Weldon Spring Site, Missouri

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

DECEMBER 2025

WELDON SPRING SITE
A Legacy of Service

LMS51844

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FIGURES

ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
GEMS	Geospatial Environmental Mapping System
LM	Office of Legacy Management
LTS&M	Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Plan
MDC	Missouri Department of Conservation
MoDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	operable unit
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SWRAU	Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use
TNT	trinitrotoluene
WSCC	Weldon Spring Citizens Commission

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Weldon Spring Site is managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM). LM's mission is to fulfill DOE's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

This LM community involvement plan follows DOE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance for encouraging public participation, identifying public concerns, and presenting methods of public involvement and communication used to inform the public of site conditions and activities.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The Weldon Spring Site is in St. Charles County, about 30 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri. The site comprises two geographically distinct DOE-owned properties: the former Weldon Spring Chemical Plant and Raffinate Pit sites (Chemical Plant) and the former Weldon Spring Quarry (Quarry). The former Chemical Plant is about 2 miles southwest of the junction of Missouri State Route 94 and Interstate 64. The Quarry is about 4 miles southwest of the former Chemical Plant. Both sites are accessible from Missouri State Route 94. See Figure 1 for a site location map.

During the early 1940s, the U.S. government acquired 17,232 acres of rural land in St. Charles County to establish the Weldon Spring Ordnance Works. In the process, 576 residents of the towns of Hamburg, Howell, and Toonerville were displaced. From 1941 to 1945, the U.S. Army manufactured trinitrotoluene (TNT) and dinitrotoluene at the Ordnance Works site. Four TNT production lines were situated on what was to be the Chemical Plant. The Ordnance Works was one of the largest munitions manufacturing facilities in the United States during World War II. By the end of the war, the facility had manufactured over 750 million pounds of explosives for the war effort. These operations resulted in nitroaromatic contamination of soil, sediments, groundwater, and some off-site springs.

Following considerable explosives decontamination of the facility by the U.S. Army, 205 acres of the former Ordnance Works property were transferred to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1956 for construction of the Weldon Spring Uranium Feed Materials Plant, now referred to as the Weldon Spring Chemical Plant. An additional 14.88 acres were transferred to AEC in 1964.

The plant converted processed uranium ore concentrates to pure uranium trioxide, intermediate compounds, and uranium metal. A small amount of thorium was also processed. The uranium refining process generated waste byproduct called raffinate. The raffinate was stored in four raffinate pits located on the Chemical Plant property. Uranium-processing operations resulted in the radiological contamination of locations previously contaminated by former U.S. Army operations.

The Quarry was mined for limestone aggregate used in the construction of the Ordnance Works. The U.S. Army also used the Quarry for burning wastes from explosives manufacturing and disposal of TNT-contaminated rubble during Ordnance Works operations. These activities resulted in the nitroaromatic contamination of the soil and groundwater at the Quarry. In 1960, the U.S. Army transferred the Quarry to AEC, which used it from 1963 to 1969 as a disposal area for uranium and thorium residues (both drummed and uncontained) from the Chemical Plant.

Uranium-processing operations ceased in 1966, and on Dec. 31, 1967, AEC returned the facility to the U.S. Army for use as a defoliant-production plant. In preparation for the defoliant-production process, the U.S. Army removed equipment and materials from some of the buildings and disposed of them,

principally in Raffinate Pit 4. The defoliant project was canceled before any defoliant was manufactured, and the U.S. Army transferred 50.65 acres of land encompassing the raffinate pits back to AEC while retaining the Chemical Plant. AEC and subsequently DOE managed the site, including the U.S. Army-owned Chemical Plant, under caretaker status from 1968 through 1985. Caretaker activities included site security oversight, fence maintenance, grass cutting, and other incidental maintenance. In 1984, the U.S. Army repaired several of the buildings at the Chemical Plant; decontaminated some of the floors, walls, and ceilings; and isolated some equipment. In 1985, the U.S. Army transferred full custody of the Chemical Plant to DOE.

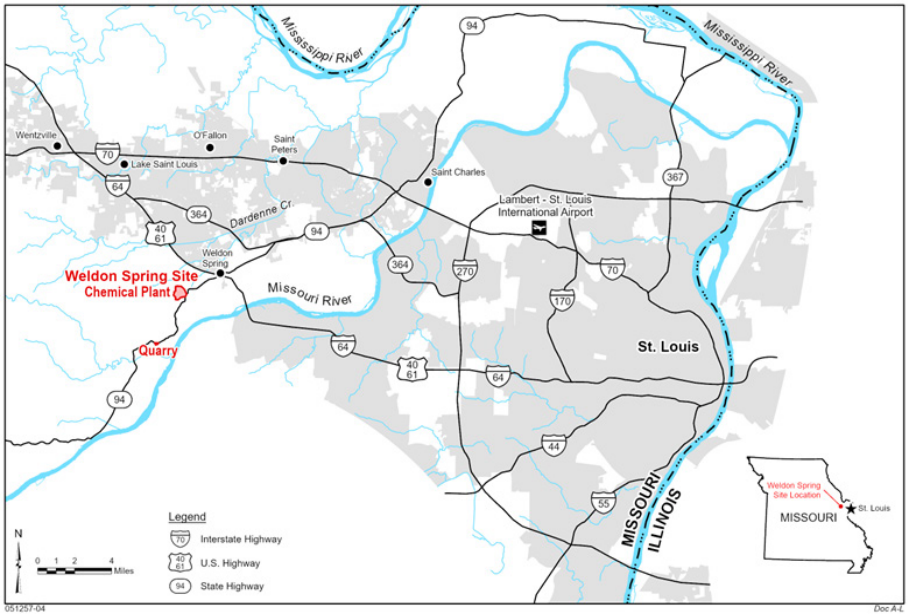

Figure 1. Weldon Spring Site Location Map.

EPA placed the Quarry and Chemical Plant areas on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1987 and 1989, respectively. Remediation of the Weldon Spring Site was administratively divided into four operable units (OUs): the Chemical Plant OU, the Quarry Bulk Waste OU, the Quarry Residuals OU, and the Groundwater OU.

The Southeast Drainage was remediated under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) removal action and documented through an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis process. The removal action was completed in 1999.

Cleanup activities at the Chemical Plant and Quarry, concluded in 2001 with the completion of the site's disposal cell — a 41-acre engineered structure designed to contain the waste resulting from the site cleanup. These activities included:

- Dismantlement of over 40 buildings.
- Removal of contaminated soils, sludge, and sediment.
- Treatment of contaminated water.
- Treatment of certain wastes by chemical stabilization/solidification.
- Placement of waste into the on-site engineered disposal facility.

The Weldon Spring Site is open to the public and is an excellent example of the beneficial reuse of a former World War II explosives manufacturing and Cold War uranium metals processing facility. The site's first Interpretive Center opened in 2002. The new Interpretive Center opened in 2021, and, like the original Interpretive Center, communicates site history, cleanup activities, and current conditions. The area is frequented by bird watchers, native-plant enthusiasts, hikers, mountain bikers, and others. A popular public activity is walking the disposal cell stairway and taking in the panoramic view overlooking St. Charles and St. Louis Counties. The planted 150-acre native prairie is rich with flowering forbs, grasses, and wildlife. A former haul road has been converted to the Hamburg Trail, connecting the site to the neighboring Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) public lands, Great Rivers Greenway trail network, and Katy Trail State Park. In 2020, EPA awarded the site the National Federal Facility Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

A group of students tour the disposal cell.

3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In response to growing concern about health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites, Congress established CERCLA in 1980 (Title 42 United States Code Section 9601 et seq.) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986 (Public Law 99-499). EPA administers CERCLA in cooperation with individual states and Tribal governments. The NPL is a list of top-priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible for extensive, long-term cleanup under CERCLA. EPA placed the Quarry and Chemical Plant areas on the NPL on July 30, 1987, and March 30, 1989, respectively. All cleanup activities at the Weldon Spring Site must satisfy the requirements of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and Subpart E of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, found in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 300.400, (40 CFR 300.400) "Hazardous Substance Response."

The Weldon Spring Site reached construction completion under CERCLA on Aug. 22, 2005. After an EPA review of all relevant site documents, the site also received the EPA Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use (SWRAU) designation. This designation encompassed all DOE-owned land at the site, including the Chemical Plant and Quarry. The SWRAU measure was recorded as completed in the EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System database on Feb. 13, 2013, and a letter was provided to DOE dated March 20, 2013. The SWRAU performance measure reports that sites are ready for reuse when the entire construction-completed NPL site meets the following requirements:

- All cleanup goals in the Records of Decision (RODs) or other remedy decision documents have been achieved for media that may affect current and reasonably anticipated future land uses of the site so that there are no unacceptable risks.
- All institutional or other controls required in the RODs or other remedy decision documents have been put in place.

EPA and DOE signed a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) in 1986 and amended it in 1992. The main purpose of the agreement is to establish a procedural framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring appropriate response actions at the site in accordance with CERCLA. In 2006, EPA, DOE, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) signed an updated FFA, which addresses long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) activities.

DOE is managing the site in accordance with the 2025 Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Plan (LTS&M Plan). The LTS&M Plan explains how DOE will fulfill its obligation to manage the residual hazards at the site over the long term. Pursuant to the provisions of the FFA, DOE is responsible for ensuring that all LTS&M activities are fully implemented. Ongoing groundwater monitoring is part of the selected remedy for the Chemical Plant and Quarry in addition to other LTS&M activities, such as annual inspections and reporting. The link to the LTS&M Plan can be found at https://lmpublicsearch.lm.doe.gov/lmsites/s00790-2.1_redacted.pdf. As part of the CERCLA process, DOE monitors and maintains operations at the site, with oversight provided by EPA and MoDNR.

Because contamination remains at the site at levels above those that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, CERCLA requires that a Five-Year Review be conducted for the site. The Five-Year Review evaluates whether the current remedy and its effectiveness at the Weldon Spring Site remains effective to protect human health and the environment or if additional actions by DOE are necessary. Community involvement is an integral part of the ongoing Weldon Spring Site Legacy Management and the Five-Year Review process. During the Five-Year review process, a survey is posted on the

website requesting input from the public. The survey is also emailed to stakeholders and to the site email distribution list to solicit input, and hard copy surveys are displayed in the Interpretive Center for visitors to complete. Past Five-Year Reviews are available on the LM Weldon Spring Site website (https:www.energy.gov/lm/weldon-spring-site-missouri).

4.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Weldon Spring Site is in St. Charles County, Missouri. St. Charles County is part of the St. Louis metropolitan area and contains many of the city's northwestern suburbs. It covers an area of 560 square miles with the Missouri River located on the south and east of the county and the Mississippi River on the north. Based on the 2020 census, the estimated population of St. Charles County was 405,262, making it the third-most populated county in the state, with a median household income of $98,390. The median gross rent is $1,420 per month. Of the total number of households in the county, 80% are owner-occupied, while 20% are rentals. The unemployment rate currently stands at 4.1%. Of those employed, 73% work for private companies, while 8.9% hold government jobs. Additionally, 7% are self-employed. Education level statistics show that 22.8% of residents have completed high school, 26.2% hold a bachelor's degree, and 15.7% have achieved a graduate or professional degree.

The Weldon Spring Site, including the Chemical Plant and Quarry, sits in the southeastern portion of the

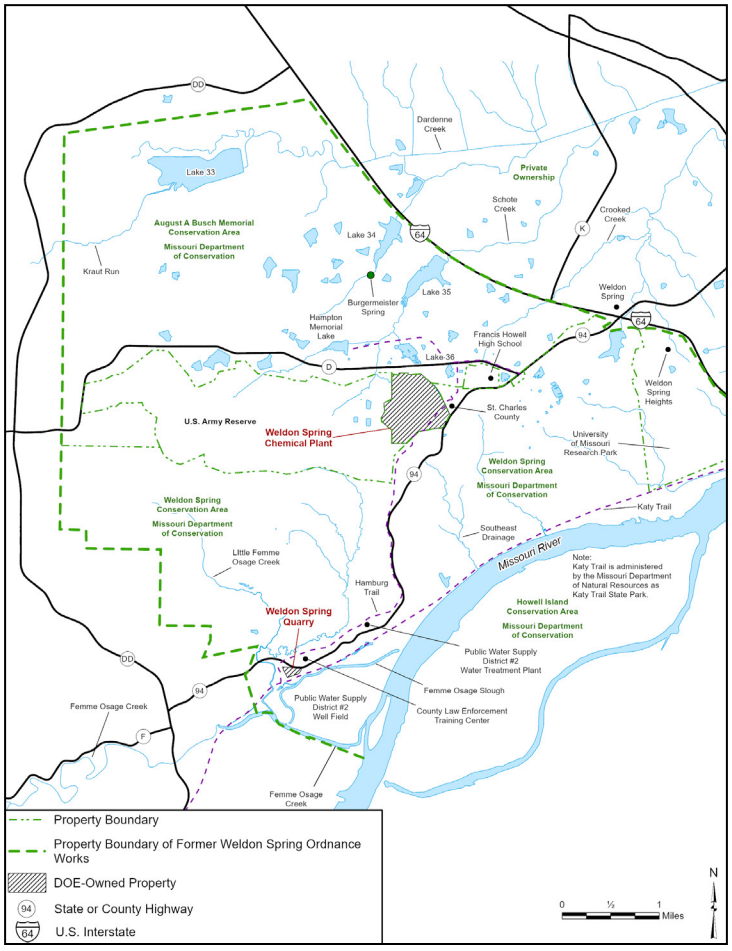

Figure 2. Vicinity map of the Weldon Spring Site.

county, near the Missouri River. The site is primarily surrounded by state conservation areas that include the 6988-acre August A. Busch Memorial Conservation Area to the north; the 7356-acre Weldon Spring Conservation Area to the east and south; and the 2548-acre Howell Island Conservation Area, which is an island in the Missouri River.

4.1 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

AEC and subsequently DOE managed the site, including the Army-owned Chemical Plant, under caretaker status from 1968 to 1985. Caretaker activities included site security oversight, fence maintenance, grass cutting, and other incidental maintenance but not community engagement activities. In 1985, the Army transferred full custody of the Chemical Plant to DOE. In October 1986, a DOE project office was established on-site to begin cleanup, and the following year, public engagement activities began with sharing of the cleanup plans. The general distrust of the project in the community was high during this time. At a public meeting for the draft environmental impact statement, issued in February 1987, DOE received approximately 1,600 statements from the public against the project. Site management was underprepared to handle these concerns.

To overcome this, DOE aggressively pursued a program to facilitate public involvement and increase understanding of the project. This program focused on two objectives:

- To create regular opportunities for public interaction to establish familiarity with the project through clear presentations that address the concerns and provide background information.
- To help explain the risk assessment process and interpretation of results.

The program involved regular solicitation of public input and the phased discussions of risk. This communication contributed to the project's success, which was evident at the November 1993 public meeting where DOE presented its proposal for on-site disposal of the waste materials. The proposal was met with little public opposition, signifying the importance of open communication and public involvement.

One of the many events held at the Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center.

In January 1995, the St. Charles County executive appointed seven St. Charles County residents to be members of the Weldon Spring Citizens Commission (WSCC), an oversight committee for DOE's Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project. The seven appointed commission members were selected by a three-member selection panel, made up of one member selected by each of the following: DOE, a St. Charles County executive, and the St. Charles County Council.

For more than 10 years, WSCC helped shape the future of the Weldon Spring Site. The group successfully partnered with the community, St. Charles County, MoDNR, EPA, and DOE. They relayed information to the public and provided advice to DOE regarding community needs. WSCC was instrumental in the development of the site LTS&M Plan and the Interpretive Center content, and they championed the site as an educational and recreational area. In September 2008, WSCC declared that the commission's work at the site was complete. WSCC was officially disbanded on Sept. 16, 2008.

Through a Secretarial proclamation, a plan was established for the development of a comprehensive public involvement and education program. The proclamation was signed on Aug. 4, 1999, by DOE Secretary Bill Richardson, the director of MDC, and the director of MoDNR. This public involvement program would act as an institutional control — a safeguard that effectively protects human health and the environment — to communicate the historical legacy of the site and would make information about contamination present at the site available to guide people in making decisions about appropriate site activities. The proclamation 1) called for the design and construction of an Interpretive Center to communicate site information to the public; 2) identified the development of the Hamburg Trail for hiking and cycling; and 3) provided language for the requirement of construction of an observation platform with informational plaques on top of the disposal cell to provide an additional mechanism for public education.

The Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center opened in 2002. It served to communicate the historical legacy of the site and the LTS&M program, provide educational opportunities for current and future generations, provide support for community involvement, and make information about current conditions at the site available to the public. A new Interpretive Center replaced the original center in 2021, and it remains an integral part of DOE's community involvement at the site.

Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center.

A portion of the 6-mile Hamburg Trail runs through the Weldon Spring Site. The Hamburg Trail was reconstructed from portions of the former Quarry haul road. It connects MDC conservation areas to the historic Katy Trail State Park, which is a 240-mile trail along the Missouri River. DOE established historical markers along the Hamburg Trail that provide information about the site and the surrounding area. These historical markers were updated and replaced during the summer of 2025. The disposal cell, with a maximum height above grade of approximately 75 feet, is one of the highest points of elevation in the area. The top of the disposal cell is accessible via staircase and includes an observation deck with informational plaques (updated in 2025) describing site history, cleanup, and disposal cell design. In addition, binocular viewfinders were installed on the observation deck in 2025.

A portion of the Hamburg Trail that runs through the Weldon Spring Site.

Based on input from stakeholders, an exhibit honoring former Mallinckrodt uranium workers, their important contributions, and their sacrifices related to the Manhattan Project and the Cold War, as well as the cleanup workers for their part of the Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project, was added to the Interpretive Center in 2023.

In 1986, a local group with family connections to area landowners who owned land prior to the construction of the Ordnance Works commissioned a granite monument (locally known as "the TNT Monument"). The monument was dedicated to the families of the areas of Howell, Hamburg, and Toonerville who were displaced during the government's acquisition of over 17,000 acres to construct the Ordnance Works. The monument was originally placed on MDC property near the intersection of Missouri State Route 94 and Highway D. In 2024, in accordance with stakeholder request, the TNT Monument was relocated to the Weldon Spring Site and is featured prominently near the site pavilion and outdoor education area.

4.2 STAKEHOLDERS

DOE acknowledges that stakeholders can include individuals, groups, host communities, and other entities from both the public and private sectors who have an interest in or are impacted by any of its activities and decisions. At the Weldon Spring Site, stakeholders include:

- Citizens of St. Louis and St. Charles Counties.
- Local governments.
- State agencies.
- Current and former employees.
- Elected State of Missouri officials.
- Federal agencies.
- Congressional delegations.
- Local media.
- Local educational institutions.
- Environmental organizations.
- Business owners.
- Service organizations.
- Other interested individuals.

4.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

DOE's Office of Environmental Management was responsible for completing cleanup of the Weldon Spring Site. This cleanup included the decontamination and decommissioning of 44 buildings, support structures, and associated components; remediation of four OUs; treatment of contaminated groundwater; construction and transportation of waste along a dedicated haul road; construction of an on-site disposal cell; and preparation of the property for long-term management by LM.

LM's mission is to fulfill DOE's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment. The primary goals are to:

- Protect human health and the environment.
- Preserve, protect, and share records and information.
- Safeguard former contractor workers' retirement benefits.
- Sustainably manage and optimize the use of land and assets.
- Sustain management excellence.
- Engage the public, governments, and interested parties.

Following the cleanup of the Weldon Spring Site, responsibility for maintaining the CERCLA remedies transferred to LM. LM is responsible for compliance with the legacy management requirements and protocols that are documented in the LTS&M Plan.

At the Weldon Spring Site, LM is responsible for managing the land retained by DOE and ensuring compliance with the long-term requirements set forth under CERCLA. Legacy management refers to all activities necessary to ensure the protection of human health and the environment in perpetuity following the completion of cleanup. These activities include monitoring and maintaining the disposal cell, ensuring that site access and use restrictions are enforced, performing groundwater and surface water monitoring, and managing records. Maintaining institutional controls is also a fundamental component of LTS&M at the Weldon Spring Site.

Activities related to public involvement include continued communication with the public regarding LM's stewardship activities and the future of the Weldon Spring Site. Emphasis is also placed on education of the public regarding the site's history, remediation, beneficial reuse of the land, and land use restrictions. Education includes displays and programs at the Interpretive Center and outreach programs at local community events, schools, and organizations.

Workers taking a groundwater sample at the Weldon Spring Site.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES

LM conducts public participation activities and events to provide timely information to the public and to encourage open communication of public needs and concerns related to the Weldon Spring Site.

The site has been in a state of post-closure long-term monitoring and maintenance since 2001. LM's long-term monitoring and maintenance activities ensure that the site remains protective of human health and the environment. This has led to changes in the methods of communication since active site remediation began. The primary methods of providing information to the public are through the publicly accessible Interpretive Center and via the LM public website (https//www.energy.gov/lm/office-legacy-management).

The following sections provide general descriptions of post-closure public participation activities at the site.

5.1 INTERPRETIVE CENTER

The Interpretive Center serves as a community information resource that depicts the history of the area and details the progression of the cleanup process and the ongoing stewardship responsibilities. Information is available on the construction of the engineered disposal cell and the residual groundwater contamination. It is considered an informational institutional control.

The original Interpretive Center, opened in 2002, grew from a partnership with the Weldon Spring Site Citizens Commission during the site's remediation with the goal of communicating the site's institutional controls and continuing public involvement, including educational outreach, public notice, meeting and classroom spaces, and community informational systems – all to help effectively maintain the Weldon Spring Site remedy.

Since the opening of the new Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center in 2022, thousands of interactions with the community – through community programming, education, and outreach work – have provided the site with critical public input regarding our programs, potential improvements, and outreach we develop to meet changing community needs.

Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center front entrance.

Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center hours of operation are:

Monday through Friday:
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday:
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Closed on federal holidays.

Wayside signs are located on-site and along the Hamburg Trail, and informational plaques are accessible at the top of the engineered disposal cell. The wayside signs include information about the history of the site and current stewardship activities and encourage the reader to learn more by visiting the Interpretive Center. Similarly, the plaques at the top of the disposal cell contain information regarding the cleanup and waste materials buried in the disposal cell. These signs and plaques can be viewed by the public even when the Interpretive Center is closed.

LM uses GovDelivery to communicate public events, programs, and educational opportunities occurring at the Interpretive Center. The public has the opportunity to sign up for these emails at the front desk of the Interpretive Center and on the LM public website. GovDelivery is a digital communications platform used by government organizations to connect with citizens.

5.2 PUBLIC MEETING ROOM USE

The Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center permits nonprofit and community groups to host events on-site free of charge. This includes the meeting rooms, the Weldon Spring Site Pavilion and Outdoor Education Area, and the secondary parking lot. Users must apply to use these spaces. The Special Use Permission policy and Meeting and Event Application provide additional detail about use and are available on the LM Weldon Spring Site website.

5.3 PARTNERING OPPORTUNITIES

LM partners with local interest groups to cohost public educational events. Since 2015, LM has partnered with the Missouri Pollinator Network, the Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Master Naturalists, and other volunteers to host a pollinator festival at the Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center. The festival brings awareness about the important role pollinators play and the declining monarch butterfly population, showcases the beneficial reuse of the Weldon Spring Site, and inspires communities to act to support healthier pollinator habitats.

In 2024, LM began a partnership with local gardening clubs in the St. Louis area, including the O'Fallon Garden Club, the Jardin du Lac Garden Club, Boone Country Garden Club, and MOGreenFuture, to host the Plant America Garden Expo at the Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center. The expo highlights the importance of gardening with native plant species and the conservation of water. DOE provides self-guided and interpreter-led programming about soil science, groundwater, and prairie studies during this event, highlighting the site's Howell Prairie, which covers more than 150 acres and includes over 80 species of native prairie grasses and wildflowers.

The Monarch Madness event held at the Weldon Spring Site.

5.4 TRAILS AND PUBLIC AMENITIES

The Weldon Spring Site is open to the public from sunrise to sunset every day. A series of trails provide access to the disposal cell and Howell Prairie. The disposal cell includes a publicly accessible staircase with a designated observation area at the top. Plaques at the top contain information regarding disposal cell design, history of the cleanup, and the waste materials buried in the disposal cell. Howell Prairie consists of 150 acres surrounding the disposal cell and includes more than 80 species of native prairie grasses, forbs, and wildflowers.

An outdoor educational center was constructed in 2022, consisting of a pavilion, interactive landscape areas, and interconnecting footpaths. The turf area surrounding the educational center was planted with native short prairie grass and wildflower species to further enhance the site's setting with a natural habitat.

A portion of the 6-mile Hamburg Trail runs through the Weldon Spring Site. It currently connects MDC conservation areas to the Busch Greenway Trail and the historic Katy Trail, which is a 240-mile trail along the Missouri River. DOE partnered with MDC to establish historical markers along the Hamburg Trail that provide information about the site and the surrounding area.

5.5 VIRTUAL LIBRARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

A virtual library has been established in the Interpretive Center. The virtual library is a publicly accessible computer terminal that provides electronic access to key Weldon Spring Site documents, including the CERCLA administrative record and post-ROD index. The CERCLA administrative record and post-ROD documents for the Weldon Spring Site were scanned as industry-standard searchable PDF files and are available to the public on the LM Weldon Spring Site website. The documents are searchable by document number, document date, document title, and keyword. Additionally, key document indexes were created and posted for each operable unit.

The virtual library also includes links to websites of commonly requested agencies such as MoDNR, EPA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis District, and the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

5.6 WEBSITE

LM maintains a public website for the Weldon Spring Site. LM posts key site documents and information about site events on the webpage.

LM designed the Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS) to provide a dynamic mapping and environmental monitoring data display for LM sites. Stakeholders can use GEMS to access a site map, photographs, and water-quality and water-level data. Water-quality and water-level data are available in table and graph formats. The GEMS website for the Weldon Spring Site is accessible through a link on the LM Weldon Spring Site website.

5.7 PUBLICATIONS

LM prepares fact sheets, brochures, annual inspection reports, Five-Year Reviews, and other information as needed to describe site activities. These documents are available to stakeholders at the Interpretive Center and are posted on the LM Weldon Spring Site website.

5.8 ONGOING DECISIONS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

LM provides opportunities for stakeholders to review and provide input about post-closure documents following CERCLA guidance. CERCLA Five-Year Reviews are performed pursuant to CERCLA Section 121, "The National Contingency Plan," (see Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 300) and using EPA's Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance, OSWER Directive 9355.7-03B-P. Community involvement activities undertaken during the Five-Year Review include notifying the community that the review will be conducted using the stakeholder contact list and the LM Weldon Spring Site website; requesting information from the community about the site using survey questions recommended by EPA; notifying the community when the review has been completed; and making the resulting report available at the at the Interpretive Center and on the LM Weldon Spring Site website. Input from the public regarding the legacy management of the site and the ongoing remedy will always be considered, just as it was during the remediation of the site.

Prior to each annual site inspection, stakeholders are notified of the inspection by email to verify that they are aware of applicable institutional controls and agreements between LM and their agency, to determine if there are any questions or concerns related to the site, and to confirm that LM has updated point of contact information.

5.9 PUBLIC MEETINGS

DOE held routine public meetings during cleanup of the Weldon Spring Site and quarterly for the first year after completion of remediation. After that, public meetings were held annually. The number of people attending the annual public meetings gradually decreased. Because of the decline in attendance, LM stopped holding the annual meetings after the June 2011 meeting.

Public meetings will be held as needed. LM will announce upcoming public meetings on the LM Weldon Spring Site website and by utilizing local media, providing announcements in the Interpretive Center, and using the stakeholder contact database to inform the community about meetings of broad community interest.

LM encourages direct communication regarding the Weldon Spring Site at any time. Stakeholders may contact wsspublicinquiries@lm.doe.gov or visit the Interpretive Center for more information. Direct communication can be a request for information, technical discussion, or a briefing.

5.10 STAKEHOLDER CONTACT LIST

LM maintains a stakeholder contact list for each of its sites, including the Weldon Spring Site. The list is updated as needed and verified annually to ensure that stakeholders receive timely notifications about site-specific information and activities. The public can request to be added to this mailing list via wsspublicinquiries@lm.doe.gov.

5.11 KEY CONTACTS

Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management

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WELDON SPRING SITE
A Legacy of Service