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MEMORANDUM

To: City Council Members

From: James R. Bowlin, Mayor
Ryan S. Thomas, City Administrator

Date: June 24, 2016

Re: Ellisville Superfund Site – Status Update

Following the discussion that occurred at the June 13, 2016 City Council Work Session, a number of actions have been undertaken in an effort to advance the City's objectives in addressing the public health concerns at the Ellisville Superfund Site:

Meeting with EPA Representatives

A meeting has been confirmed for Thursday, July 21, 2016 with the following EPA Representatives:

- Mark Hauge, EPA Region 7 Administrator
- Mary Peterson, Superfund Division Director
- Dave Williams, Chief - Planning and Preparedness North Section, Superfund Division
- Shawn Grindstaff, Site Attorney
- LaTonya Sanders, Congressional Liaison

As discussed previously, Mayor Bowlin, City Administrator Thomas and City Attorney Young will represent the City at this meeting, from which we will report back to the City Council at its July 25, 2016 Work Session.

Contract with Mundell & Associates

Mundell & Associates had been the City's primary consultant in advance of both the Callahan and Strecker Forest Removal Actions, and were directly responsible for identifying specific concerns on both properties, which ultimately led to EPA moving forward with both Removal Actions. As discussions continue with EPA Representatives and our Congressional Leaders, it is suggested that Mundell & Associates be re-engaged to provide support to the City, as Dr. Peter DeFur of Environmental Stewardship Concepts is unavailable on the date of the EPA Meeting, and Mundell & Associates has had some very direct involvement in the past. We have arranged for an initial conference call with John Mundell for next Wednesday, June 29, 2016, to commence discussion of a scope of work to include a review of more recent documents from EPA, the development of technical conclusions following this review, and preparation for and participation in the meeting with EPA Representatives.

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EPA's Correction of its June 6, 2016 Letter

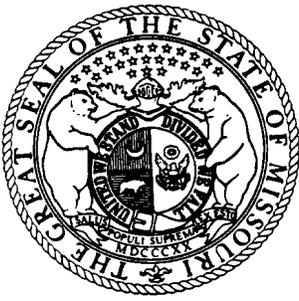
Dave Williams from EPA has acknowledged that he made an error in his June 6, 2016 letter, by referencing a 2012 Site Reassessment Report that was issued prior to the Callahan Removal Action, where he should have made reference to a 2013 Report that was issued after the Callahan Removal Action. We have suggested that he notify all the recipients of the June 6, 2016 letter in the same way (by letter), advising that the June 6, 2016 letter erroneously referenced the wrong report, and that Wildwood officials brought it to the EPA's attention. Upon receipt of this correction, all recent correspondence will also be posted to the City website.

Proposed Missouri Senate Concurrent Resolution

Senator Dave Schatz's Office has prepared the attached Senate Concurrent Resolution, which will be presented during the 2017 Legislative Session for passage in both the Missouri Senate and House, strongly urging the Environmental Protection Agency to remediate the Strecker Forest development site and other areas of the Ellisville Superfund Site to the Environmental Protection Agency's recommended residential standard rather than the recommended recreational standard to ensure that citizens do not continue to face potentially serious threats to public health.

We will be available for any questions or comments at the June 27, 2016 City Council Work Session.

RST



MISSOURI SENATE

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TO: Senator Schatz

FROM: Kayla Hahn, Research Analyst

DATE: June 21, 2016

RE: SCR - Ellisville Superfund Site

As requested, please find attached a Senate concurrent resolution relating to the Ellisville Superfund Site.

Summary

This concurrent resolution strongly urges the Environmental Protection Agency to remediate the Strecker Forest development site and other areas of the Ellisville Superfund Site to the recommended residential standard rather than the recommended recreational standard to ensure that citizens do not continue to face potentially serious threats to public health.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. _____

Whereas, during the 1960s and 1970s, the Bliss Waste Oil Company transported and disposed of waste oil products, industrial wastes, and chemical wastes including solvents, oils, sludges, pesticides, flammable gelatinous materials, and dioxin-contaminated waste oil; and

Whereas, the Bliss Waste Oil Company disposed of these wastes in pits and drums; and

Whereas, site investigators discovered such wastes not only in Ellisville, Missouri, but also on three additional sites including at an 11-acre Bliss property, an 8-acre Callahan property, and an 85-acre Rosalie property which are located in west St. Louis County within the corporate boundaries of the present day City of Wildwood with a portion of the Bliss property extending into Ellisville; and

Whereas, such properties are situated within a one-mile stretch along the watershed of Caulks Creek, a tributary of Bonhomme Creek; and

Whereas, after a preliminary investigation by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Metropolitan Sewer District, such waste levels indicated a potentially serious threat to public health and the environment;

Whereas, due to such soil contamination, the Environmental Protection Agency placed the Ellisville site, including the Bliss, Rosalie, and Callahan properties, on the Superfund program's National Priorities List in 1983;

Whereas, after being placed on the National Priorities List, cleanup workers removed and disposed of contaminated soil and drums, and then backfilled, capped, and reseeded the excavated areas to control erosion; and

Whereas, the Environmental Protection Agency contends that current human exposures at this site are under control, and that such site's groundwater is not contaminated; and

Whereas, local residents have thought differently about the area, raising questions about water contamination, vapor intrusion, dust-related risks, and lingering chemical compounds, especially since many area residents get their drinking water from private wells; and

Whereas, the Environmental Protection Agency undertook an expanded site review of the Ellisville Superfund Site after hearing residential concerns, and found that one of the proposed home sites of the Strecker Forest development indicated slightly elevated levels of a kind of dioxin that is associated with garbage burning, and that this contaminated soil may be removed and disposed of at a non-hazardous waste landfill; and

Whereas, in 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency said that they intended to use a recreational standard, rather than a residential standard, in cleaning up a portion of the Strecker Forest development site; and

Whereas, the Environmental Protection Agency did remove over 1,500 tons of material from the Strecker Forest development site; and

Whereas, many residents continue to be concerned about the remaining dioxin levels in excess of the Environmental Protection

Agency's recommended recreational standard, and want the area to be cleaned up to the Environmental Protection Agency's recommended residential standard:

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-ninth General Assembly, First Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby strongly urge the Environmental Protection Agency to remediate the Strecker Forest development site and other areas of the Ellisville Superfund Site to the Environmental Protection Agency's recommended residential standard rather than the recommended recreational standard to ensure that citizens do not continue to face potentially serious threats to public health; and

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and the Governor.