

**Nuclear Metals, Inc.
Superfund Site**

Public Meeting

Concord, MA

October 28, 2003

Agenda

- **Presentation by Project Management Team**
- **Question and Answer Session**
- **One on One Discussions with
Project Team Members**

Presentation Outline

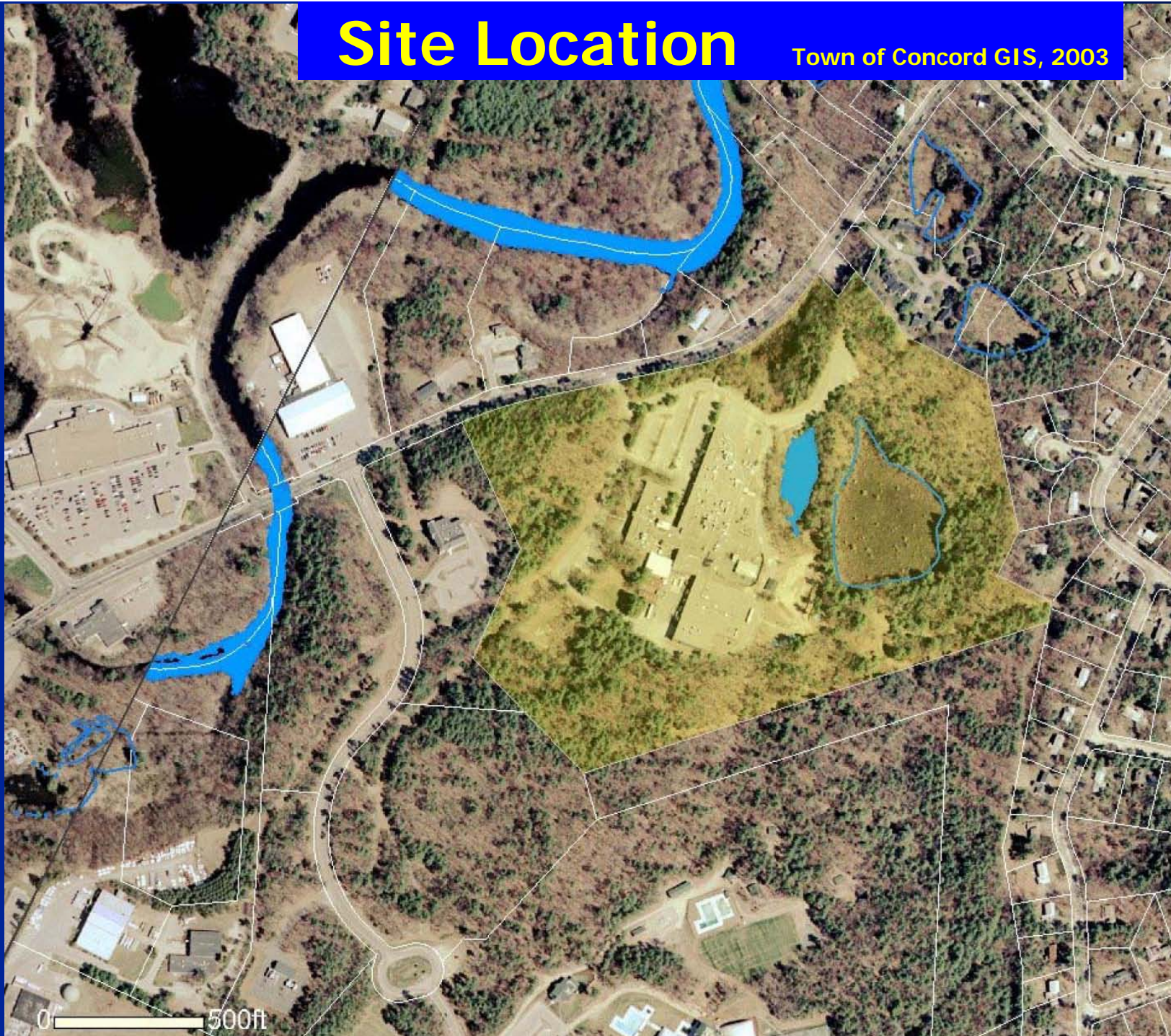
- **US Environmental Protection Agency**
 - Site History
 - Superfund Process
- **Commonwealth of Massachusetts**
 - Starmet License Status
 - Update on Drum Removal Negotiations
- **Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**
 - Project Team
 - Approach to Project

Background

- Location previously used as a gunpowder mill.
- 1958 - Occupied by Nuclear Metals, Inc. (NMI), when NMI moved out of the Hood Building at MIT.
- 46-acre property bordered by light commercial & residential properties, Main Street (Rt. 62) and the Assabet River.
- NMI conducted specialized research and manufacturing with metals and low-level radioactive substances including depleted uranium.

Site Location

Town of Concord GIS, 2003



Background (Cont.)

- 1997 - NMI was renamed Starmet Corporation.
- Facility Owners/Operators:
 - 1958 – 1972: several companies, including: MONY Life Insurance Co., Textron Inc., and Whittaker Corporation
 - 1972 – Present: NMI/Starmet Corporation

Activities Prior to EPA Involvement

- **1958 – NMI begins disposing of process wastes in an on-site holding basin.**
- **1985 – NMI caps the holding basin.**
- **1997 - Starmet excavates and disposes of 8,000 cubic yards of uranium-contaminated sludge and soil from the holding basin, with MADEP and MADPH oversight.**

Historical Regulatory Involvement

- 1958 - Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses NMI to possess and process radioactive materials.
- 1980 - MADEP becomes involved when solvent contamination is found in a site water supply well.
- 1980 through 2000 - MADEP provides oversight of environmental studies performed by GZA for NMI/Starmet.
- 1997 - MADPH assumes control over the license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
- 1997 to date - MADPH administers Starmet's radioactive material license.

Discover
New Site



SUPERFUND

From **Discovery** to **Cleanup**

Evaluate
Site



Long-term Cleanup

Brownfields Program

State Led Cleanup

Identify Those
Responsible
for Pollution



Include Site
on NPL if
Appropriate



Study Type &
Extent of
Contamination -
Evaluate Options



Propose
Cleanup Plan



Choose
Cleanup Plan



Develop
Engineering
Designs



Clean Up
Site



Maintain/
Monitor Site



Future
Use



Short-term actions may
be taken to eliminate
immediate public health
or environmental threats.



EPA Involvement

- **July 2000 - EPA proposes Nuclear Metals, Inc. for the National Priorities List (NPL).**
- **June 2001 – Nuclear Metals, Inc. placed on the NPL.**
- **February 2001 - CREW Concord is awarded a \$50,000 Technical Assistance Grant by EPA**
- **July 2001 through May 2003 - EPA conducts a short-term removal action to cap the holding basin and a former landfill area.**

EPA Involvement (cont.)

- September 2001 through July 2003 - EPA tests soils, sediments, and surface water from many on-site areas, and groundwater from on-site monitoring wells.
- February 2002 - EPA, MADPH, MADEP, and the Town of Concord Police and Fire Departments enter into a Multi-Agency Contingency Plan to coordinate any emergency response that may be needed at the Site

EPA Removal Action

- **July 2001 to May 2003**
- **Work included:**
 - **Fencing the landfill**
 - **Grading and capping the landfill area**
 - **Capping the former Holding Basin**
 - **Excavating, characterizing, and disposing off-site drums and debris encountered during the work**
- **Total cost - Approximately \$1,200,000**

Holding Basin – Before Cap



Holding Basin - After Cap



Old Landfill Area – Before Cap



Old Landfill Area – After Cap



EPA Enforcement

- February 2002 - EPA begins negotiating with certain responsible parties to perform the RI/FS.
- June 2003 - EPA signs an Administrative Order by Consent for up to \$10 million of RI/FS work with 5 responsible parties: the US Army, the US Department of Energy, MONY Life Insurance Co., Textron Inc., and Whittaker Corp.
- The federal parties are paying 98% of the RI/FS costs, and the private parties are paying 2%.

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