



Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program



FACT SHEET

This fact sheet provides information about the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program sites. When remedial action for a site is complete, the site will be managed under the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management.

Background

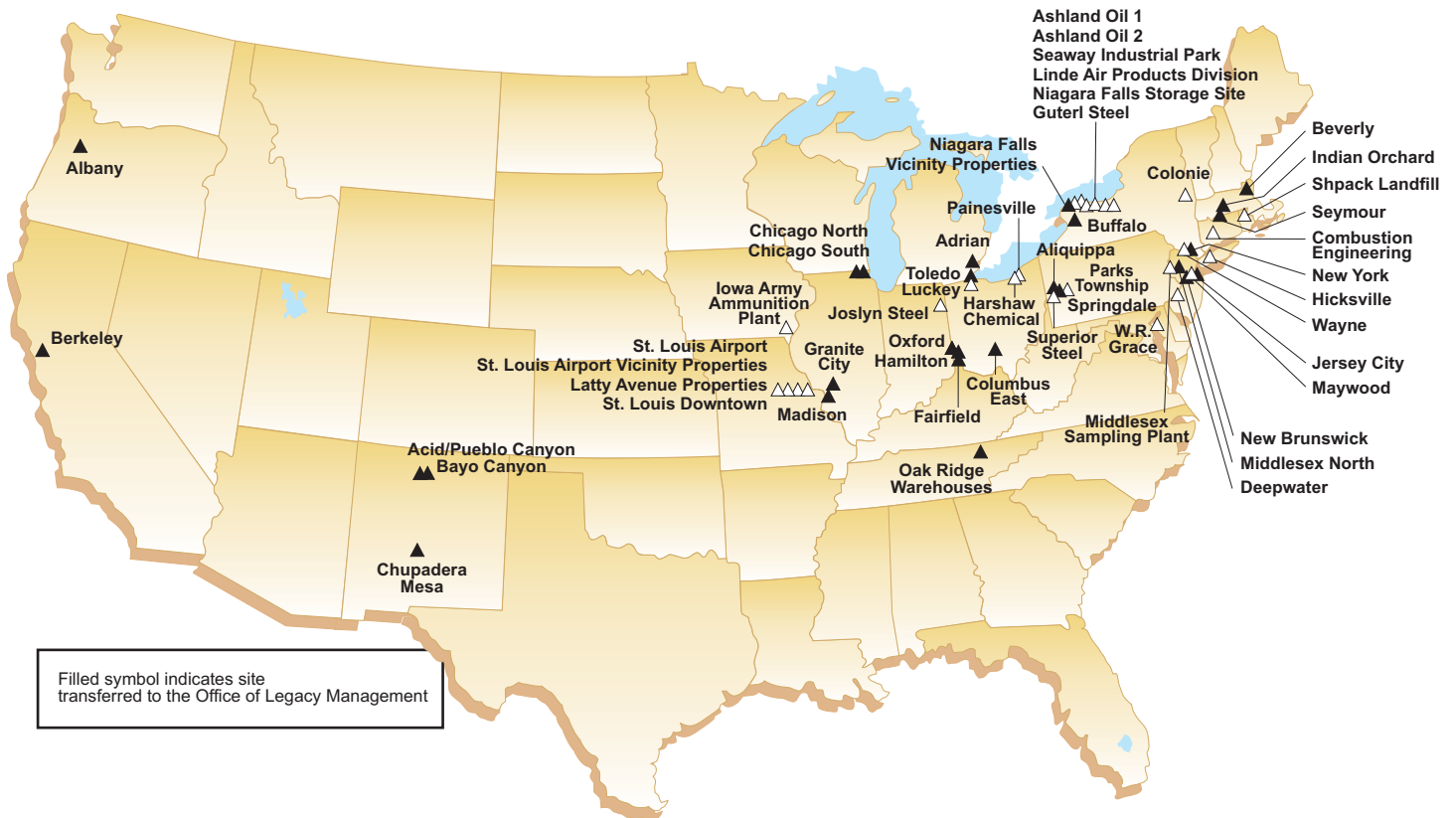
The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in March 1974 to evaluate radioactive contamination at sites where work was performed to develop the nation's nuclear weapons and early atomic energy program.

In August 1942, the U.S. Army directed the Manhattan Engineer District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to manage development of the technology and production facilities for the first atomic weapons. In August 1946, President Truman signed the Atomic Energy Act, which created the civilian AEC. Congress abolished the Manhattan Engineer District on January 1, 1947, and transferred responsibility for the atomic weapons program to the newly formed AEC.

Through the 1960s, AEC employed contractors at many sites throughout the United States to supply materials and services. Activities included processing and storing

uranium and thorium ores and other radioactive materials for the nuclear weapons program, performing metallurgical research, and providing production and machining services. Although most of the sites were cleaned up to guidelines that were in effect at the time, more stringent standards have been put into effect since then. AEC identified a need to reexamine the sites in the early 1970s to evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment where levels of radioactive contamination might exceed the new standards.

In 1977, administration and execution of FUSRAP was assumed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), whose initial task was to identify potential FUSRAP sites for cleanup. After reviewing records and radiometric surveys for more than 600 sites connected with the nuclear weapons program, DOE identified 46 sites that required cleanup. Limited cleanup began in 1979, and major remedial action was under way in 1981. Between 1981 and 1997, DOE remediated 25 of the 46 sites.



Congress transferred responsibility for FUSRAP site characterization and remediation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1997 as part of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998. The Corps of Engineers is remediating the remaining sites under the framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan.

A 1999 Memorandum of Understanding between the Corps of Engineers and DOE defined the roles of each agency in administering and executing FUSRAP. DOE assumed responsibility for the 25 sites cleaned up between 1981 and 1997 and, beginning in 2004, the DOE Office of Legacy Management is responsible for surveillance, operation, and maintenance of the sites, including monitoring and enforcement of any institutional controls imposed on the sites. Institutional controls typically

depend on some legal order such as zoning ordinances, laws, and deed restrictions to protect public health and the environment from hazardous substances left in place at a site or to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.

The Corps of Engineers assumed responsibility for cleanup of the remaining 21 of the 46 sites that DOE identified in the original assessment. The Corps of Engineers retains responsibility for surveillance, operation, and maintenance at a site for 2 years after site closeout, defined as the completion of cleanup and publication of notice in accordance with the provisions of CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan, and Corps of Engineers procedures. Beginning 2 years after site closeout, DOE assumes responsibility for the site, including monitoring and enforcement of any institutional controls imposed on the site.

Completed FUSRAP Sites Assigned to DOE Office of Legacy Management

Acid/Pueblo Canyon Site
Los Alamos, New Mexico
Adrian, Michigan, Site
Albany, Oregon, Site
Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, Site
Bayo Canyon Site
Los Alamos, New Mexico
Berkeley, California, Site
Beverly, Massachusetts, Site
Buffalo, New York, Site
Chicago North, Illinois, Site

Chicago South, Illinois, Site
Chupadera Mesa Site
White Sands, New Mexico
Columbus East, Ohio, Site
Fairfield, Ohio, Site
Granite City, Illinois, Site
Hamilton, Ohio, Site
Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, Site
Jersey City, New Jersey, Site
Madison, Illinois, Site
Middlesex North, New Jersey, Site

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Site
New York Site, New York, Site
Niagara Falls Vicinity Properties Site
Lewiston, New York
Oak Ridge Warehouses, Tennessee, Site
Oxford, Ohio, Site
Seymour, Connecticut, Site
Springdale, Pennsylvania, Site
Toledo, Ohio, Site
Wayne, New Jersey, Site

Active FUSRAP Sites* Assigned to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Ashland Oil 1 Site
Tonawanda, New York
Ashland Oil 2 Site
Tonawanda, New York
Colonie Site
Colonie, New York
Combustion Engineering Site
Windsor, Connecticut
Deepwater, New Jersey, Site
Guterl Steel Site
Lockport, New York
Harshaw Chemical Site
Carnegie, Ohio
Hicksville, New York, Site
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Burlington, Iowa

Joslyn Steel Site
Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Latty Avenue Properties Site
Hazelwood, Missouri
Linde Air Products Division Site
Tonawanda, New York
Luckey, Ohio, Site
Maywood, New Jersey, Site
Middlesex Sampling Plant Site
Middlesex, New Jersey
Niagara Falls Storage Site
Lewiston, New York
Painesville, Ohio, Site
Parks Township Shallow Land Disposal Area
Apollo, Pennsylvania

St. Louis Airport Site
St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Airport Vicinity Properties Site
Hazelwood and Berkeley, Missouri
St. Louis Downtown Site
St. Louis, Missouri
Seaway Industrial Park Site
Tonawanda, New York
Shpack Landfill Site
Norton, Massachusetts
W.R. Grace Co. Site
Curtis Bay, Maryland

*Additional sites may be added

Potential New Sites

After further research, DOE identified several additional sites that are potential candidates for remediation under FUSRAP. DOE has referred these sites to the Corps of Engineers, that will perform preliminary assessments to evaluate contaminant levels. The Corps of Engineers will propose that sites be added to the program where risks or contaminant levels exceed current screening standards and where the Federal Government is a potentially responsible party. Congress may also designate a site for remediation under FUSRAP. Since 1997, four additional sites have been added to FUSRAP.

Current Status

DOE is responsible for the 25 sites that were completed before 1999. Since then, the Corps of Engineers has completed two additional sites—the Buffalo Site in Buffalo, New York, and the Madison Site in Madison, Illinois—and has transferred responsibility for those sites to DOE as well. The Corps of Engineers currently is responsible for remediation of the remaining sites.

The Corps of Engineers is also performing additional assessment work at the New Brunswick Site in New Jersey. In accordance with the 1997 legislation and the 1999 Memorandum of Understanding, if additional assessment or remedial action is required for a site that has been transferred to DOE for long-term surveillance and maintenance, the Corps of Engineers will perform the additional work.

Legacy Management Activities

DOE remediated most of the FUSRAP sites to a condition that allows unrestricted use of the site following cleanup. These sites pose no risk for any possible future land use, including subsistence farming. The subsistence farming land-use scenario is the most restrictive because it assumes that humans living on the property will consume food that is produced on the property. Contaminants must be removed to the point that possible routes of exposure (ingestion, direct exposure, and inhalation) present no risk to human health. For these sites, DOE long-term surveillance and maintenance activities consist of managing site records so future custodians may readily answer questions or concerns about the site and responding to questions or concerns from stakeholders.

At some sites, residual contaminants were left in place, and some site uses must be restricted. At these locations, DOE will monitor land use to ensure protection of human health and the environment. DOE will conduct site surveillance and monitoring activities in accordance with approved site-specific plans. Activities may include site inspections and reporting, maintenance of access controls, environmental monitoring, records and data management, and responses to stakeholder concerns.

Regulatory requirements are described in site documents available on the DOE Legacy Management website at <http://www.LM.doe.gov>.

DOE will manage the FUSRAP Considered Sites Database to provide public access to information about all the sites that were evaluated during the search for potential FUSRAP sites. This information documents eligibility determinations and characterization, remediation, verification, and certification activities for all FUSRAP sites. The Considered Sites Database is available to the public online at <http://csd.gjo.doe.gov/index.cfm>.

Resources

2001 Report to Congress on Long-Term Stewardship
http://www.LM.doe.gov/documents/3_pro_doc/its_study/rpt_to_congress_vol_1.pdf

Considered Sites Database
<http://csd.gjo.doe.gov/index.cfm>

DOE Legacy Management website
<http://www.LM.doe.gov/>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website
<http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fusrap/fusrap.html>

Contacts

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