



Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

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

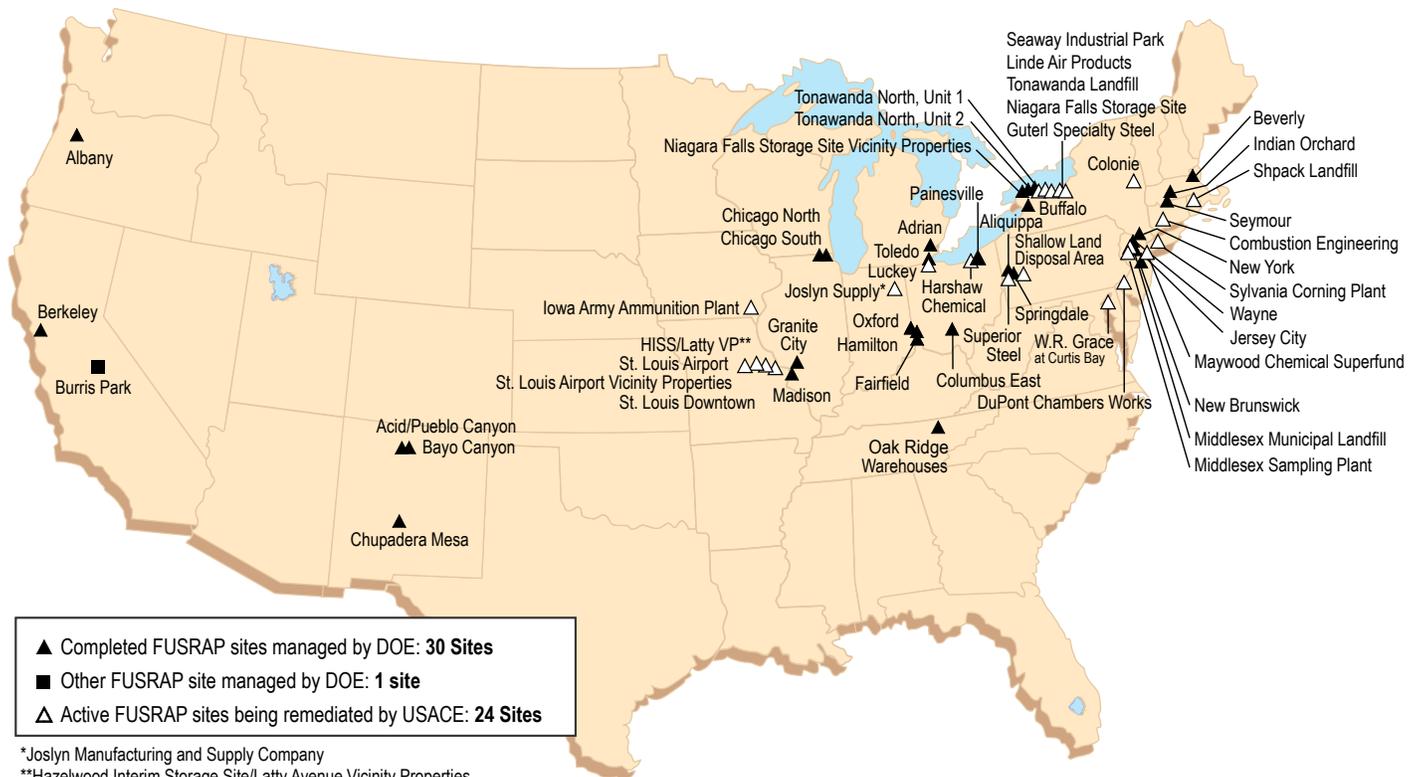
In 1942, the U.S. Army established the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to develop technology and production facilities for the first atomic weapons. In August 1946, following the end of World War II, President Harry Truman signed the Atomic Energy Act, which created the civilian U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Congress abolished MED on January 1, 1947, and transferred responsibility for the atomic weapons program to the newly formed AEC.

From the early days of the Manhattan Project and through the 1960s, MED and AEC employed private contract firms throughout the United States, but mostly in the Northeast and northern Midwest, to supply materials and services to the atomic weapons program at contractors' facilities. Activities included processing and storing uranium and thorium ores and other radioactive materials, performing metallurgical research, and providing production and machining services. AEC eventually terminated many of the contracts and moved those operations to government-owned facilities. AEC cleaned up a number of the formerly contracted sites to meet guidelines that were in effect at the time; standards that

allowed some contamination to remain behind at some sites. Some sites did not fully meet the prior standards. More stringent standards have taken effect since that time. In the early 1970s, AEC identified a need to re-examine the sites to evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment where levels of radioactive contamination might exceed standards or where wastes had been left behind.

In 1974, AEC established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) to re-evaluate radioactive contamination at sites where early MED and AEC work was performed and to perform remediation activities where necessary.

In 1977, Congress created the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and DOE assumed responsibility for FUSRAP. DOE's initial task was to identify potential FUSRAP sites for cleanup. After reviewing records and radiological survey data for more than 600 sites connected with the atomic weapons program, DOE identified 46 sites that were eligible for the FUSRAP program and that required additional cleanup. Cleanup began in 1979, and major remedial actions were underway in 1981 at several sites. Between 1981 and 1997, DOE remediated 25 of the 46 sites.



In 1997, Congress transferred responsibility for FUSRAP site characterization and remediation to USACE as part of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998. USACE is remediating the remaining FUSRAP sites within 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 USACE and DOE defined the roles of each agency in administering and executing FUSRAP. DOE retained (1) responsibility to identify new FUSRAP-eligible sites; (2) the long-term care responsibility for the 25 sites cleaned up between 1981 and 1997; and (3) responsibility for long-term care of the remaining FUSRAP sites after USACE cleanups are completed. Long-term care includes surveillance, operation, and maintenance of remediated sites, including monitoring any institutional controls imposed on the sites. Institutional controls typically depend on the status of any environmental liabilities remaining at the site after closure and may include such things as environmental monitoring or deed restrictions to protect human health and the environment.

Following site closeout, defined as completing cleanup and publishing a notice in accordance with the provisions of CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan, and USACE procedures, USACE retains responsibility for the site for 2 more years and then transfers the site to DOE for long term care. In 2004, the DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) was assigned responsibility for managing the DOE program.

Potential New Sites

After further research or receipt of new information, DOE may identify additional sites that are potential candidates for remediation under FUSRAP. Sites involved in MED/AEC work are eligible for remediation under FUSRAP, and DOE may also assume responsibility for sites that do not need remediation but do need long-term care. DOE has referred several sites to USACE for preliminary assessments to evaluate contaminant levels. USACE may propose that referred sites be added to the program where risks or contaminant levels exceed current standards. Congress may also designate a site for remediation under FUSRAP.

Current Status

DOE currently has 31 FUSRAP sites under long-term care, including the Burris Park, California, Site, which was not remediated under FUSRAP but is now under long-term care in the LM FUSRAP program. USACE continues remediating 24 active FUSRAP sites.

As of 2016, DOE has referred five sites to USACE for additional remedial consideration. Three formerly remediated sites have been referred to USACE for additional remediation: the Middlesex North, New Jersey, Site (Middlesex Municipal Landfill), which was accepted by USACE into the program for additional remediation; and two of the vicinity properties at the Niagara Falls Storage Site Vicinity Properties, New York, Site. In addition, three sites that were not originally considered

eligible for FUSRAP are also being evaluated by USACE in Brooklyn, New York; Staten Island, New York; and Painesville, Ohio. In 2016, LM began preparing to receive several remediated sites back from USACE for long-term care. In January 2016, the Painesville, Ohio, Site transferred to LM, and LM is planning to receive four additional sites over the next two years, including the Tonawanda (Linde Air Products) New York, Site; the Colonie, New York, Site; the Windsor, Connecticut (Combustion Engineering), Site; and the Attleboro, Massachusetts (Shpack Landfill), Site.

Once a remediated site transfers, LM prepares a long-term surveillance and maintenance plan to address required institutional controls and/or additional best management practice protective measures that are needed to ensure human health and the environment are protected.

Legacy Management Activities

DOE is responsible for ensuring that FUSRAP sites in the LM program do not pose a risk to human health or the environment. DOE remediated most of the early FUSRAP sites to a condition that allows for unrestricted use of the site following cleanup. These sites pose little if any risk to the public, and DOE long-term care activities for these sites consist of responding to questions or concerns from stakeholders and managing site records. At some sites, however, residual contaminants were left in place, and site-use restrictions must be evaluated and maintained. At these locations, additional long-term care may include monitoring, maintenance, treatment, inspections, soil management, land-use controls, and periodic reviews. Regulatory requirements are described in site documents available on the LM website at <http://energy.gov/lm>.

DOE maintains the FUSRAP Considered Sites Database to provide public access to historical information about sites that were evaluated during the search for potential FUSRAP sites. This information documents eligibility determinations and characterization, remediation, verification, and certification activities for FUSRAP sites. The Considered Sites Database is available to the public online at <http://energy.gov/lm/sites/lm-sites/considered-sites>.

Additional Information

In case of an emergency at any of these sites, contact 911.

For more information about FUSRAP, contact:

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management
2597 Legacy Way, Grand Junction, CO 81503

(970) 248-6070 (monitored continuously),
or (877) 695-5322 (toll-free)

FUSRAPInfo@lm.doe.gov

Completed FUSRAP Sites Assigned to LM

(Alternate site names are shown in parentheses)

Acid/Pueblo Canyon,
New Mexico, Site
(Acid/Pueblo Canyon)

Adrian, Michigan, Site
(General Motors)

Albany, Oregon, Site
(Albany Research Center)

Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, Site
(Aliquippa Forge)

Bayo Canyon,
New Mexico, Site
(Bayo Canyon)

Berkeley, California, Site
(University of California)

Beverly, Massachusetts, Site
(Ventron Corporation)

Buffalo, New York, Site
(Bliss and Laughlin
Steel Company)

Chicago North, Illinois, Site
(National Guard Armory)

Chicago South, Illinois, Site
(University of Chicago)

Chupadera Mesa, New Mexico, Site
(Chupadera Mesa)

Columbus East, Ohio, Site
(B & T Metals Site)

Fairfield, Ohio, Site
(Associate Aircraft Tool and
Manufacturing)

Granite City, Illinois, Site
(Granite City Steel)

Hamilton, Ohio, Site
(Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company)

Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, Site
(Chapman Valve Site)

Jersey City, New Jersey, Site
(Kellex/Pierpont)

Madison, Illinois, Site
(Spectrulite Consortium, Inc.)

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Site
(New Brunswick Laboratory)

New York, New York, Site
(Baker and Williams Warehouses)

Niagara Falls Storage Site
Vicinity Properties, New York, Site
(Niagara Falls Storage Site
Vicinity Properties)

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Warehouses Site
(Elza Gate)

Oxford, Ohio, Site
(Alba Craft Laboratory)

Painesville, Ohio, Site
(Painesville Site)

Seymour, Connecticut, Site
(Seymour Specialty Wire)

Springdale, Pennsylvania, Site
(C.H. Schnorr)

Toledo, Ohio, Site
(Baker Brothers, Inc.)

Tonawanda North, New York, Site,
Unit 1
(Ashland #1)

Tonawanda North, New York, Site,
Unit 2
(Ashland #2)

Wayne, New Jersey, Site
(Wayne Interim Storage Site)

Other FUSRAP Sites Assigned to LM

Burris Park, California, Site
(Burris Park Research Station)

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

Colonie Interim Storage Site
Colonie, New York

Combustion Engineering Site
Windsor, Connecticut

DuPont Chambers Works
Deepwater, New Jersey

Guterl Specialty Steel
Lockport, New York

Harshaw Chemical Company
Cleveland, Ohio

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant
Middletown, Iowa

Joslyn Manufacturing and
Supply Company
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Latty Avenue Properties
Hazelwood, Missouri

Linde Air Products
Tonawanda, New York

Lucky Site
Lucky, Ohio

Maywood Chemical Superfund Site
Maywood, New Jersey

Middlesex Municipal Landfill
Middlesex North, New Jersey

Middlesex Sampling Plant
Middlesex, New Jersey

Niagara Falls Storage Site**
Lewiston, New York

Shallow Land Disposal Area
Parks Township, Pennsylvania

St. Louis Airport Site
Berkeley, Missouri

St. Louis Airport Site Vicinity Properties
Berkeley, Missouri

St. Louis Downtown Site
St. Louis, Missouri

Seaway Industrial Park Site
Tonawanda, New York

Shpack Landfill
Attleboro, Massachusetts

Superior Steel
Carnegie, Pennsylvania

Sylvania Corning Plant
Hicksville, New York

Tonawanda Landfill
Tonawanda, New York

W.R. Grace at Curtis Bay Site
Curtis Bay, Maryland

*Additional sites may be added.

**Includes three vicinity properties.

Resources

2001 Report to Congress on Long-Term Stewardship
http://ndep.nv.gov/lts/lts_report_congress_Vol1.pdf

Considered Sites database
<http://energy.gov/lm/sites/lm-sites/considered-sites>

DOE Office of Legacy Management website
<http://energy.gov/lm>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website
<http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/FUSRAP.aspx>