

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

### PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTARIES:

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 2015** - 7 p.m.- Documentary - Safe Side of the Fence Directed by Tony West. It will be held at the Saint Louis University Theatre Center for Global Citizenship located at 3672 West Pine Mall, St. Louis, Mo. 63108. The film is free because SLU purchased all of tickets.

<https://www.facebook.com/Thesafesideofthefence?fref=ts>

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2015** - 7:00 pm - Panel Discussion on the Bridgeton and West Lake Landfills - Where: Graphic Artists 105 Progress Parkway, Maryland Heights, MO 63043 - Panel: Dawn Chapman, Asst. Chief Matt LaVanchy, others to be confirmed soon. Sponsored by Parkway Pattonville Democratic Club

**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2015** - 12:00 p.m. - Documentary - The First Secret City - Tivoli Theatre STL Film Festival - 6350 Delmar Boulevard St. Louis, MO 63130 Tickets \$12 per person.

<http://www.cinemastlouis.org/venues/tivoli-theatre>

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th 6:30 P.M.** - Regional Community Meeting@ John Calvin Presbyterian Church Please stay tuned for information on the upcoming event.

**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 2015** - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers FUSRAP Public Meeting on Coldwater Creek. 6:00-9:00 pm @ James J Eagan Center #1 James J Eagan Drive, Florissant, MO 63033 - This is an open meeting for the Public. Please click the link and indicate if you will be attending. This will help them with set up and for more information.

Thanks. <https://www.facebook.com/events/1668490250104685/>

You can also find out more information on Coldwater Creek - Just the Facts on

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/groups/217215444963933/> or at [www.coldwatercreekfacts.com](http://www.coldwatercreekfacts.com)

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### Regional West Lake Landfill Community Meeting



When: November 19, 2015

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Where: John Calvin Presbyterian Church of Bridgeton  
12567 Natural Bridge Road, Bridgeton, MO 63044

Just Moms STL  
and the West Lake Landfill Community

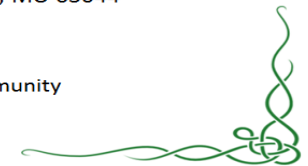
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## Historical Timeline of Events

In 1942, The Manhattan Engineering District (MED) achieved the first self-sustained nuclear Chain Reaction at Stagg Field at the University of Chicago using the uranium oxide produced by Edward Mallinckrodt and Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (formerly known as Destrehan Street Refinery and Metal Plant).

Fifty (50) months later, after Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (MCW) developed the process to extract uranium and radium ores used to create the first atomic bombs. This contract was signed on May 26, 1945, between Edward Mallinckrodt and the U.S. Government giving the War Department for the United States Government under the Manhattan Project full responsibility for the site as it was deemed property of the United States for the duration of the use of the site by the Government. This contract removed all responsibility for the site from Edward Mallinckrodt and the MCW site, and made the U.S. Government totally responsible for the site.

In 1946, through emanate domain, MED acquires a 22 acre site at #50 Brown Road (now known as James S. McDonnell Blvd (located between James S. McDonnell Blvd and Banshee Rd). This site was obtained to store process byproducts containing radioactive residuals from the Mallinckrodt plant. Most of the wastes and residues are stored on open ground. Some contaminated materials and scrap are buried at the western end and other parts of the site. Later, this land becomes known as the St. Louis Airport Site (SLAPS). Congress passes the Atomic Energy Act in September, which creates the five-member Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to manage the atomic energy program. On December 31, the Manhattan Engineering District is deactivated. The newly created AEC assumes the Manhattan Engineering District's responsibilities.

1957: AEC operations downtown close. From 1942 to 1957, the plant had processed more than 50,000 tons of uranium products. Contaminated scrap metal and miscellaneous radioactive wastes are transported to SLAPS and buried on the western edge of the property. 1960: AEC offers uranium processing residues and wastes at SLAPS for sale. 1965: In a waste inventory and radiological survey conducted at SLAPS, the AEC finds approximately 121,000 tons of uranium refinery residues and contaminated material.

1966: In February, Continental Mining and Milling Co. purchased wastes stored at SLAPS and begin moving them to 8200 Latty Avenue in Berkeley, Missouri. Improper storage, handling, and transportation of materials cause the spread of these materials along haul routes to Vicinity Properties (SLAPS VPs). The Latty Avenue property, where the wastes from SLAPS were stored, will later become known as the Hazelwood Interim Storage Site (HISS). After removal of most residuals to HISS, structures on SLAPS are demolished and buried on the property. Sixty truckloads of scrap metal and a contaminated vehicle are buried on the property. One to three feet of clean fill material are spread over SLAPS to achieve acceptable levels of surface radioactivity.

1967: Commercial Discount Corporation purchases the residues stored on HISS and after drying, ships much of the material to Canon City, Colorado. 1969: Cotter Corporation purchases the remaining residues at HISS, dries it and ships additional material to Canon City during 1970.

1973: The AEC conveys the SLAPS property by quitclaim deed to the St. Louis Airport Authority. Cotter concludes its shipping operation at HISS/Latty Ave. The remaining contaminated material (leached barium sulfate residue) is spread across the site and the top 12-18 inches of contaminated soil (7 yrs) Belgian Congo Raffinate, Colorado Raffinate containing the ruminates of these waste products of Uranium 235, Uranium 238, Radium 226, Radium 228 and Thorium 230 & leached barium sulfate) is disposed of illegally in the West Lake Landfill in St. Louis County, MO

The Landfill Operator is told that the dirt is "clean" fill dirt and it is used as daily cover over the waste to hide the smell. In 1974 a series of articles are written in the St. Louis Post Dispatch in which it tells of this illegal dumping and of the contamination of the other sites.

1975: The Atomic Energy Commission is replaced by two new federal agencies. One is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which is charged with regulating the civilian uses of atomic energy (mainly nuclear power plants). The other is the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), whose duties include the control of the nuclear weapons complex.

1978: An aerial survey sponsored by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) detected two areas within the West Lake Landfill Site (Radiological Areas 1 and 2) with gamma radiation levels indicating the presence of radioactive materials. NRC concludes that the materials originated from Latty Avenue.

## Historical Timeline of Events

1990: Due to the presence of radioactive waste at West Lake Landfill Radiological Areas 1 and 2, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lists the entirety of the 200 acre West Lake Landfill Site on the NPL, designating Radiological Areas 1 and 2 as Operable Unit 1 (OU-1), and the remainder of the site as Operable Unit 2 (OU-2).

1993: Three private Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and the DOE sign an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) and agree to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for West Lake Landfill OU-1.

1994: The owner and operator of West Lake Landfill OU-2 signs an AOC with EPA to perform an RI/FS for OU-2, the non-radiologically impacted portions of the Site.

1994 to 2000: Three private party PRPs and DOE undertake a Remedial Investigation at OU-1 in cooperation with EPA and MDNR. The Remedial Investigation Report, summarizing the extensive data collected through the evaluation, is finalized with EPA's approval in April 2000.

2000 to 2006: Using the data gathered through the Remedial Investigation, the three private party PRPs and DOE undertake a Feasibility Study for OU-1 in cooperation with EPA and MDNR. The Feasibility Study, evaluating the remedial options for OU-1, is finalized with EPA's approve in May 2006.

2006: EPA issues a Proposed Plan selecting an enhanced capping remedy for West Lake Landfill OU-1, and a solid waste cap for the inactive and demolition debris landfills at OU-2.

2006 to 2008: EPA takes extensive public comments and holds three public meetings prior to making a remedy decision regarding West Lake Landfill OU-1. The public comments focus primarily on the fact that Latty Avenue and other FUSRAP locations contaminated by the Manhattan Project wastes are being excavated and disposed of in out-of-state nuclear waste disposal sites by the Army Corps of Engineers.

May 29, 2008: EPA signs the Record of Decision (ROD) for West Lake Landfill OU-1. The selected remedy calls for the installation of an engineered landfill cover and implementation of a long-term monitoring program.

July 25, 2008: EPA signs the ROD for West Lake Landfill OU-2. Under this decision, the other landfill units will be closed and monitored in accordance with Missouri solid waste regulations.

October, 2008: EPA, DOE and the private PRPs amend the 1983 AOC for RI/FS work to allow performance of remedial design for the OU-1 ROD remedy.

September 2009 - December 2010: A sub-surface smoldering event (FIRE) starts in the Bridgeton Landfill South Quarry. In Late 2012, the local Fire Department (Pattonville) learns of the fire and starting in December and into January 2013, the residents living around the landfill started complaining of the indescribable foul odors emanating from the landfill and that is when they learned of the fire and of the Nuclear waste in the West Lake Landfills.

In 2012 a group of Citizens formed and started holding Community Meetings to not only bring to attention the fire but also the nuclear waste (World's Oldest Nuclear Waste) that was in danger of the landfill fire.

In 2014, Just Moms STL was formed from the original Community Meetings to help the citizens, media and elected officials understand the makeup and chemistry of this site gleaned from reading documents and summarizing to the public in the Monthly Community Meetings.

Today, fall of 2015, the fire is still burning in the South Quarry (size = approximately 6 football fields) and is or has moved past the interceptor wells. Currently, it appears that the fire is in the neck area and close to moving into the North Quarry. The North Quarry is the only thing between the Fire and the Nuclear Waste (some sitting just below the ground and up to 20-25 feet below the surface. This FIRE CAN NOT BE ALLOWED TO REACH THE WEST LAKE LANDFILL.

On the reverse side, you will see contact information on who you should be calling to make sure this does not happen!!