, complete with drainage control.
- Erect two 40,000 square foot structures to provide covered, controlled waste storage.



Installation of spring-activated building on the storage pad next to Plant 1.

Future removal actions may be identified as a result of sampling data or an investigation process identified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

Along with the Production Area, Operable Unit 3 includes 10 areas that are suspected to be contaminated. One such area is a suspected buried vault at the north edge of the Production Area. The investigation was started after interviews with personnel working on original site construction suggested that a buried vault might be located at the north end

of the site. Since the December 1990 community meeting, existing data and a draft work plan for sampling in the area have been prepared and are being reviewed. Additional personnel interviews, data reviews, and field investigations are anticipated.

Operable Unit 4

Soil Sampling Planned Near K-65 Silos

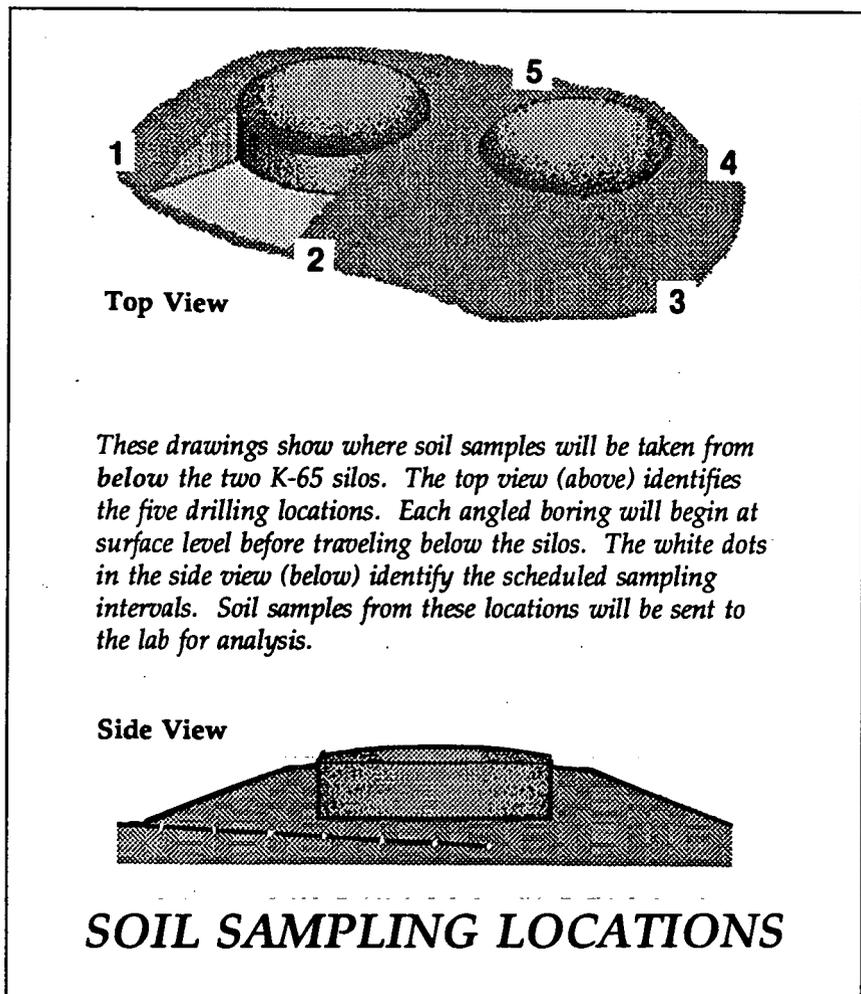
Four silos in the K-65 area comprise Operable Unit 4. They were built in the early 1950's and are located at the west end of the FMPC.

Several activities are underway to learn more about the silos and their immediate environment. These activities support interim removal actions for the silos, as well as the long-term environmental study of the silos in Operable Unit 4 of the RI/FS.

Sampling Program Expands

The sampling program for the silos will expand in the months ahead to learn if contamination exists in the soils surrounding the silos.

Sampling of soil beneath the two K-65 silos is scheduled to begin this month. Field crews will drill five borings, or holes, at an angle to reach the soil below the silos, which are 80 feet in diameter.



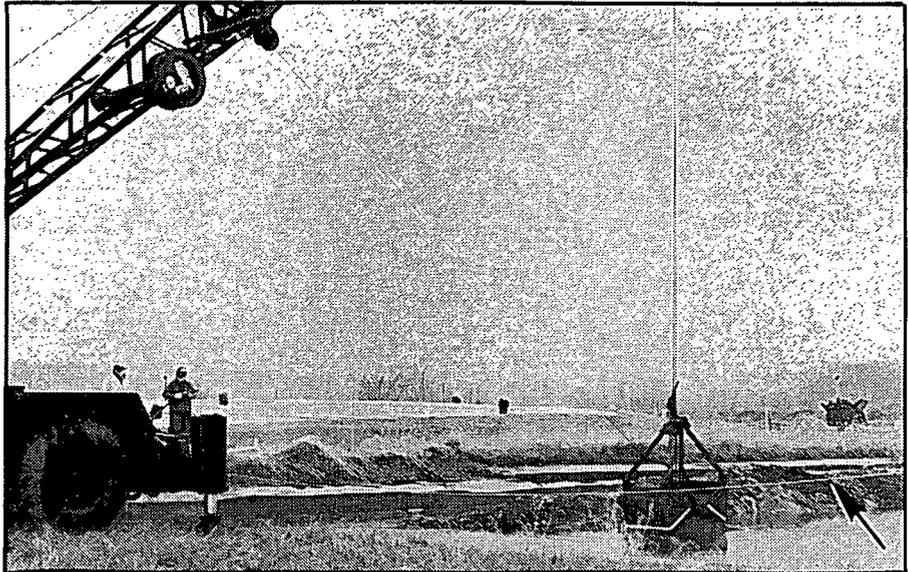
(cont'd. on page 6)

OU 4 (cont'd. from page 5)

Four vertical borings will also be drilled into the silos berm. All soil samples will be analyzed for radionuclides, lead-210, and hazardous chemicals. Sampling of silo contents will resume after this soil sampling is completed.

Two removal actions are underway for the silos. U.S. EPA has approved the work plan for the K-65 silo stabilization removal action that is designed to reduce radon emissions from the K-65 silos and to stabilize the silo structures. The selected alternative for the removal action, documented in the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA), underwent public comment last fall. It involves placing bentonite slurry into the two silos. Beginning in March, equipment that will place the slurry into the K-65 silos will be tested on Silo 4, which is empty.

A second removal action focuses on the decant sump tank located near the K-65 silos. The tank is being sampled because it was used in the early 1950's to store liquid that was drained from the K-65 silos after the solids settled out. Liquid in the decant sump tank was periodically removed and returned to the Production Area. During the removal action, any water found in the tank will be removed and tested. U.S. EPA approved this removal action work plan with comments in January.



These photos were taken during December 1990, when protruding waste in Waste Pit 6 was lifted from the water by crane, carried to the other end of the pit, then submerged in the water. The photo above shows the nearly three-foot-high mound of waste (see arrow) as the \$94,000 project began. The photos on the next page show progress during the three-day project. Today, no waste is visible above the water line.

Operable Unit 1

Waste Submerged to Reduce Air Emissions

DOE has taken measures recently to reduce airborne emissions from the Waste Storage Area (Operable Unit 1) while work continues on the RI/FS.

A mound of exposed waste protruding above standing water in the shallow end of Pit 6 was submerged under water in the deeper end of the pit. The three-day operation began on December 17, 1990 and ended ahead of schedule. This action is expected to decrease radioactive dust and

particles released from Pit 6 into the air. Approximately 90 percent of the estimated airborne radionuclides that travel to private property are attributed to this exposed waste, according to the *FMPC Annual Environmental Report for Calendar Year 1989*. Pit 6 contains green salt (uranium tetrafluoride), filter cake, slag, process residues and asbestos.

Progress has been made in another removal action affecting the Waste Storage Area; DOE plans to install a

Answers to Community Questions from Past Community Meetings

1. *What will be the purpose of the proposed FMPC Analytical Lab? Will it only test material from the FMPC?*

An analytical laboratory has been operating at the FMPC since in the early 1950's. In the past, the laboratory was used mostly for production quality control. However, from now on only environmental samples will be analyzed. Two years ago, we routinely analyzed uranium samples to detect small amounts of other contaminants; now we analyze environmental samples to detect small amounts of uranium as a contaminant.

Because uranium samples had been brought into the lab for about 40 years, the present laboratory facility is contaminated with above-background levels of uranium. However, the building housing the laboratory is being expanded and the laboratory will be moved to this new, radiologically clean area. This will enable the analysts to be more precise and to detect lower levels of radioactive contaminants in environmental samples. As the site shifts to restoration and cleanup, the laboratory will follow, providing the quality assurance and control required to perform EPA-verified cleanup.

At this time, the lab will only analyze FMPC material; there are no plans to bring outside samples to the lab. The public may have thought that samples would be brought to the FMPC because the FMPC has been proposed as a demonstration site. As part of the plans for the proposed "Fernald Integrated Demonstration Site", technicians who are developing new methods for analysis or cleanup of environmental sites will test their new technologies at the FMPC using our facilities, personnel, and material. Once new technologies are proven, they will return to their own facilities to apply them.

2. *Can DOE pump and treat contaminants in the South Plume that may have come from other facilities in the area, then charge the other facilities for their share of the pumping and treating costs? Who is doing the Paddy's Run Road Site RI/FS? What is the status of this RI/FS? What is the relationship to the FMPC RI/FS?*

Yes, it is technically possible for DOE to pump water containing contaminants from other sources in the South Plume area, but it is not recommended. To do so would delay the start of pumping and increase costs, as well as probably make it more difficult for the other industries in the South Plume area to remove their own contaminants from the aquifer. Contaminants from industries in the South Plume area are chemically different than the uranium in the plume from the FMPC. These other contaminants are the subject of the Paddys Run Road Site (PRRS) RI/FS. Both DOE and the industries participating in the PRRS RI/FS are working to keep the DOE wells from influencing the Paddys Run plume.

DOE has developed a plan to contain the uranium plume associated with the FMPC. The water will be pumped from barrier wells, then discharged to the Great Miami River through the FMPC effluent line. The barrier wells will be precisely located to ensure that water contaminated by other sources is not pumped. If other contaminants were to be pumped, delays would result while an effective

technology to remove these contaminants is identified, tested, designed, and constructed for the volume of water that would be treated.

The Paddys Run Road Site is being investigated by the three companies that have operated the two industrial sites. The investigation has installed monitoring wells and conducted three rounds of sampling. They obtain groundwater samples from both Paddys Run and FMPC RI/FS wells. The Paddys Run Road Site RI/FS is under the supervision of the Ohio EPA. Both RI/FS teams are sharing information and data.

For more information about the South Plume, refer to the South Plume Removal Action file in the FMPC Administrative Record located in the Public Environmental Information Center near the FMPC, at 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Road, Ross, Ohio. Grove L. Higgins, Jr. is the coordinator for the PRRS RI/FS effort. Mr. Higgins can be reached at Paddys Run Road Site, P.O. Box 26683, Richmond, Virginia 23261 (804-550-4740).

3. *What documents have public comment periods? Can the public comment on any document? How?*

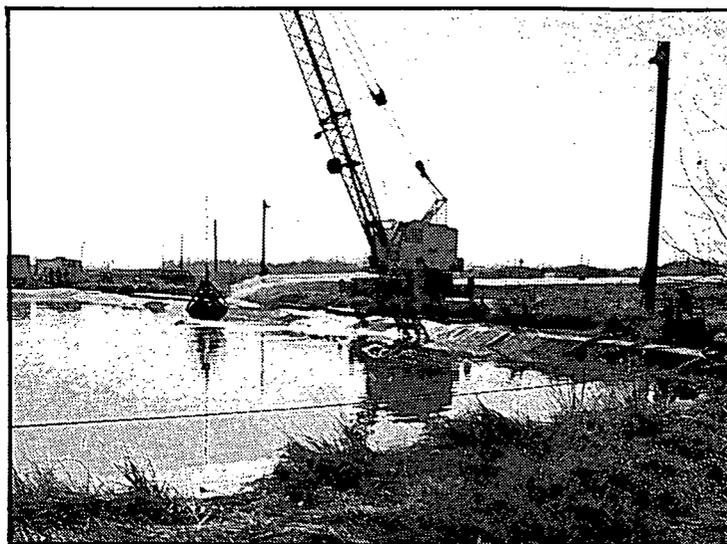
Three types of reports that document cleanup decisions at the FMPC are required to have public comment periods. These are: (1) Engineering Estimates and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) reports, which recommend strategies for near-term cleanup projects known as removal actions; (2) the Proposed Plan for each operable unit in the longer range Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS); and (3) the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that is being prepared to document the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of cleanup in the RI/FS.

For the EE/CAs and the proposed plans, each comment period is advertised in local newspapers, lasts 30 days, and may be extended an additional 30 days at community request. Each document is available for public review in the Administrative Record upon publication. Occasionally, DOE schedules a workshop to discuss an individual document during the formal comment period, as was done for the South Plume and Waste Pit EE/CAs in June 1990. If significant changes are made to the proposed plan after the initial public comment period, an additional public comment period on the revised proposed plan may be held. The two types of removal actions that must have public comment periods are those with less than six months planning time and removal actions expected to last beyond 120 days.

The formal public comment period for the Draft EIS will last for 45 days. After comments are received, the Final EIS will be available for public and agency review for 30 days before a final decision is made. Other analyses that support the final EIS will be included in individual operable unit reports and follow the RI/FS public comment procedures. The EIS public comment periods are announced in the Federal Register and in local newspapers. Public comment is also sought when plans for an EIS are announced. For example, a 45-day comment period that obtained public input to determine what will be included in the Final RI/FS EIS was held beginning in June 1990.

All public comments are addressed in writing; public comments and the DOE responses are available for public review. In addition to the formal comment periods, all documents available for public review in the Administrative Record may be commented on. Copies of all RI/FS and removal action decision documents are available in the Administrative Record, located in the Public Environmental Information Center, 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Road, near the FMPC. Address all written comments to Gerald Westerbeck, DOE Site Manager, P. O. Box 398705, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239.

This information is provided by the U.S. Department of Energy, as part of its Community Relations program to inform and involve the community in the cleanup process at the Feed Materials Production Center. Address questions to Teressa Kwiatkowski at FMPC Site Office, P.O. Box 398705, Cincinnati, OH 45239, (513) 738-6004.



system to control storm water run-off from the waste pit area. U.S. EPA approved the work plan and health and safety plan; construction is scheduled to begin in April.

DOE submitted to U.S. EPA a revised Draft Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 1 on January 4. It identifies possible cleanup alternatives and presents the results of the first round of screening. The current revision adds two alternatives (for a total of eight) to those listed in the December 1990 version. The change resulted from U.S. EPA's request to

distinguish and discuss alternatives that had previously been grouped together.

Operable Unit 1 encompasses the Waste Storage Area located in the northwest section of the FMPC, between the Production Area and Paddys Run Creek. It includes Waste Pits 1 through 6, the burn pit (previously used to excavate clay to line Pits 1 and 2), and the clearwell (which acts as a settling basin for water run-off from Pits 1, 2, and 3), as well as any excess storm water from Pit 5.

Operable Unit 5

U.S. EPA Approves Alternatives Report

Operable Unit 5 is referred to as "environmental media," which includes the air, water, soil, and sediment in areas on private property and those areas at the FMPC that are not included in other operable units in the RI/FS. Progress is reported in both the long-term RI/FS and the nearer-focused south plume removal action.

RI/FS activities are proceeding as scheduled in the June 1990 Consent Agreement between DOE and U.S. EPA. In November 1990, U.S. EPA approved the revised Draft Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 5. Six cleanup alternatives for groundwater and seven alternatives for soil remain as possible strategies for final remediation. For groundwater, the alternatives range from no action to treatment and/or discharge of the water. The alternatives for soil range from no action to removal and/or treatment, with disposal at the FMPC or another site.

The South Plume Removal Action, which is related to Operable Unit 5, is designed to prevent further spread of uranium contamination in an area known as the South Plume. A detailed discussion of the

(cont'd. on page 8)

OU 5 Report

(cont'd from page 7)

contamination is provided in the South Plume Removal Action Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA), available in the Administrative Record in the Public Environmental Information Center.

Following comments from the U.S. and Ohio EPAs, and the public, the removal action is now being planned in three parts: 1) provide an alternate

water supply to industries who use water from the South Plume; 2) pump and discharge the groundwater from the leading edge of the plume to prevent the plume from spreading further. The groundwater will be pumped back to the FMPC, before ultimately being discharged through the effluent line; and 3) install an interim advanced waste water treatment system to remove uranium from the FMPC effluent, which discharges into the Great Miami River. This treatment

system will reduce the overall amount of uranium discharged from the FMPC to the Great Miami River.

DOE is currently addressing U.S. EPA's comments on work plans for these activities. Engineering design for the alternate water supply is 90 percent complete. DOE recently sent specification drawings for the Pump and Discharge System to U.S. EPA. The design is 50 percent complete. The Army Corps of Engineers, involved through an interagency agreement with DOE, is obtaining easements needed for wells and pipelines proposed.

Let us know what you think about this publication.

If you have any questions or comments, contact Teresa Kwiatkowski, DOE's new Public Information Officer.

Department of Energy
FMPC Site Office
P.O. Box 398705
Cincinnati, OH 45239
(513) 738-6004

Area Residents Learn About Environmental Monitoring

On January 29, sixteen persons attended a community roundtable concerning the 1989 FMPC Environmental Report at the FMPC Public Environmental Information Center. The session was held in response to neighbors' request for a detailed discussion of the annual report of the FMPC environmental monitoring program. The report documents FMPC's

radioactive and non-radioactive emissions and compares them to regulatory guidelines.

Presentations explained the new format of the annual report and discussed radioactivity. The rest of the session was devoted to questions and answers. Neighbors participating made several suggestions for improving the report.

Questions concerned a baseline survey of the site prior to 1953 and the adequacy of local sampling results.

Representing the FMPC were Bobby Davis, DOE Assistant Site Manager for Environmental Restoration; Linda England, FMPC Manager of Environmental Monitoring, and Pat Kraps, John Byrne, Linda Rogers and Tom Dugan



Doug Gerrick of WMCO explains plans for future FMPC water treatment to Crosby Township Trustee Gary Storer as Steve Wyatt of the DOE office in Oak Ridge observes.

facility. It is designed to remove about 600 pounds of uranium a year from the plant's effluent stream (the agreement was discussed in the November 1990 Cleanup Update). DOE and Ohio EPA spokespersons complimented the community for voicing their concerns about the need to reduce the total amount of uranium that leaves the FMPC. This sentiment was expressed during public comment periods focusing on the South Plume and waste pit removal actions last summer.

Among other topics, DOE and U.S. EPA discussed the schedule issues that had recently arisen regarding Operable Unit 4 reports. (See article on page 5). A complete transcript of the meeting is available in the Public Environmental Information Center and in FMPC reading rooms in the downtown Cincinnati and Harrison public libraries.

RI/FS Community Meeting Held

Approximately 35 community residents attended the December 11, 1990 community meeting that focused on cleanup activities at the FMPC. After welcoming remarks by Gerald Westerbeck, DOE Site Manager of the FMPC, Andy Avel of DOE gave the status of each operable unit in the site's current environmental study, the Remedial

Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Representatives of the U.S. and Ohio Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA), and Fernald Residents for Environment Safety and Health (FRESH) made brief statements.

DOE and the Ohio EPA explained the new DOE-U.S. EPA agreement to build an interim waste water treatment

FRESH Awarded Technical Assistance Grant

The Fernald Residents for Environment, Safety, and Health (FRESH) will receive a \$50,000 Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) from the U.S. EPA, to hire an independent consultant to advise the group on FMPC environmental reports. U.S. EPA announced the award in November 1990. A maximum of \$50,000 per site can be awarded through the TAG program

to a representative community group. FRESH was the only community group interested in the FMPC site to apply for the grant.

FRESH must use the grant to hire a technical consultant who will review and comment on FMPC documents dealing with site cleanup, such as the RI/FS, under the Comprehensive Environmental Response,

Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The group is also required to communicate with the community the results of the consultant's work.

This grant was one of the reasons that the group incorporated in 1990. FRESH is now completing a lengthy informational form that will lead to the actual award, which is expected this year.

DOE PEIS Scoping Meeting Held in Cincinnati

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is assessing potential environmental impacts of its planned cleanup of DOE sites across the country, including nuclear weapons facilities.

The study, known as a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), will assess the potential health risks, contamination problems, cleanup options and management issues of DOE's cleanup strategies.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that federal agencies prepare detailed studies evaluating the potential environmental impacts of major federal actions. Usually these environmental impact statements evaluate the

consequences of particular actions at particular sites, but the scope of this PEIS is broader. The PEIS will address national, program-wide alternatives that might be used for cleanup, rather than site-specific actions.

In a series of 23 meetings held around the country from December 1990 to February 1991, the public was invited to comment on the scope and issues the PEIS is to consider. A scoping meeting is the public's opportunity to make suggestions about the issues to be studied and how DOE should proceed on an EIS, at the beginning of the study. A scoping meeting was held in the Cincinnati area January 14, 1991.

Issues raised at the Cincinnati meeting concerned waste

disposal, the cleanup schedule at the FMPC, and the occupational safety and health history of DOE facilities in the area. The PEIS will consider these and other issues raised during the scoping meetings. In addition, the PEIS will consider the following issues for environmental restoration: risk to human health and the environment, future land use, cleanup levels, the environmental basis for deciding cleanup priorities, the degree to which DOE should rely on existing technologies or make strong resource commitments to developing innovative technologies, and the manner in which DOE should manage waste until adequate treatment and disposal capacity is available.

Requests for copies of the draft PEIS may be sent to William E. Wisenbaker, Acting Director, Division of Program Support, Office of Environmental Restoration(EM-43), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., 20585.

Transcripts of the Cincinnati area scoping meeting will be available in a reading room in the Cincinnati Lane Library on 800 Vine Street.

Request for copies of the draft PEIS also should be sent to Mr. Wisenbaker.

FMPC Cleanup Update

Published by the
U.S. Department of Energy

Prepared by the Community Relations Department of
Advanced Sciences, Inc.,
RI/FS Contractor at the Feed Materials
Production Center (FMPC) for the U.S. DOE, to inform
the community about progress in cleanup
at the FMPC, near Fernald, Ohio

Address all inquiries or
concerns regarding the
FMPC Cleanup Update to:
Teresa Kwiatkowski,
U.S. DOE Public Information Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
FMPC Site Office
P.O. Box 398705
Cincinnati, Ohio 45239-8705

Telephone (513) 738-6004

FMPC Site Manager.....Gerald Westerbeck

MARCH

Community Calendar

Mark your calendar for these FMPC planned activities

- 1 FMPC Siren System connected with Hamilton County Civil Defense to be activated for severe weather warnings
- 5 Centers for Disease Control Public Meeting; at Ross High School Cafeteria; 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- 19 RI/FS Community Meeting; at The Plantation Restaurant, near Harrison; the exhibit will be open at 6:30 p.m.; the formal meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m.

FMPC Sirens Warn Residents of Danger

Beginning March 1, 1991, the U.S. Department of Energy will make its 11-siren FMPC emergency warning system available to alert residents of severe weather conditions, as well as site emergencies. The system will be activated by the National Weather Service at the Greater Cincinnati Airport as part of the Hamilton County Civil Defense Outdoor Warning System. This action came at the request of local residents and government officials after tornadoes in June 1990 caused severe damage in southeast Ohio and Indiana. The 11 sirens are located within a two-mile radius of the site, including five sirens that cover portions of Ross and Morgan townships in Butler County.

The FMPC will test its emergency system every Wednesday. Anyone interested in hearing a sample sounding of the various emergency siren tones can call 738-6020.

For more information, call the FMPC Community Relations Office at 738-6978.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD RI/FS ADDITIONS

Added since October 1990:

Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 4 (Silos) Final (October 1990)

Remedial Investigation Report for Operable Unit 4 (Silos) Draft (October 1990)

Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 3 (Production Area) Draft (November 1990)

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for South Plume Final (November 1990)

Work Plan for the Feasibility Study November 1990

Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 5 (Environmental Media) Final (December 1990)

Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 1 (Waste Storage Area) Final (January 1991)

Initial Screening of Alternatives for Operable Unit 2 (Solid Waste Units) Draft (January 1991)

Transcript, December 11, 1990 RI/FS Community Meeting (January 1991)

Documents that support cleanup decisions in the RI/FS and removal action process are added to the Administrative Record for public review when they are delivered to the U.S.EPA. The index is updated monthly.

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New DOE Public Information Officer at FMPC

Have a question about cleanup? Call Teresa Kwiatkowski, DOE's Public Information Officer at the FMPC. Ms. Kwiatkowski recently has been named the FMPC spokesperson.

Ms. Kwiatkowski manages all public information and community relations activities for the FMPC. She is the liaison between DOE and the public, including the community and the press. She spends much of her time answering questions for the community and the media. As a result, she has been able to free DOE's staff so they can focus on the technical complexities of site cleanup.

Ms. Kwiatkowski reports directly to DOE Headquarters in Washington, D.C., to Mr. Leo Duffy, Director of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management. Because of this unique reporting relationship, she can communicate local concerns to DOE management in Washington.

She arrived at the FMPC in October 1990. She earned a bachelor's degree in fine arts and holds a master's degree in business administration. She has experience as a manager and as a communication specialist, with expertise in video and film production. She may be reached at the FMPC, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, at 738-6004.

The next community meeting about FMPC environmental cleanup will be held Tuesday, March 19, 1991 at The Plantation Restaurant near Harrison, Ohio. At 6:30 p.m. technical staff will be available at a special exhibit to answer community questions. The DOE presentation will begin at 7:30 p.m., and will be followed by a group question-and-answer session.