Survivor definition

The criteria for establishing survivor eligibility differ between Parts B and E under the Act.

Eligible survivors under Part B

Under Part B, survivor eligibility is determined at the time of compensation payment. In the event of a covered employee's death, the worker's survivors may be eligible for benefits under Part B of the EEOICPA.

- Eligible spouse (when married to the covered worker for at least one year immediately prior to the employee's death)
- Children (if there is no surviving spouse)
- Parents (when there is no surviving spouse or child)
- Grandchildren (when there are no preceding survivors)
- Grandparents (when there are no preceding survivors)

Eligible survivors under Part E

Survivorship under Part E is determined at the time of the covered employee's death. After a covered employee's death, certain survivors may be eligible for benefits under Part E of the EEOICPA.

- Eligible spouse (married to the covered employee for at least one year immediately prior to the employee's death)
- Children (if there is no surviving spouse)
  — under 18
  — under 23 and a full-time student
  — any age if incapable of self support

2/07

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
Division of Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation
Washington, D.C. 20210

Address Correction Required

Benefit Information

for

Atomic Weapons Industry Workers and Their Survivors

EEOICPA

New York Energy Compensation
Resource Center
6000 North Bailey Avenue Suite 2A, Box #2
Amherst, NY 14226
1-800-941-3943

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
Division of Energy Employees
Occupational Illness Compensation

Benefits under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA)

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees who became ill as a result of working in the atomic weapons industry. The EEOICPA also offers benefits to their survivors. Workers who developed certain illnesses as a result of work performed in the production and testing of nuclear weapons while they were employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), its predecessor agencies, or its contractors and subcontractors, are eligible for benefits. Employees of DOE designated Atomic Weapons Employers (AWE) and beryllium vendors are also eligible for compensation.

Benefit eligibility

There are two different benefit programs—Part B and Part E. In some cases, employees, or their survivors, are eligible for compensation from both programs.

PART B

Part B covers current or former workers who have been diagnosed with cancers, beryllium diseases, or silicosis, whose illness(es) was caused by exposure to radiation, beryllium or silica while working directly for DOE, DOE contractors or subcontractors, a designated AWE or beryllium vendor. Under Part B, silicosis is only covered for employees who worked during mining of atomic weapon test tunnels in Nevada or Alaska.

If a worker (or qualified survivor) is eligible for Part B compensation under the EEOICPA, the following benefits are available:

- Up to $150,000 lump sum payment;
- Paid medical expenses (from the filing date of the claim but no earlier than July 31, 2001) for employees with radiogenic cancers, chronic beryllium disease, or chronic silicosis;
- Medical monitoring for employees diagnosed with beryllium sensitivity;
- Up to $50,000 lump sum payment for uranium miners, millers, and ore transporters (or their eligible survivors) who have been awarded compensation under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA); and
- Paid medical expenses for conditions accepted under RECA for uranium miners, millers, and ore transporters who were awarded compensation under Section 5 of the RECA.

PART E

Part E provides coverage to DOE contractor and subcontractor employees who developed any illness, including cancer, beryllium disease, and silicosis, as a result of occupational exposure to any toxic substances at a covered DOE facility.

Section 5 uranium miners, millers, and ore transporters (or their eligible survivors), and certain Section 4 RECA individuals may be eligible for benefits under the EEOICPA under both Part B and Part E.

The maximum compensation amount is $250,000 for all Part E claims related to an individual employee, but medical benefits are provided in addition to—and are not included in calculating—the maximum compensation amount. When an employee of a DOE contractor or subcontractor, or an eligible RECA claimant, qualifies for Part E compensation under the EEOICPA, the following benefits are available:

- Payment for wage loss;
- Impairment awards for employees;
- Paid medical expenses (from the filing date of the claim but no earlier than October 30, 2000) for employees with illnesses covered under Part E;
- $125,000 lump sum survivor benefit when the covered illness aggravated, contributed to, or caused employee's death; and
- Up to $50,000 wage loss survivor compensation.

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

NEW YORK
(800) 941-3943 — Toll Free

PART E

Eligibility:
- Worker (current and former)

If worker is deceased
- Eligible spouse
- Child at the time of the employee's death who is
  - o Under age 18
  - o Under age 23 & full time student, or
  - o Any age, if incapable of self-support

Employment Eligibility:
- DOE Contractor
- DOE Subcontractor
- Worker at a RECA Section 5 facility

Illnesses:
- **Any** occupational illness at least as likely as not caused by exposure to a toxic substance
- **Note:** May file cancer, beryllium claims under both Part B & E

Available Compensation Based on:
- Permanent impairment based on AMA's guidelines
- Years of qualifying wage-loss
- Medical care for covered conditions
- Compensation for survivors if employee's death caused, contributed to, or aggravated by covered illness.
- Maximum compensation of up to $250,000

EEOICPA

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act

NEW YORK
(716) 832-6200

PART B

Eligibility:
- Worker (current and former)

If worker is deceased
- Eligible spouse
- Children (any age)
- Parents
- Grandchildren
- Grandparents

Employment Eligibility:
- DOE Employee
- DOE Contractor or Subcontractor
- Beryllium Vendors
- Atomic Weapons Employer
- Approved Section 5 RECA claims

Illnesses:
- Any Cancer (at least as likely as not caused by radiation exposure)
- Chronic Beryllium Disease
- Chronic Silicosis (specific sites)
- Beryllium Sensitivity

Available Compensation Based on:
- $150,000.00 / case
- Medical care for covered conditions
- Medical Monitoring for Beryllium Sensitivity (no compensation)
- $50,000 for approved Section 5 RECA claims

EEOICPA

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

Provides $150,000 in lump sum federal compensation as well as medical expenses to workers who contracted certain diseases as a result of exposure to beryllium or radiation while working for the Department of Energy, its contractors or subcontractors in the nuclear weapons industry.

Provides benefits to qualified survivors of deceased employees.

Covered diseases include:

- ◊ Cancer that is at least as likely as not related to radiation exposure in covered employment.
- ◊ Specified cancers for some employees
- ◊ Chronic Beryllium Disease (CBD)
- ◊ Beryllium sensitivity (medical benefits only)
- ◊ Illness caused by exposure to toxic substances at some facilities.

ELIGIBLE SURVIVOR REQUIREMENTS

Spouse: married to the covered employee for one year immediately prior to the date of the employee's death.

Children: if no surviving spouse; a child, regardless of age, if the parent was a covered employee.

Additional Survivors: if no surviving spouse or children, in order of precedence: parents, grandchildren, grandparents.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM ACT

FOR ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA CALL
Energy Employees Compensation Resource Center
Toll Free: 1-800-941-3943

6000 North Bailey Avenue
Suite 2A, Box #2
Amherst, NY 14226
Phone (716) 832-6200
Fax (716-832-6638

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program

Benefit Information For Nuclear Weapons Industry Workers and Survivors

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs
Division of Energy Employees
Occupational Illness Compensation

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM ACT (EEOICPA)

Provides compensation and medical benefits to employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), its predecessor agencies, and its contractors and subcontractors, and employees of DOE designated Atomic Weapon Employers (AWE) and Beryllium Vendors who became ill as a result of work performed in the production and testing of nuclear weapons.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS?

Current or former workers or survivors may be eligible for benefits if the employee:

Suffered radiation-induced cancers, beryllium diseases or silicosis AND was exposed to radiation, beryllium or silica while working in the nuclear weapons industry for the Department of Energy or its contractors or subcontractors, or for a designated AWE or Beryllium Vendor. Silicosis is only covered for employees who worked during mining of atomic weapons test tunnels in Nevada or Alaska.

Uranium miners, millers and or transporters (or their eligible survivors) may be eligible for benefits if they have received an award of benefits under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) administered by the Department of Justice.

WESTERN NEW YORK SITES COVERED BY THE PROGRAM

Ashland Oil (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1944-1960; 1974-1982/Residual Radiation 1961-1973;1983-1998) Located in Tonawanda.

Also Known As *Ashland #1, Ashland #2, Ashland Oil Co., Haist Property, E. Haist and Co-owners*

Bethlehem Steel (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1949-1952) Located in Lackawanna.

Bliss & Laughlin Steel (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1948-1952 / Residual Radiation 1953-1998) Located in Buffalo.

Also Known As *B&L Steel, Niagara Cold Drawn*

Carborundum Company (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1944; 1960-1962). Located in Niagara Falls./Residual Radiation 1945-1959; 1963-1992.

Electro Metallurgical (Time Period: Department of Energy 1942-1953) Located in Niagara Falls.

Also Known As *Electro Met Corp., Umetco Minerals Corp., Union Carbide Corp., Electro-Metallurgical Corp.)*

Hooker Electrochemical (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1943-1948) Located in Niagara Falls./Residual Radiation 1949-1976.

Also Known As *Hooker Chemical Corp., Occidental Chemical Corp., Occidental Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemical Division, Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp*

Lake Ontario Ordnance Works (Time Period: Department of Energy 1944-1997) Located in Niagara Falls/Lewiston.

Also Known As *LOOW, Niagara Falls Storage Site*

Contractors: *Hooker Electrochemical (1953-1958); Page Airways (1958-1964); Nuclear Materials and Equipment Company [NUMEC] (1964-1971); National Lead Company of Ohio (1971-1981); Bechtel National (1981-1997)*

Linde Air Products (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1945-1947) Located in Buffalo.

Also Known As *Linde, Linde Air Products Div. Of Union Carbide Corp., Linde Center, Chandler Plant, Chandler Street Plant, Linde Chandler Plant*

Linde Ceramics Plant (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1940-1953/Residual Radiation 1954-1995; Department of Energy 1988-1992; 1996 [remediation]) Located in Tonawanda.

Also Known As *Tonawanda Laboratory, Linde Air, Praxair*

Seaway Industrial Park (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1974) Located in Tonawanda.

Also Known As *Charles St. Plant*

Simonds Saw and Steel (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1948-1956; Residual Radiation 1957-2003) Located in Lockport.

Also Known As *Simonds Saw & Steel Div., Guterl Special Steel Corp., Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp., Simonds Steel Division, Wallace-Murray Corporation*

Titanium Alloys Manufacturing (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1950-1956) Located in Niagara Falls.

Also Known As: *Humphreys Gold Co. , Titanium Alloys Mfg. Co., Division of National Lead of Ohio, Titanium Alloy Metals, Titanium Pigment Co.*

Utica Street Warehouse (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1945) Located in Buffalo

Also Known As: *Linde Air Products*

West Valley Demonstration Project (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1966-1973; Residual Radiation 1974-1979; Department of Energy 1980-Present)

Also Known As *Nuclear Fuel Services, West Valley; Western New York Fuel Services Center*

Contractor: *West Valley Nuclear Services 1982-Present*

ATTENTION CURRENT EMPLOYEES, FORMER EMPLOYEES AND SURVIVING FAMILY MEMBERS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE FACILITIES LISTED ON THE BACK. THESE FACILITIES DURING SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS WERE ATOMIC WEAPONS EMPLOYERS OR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYERS.

THE ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM (EEOICPA):

* PROVIDES $150,000 IN LUMP SUM FEDERAL COMPENSATION AS WELL AS RELATED MEDICAL EXPENSES TO WORKERS WHO CONTRACTED CERTAIN DISEASES AS A RESULT OF EXPOSURE TO BERYLLIUM, OR RADIATION WHILE WORKING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, ITS CONTRACTORS OR SUBCONTRACTORS IN THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS INDUSTRY.

* PROVIDES BENEFITS TO QUALIFIED SURVIVORS OF DECEASED EMPLOYEES.

COVERED DISEASES INCLUDE:

- CANCER THAT IS AT LEAST AS LIKELY AS NOT RELATED TO RADIATION EXPOSURE IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT
- SPECIFIED CANCERS FOR SOME EMPLOYEES
- CHRONIC BERYLLIUM DISEASE (CBD)
- BERYLLIUM SENSITIVITY (MEDICAL BENEFITS ONLY)
- ILLNESS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES AT SOME FACILITIES

FOR ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA CALL

U. S. Department of Labor
Energy Employees Compensation Resource Center
Toll Free: 1-800-941-3943
6000 North Bailey Avenue, Suite 2A, Box #2
Amherst, New York 14226
Phone (716) 832-6200
Fax (716) 832-6638

BUFFALO / NIAGARA / WESTERN NEW YORK SITES

Ashland Oil (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1944-1960; 1974-1982/Residual Radiation 1961-1973;1983-1998) Located in Tonawanda.
Also Known As *Ashland #1, Ashland #2, Ashland Oil Co., Haist Property, E. Haist and Co-owners*

Bethlehem Steel (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1949-1952) Located in Lackawanna.

Bliss & Laughlin Steel (Time period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1948-1952 / Residual Radiation 1953-1998) Located in Buffalo.
Also Known As *B&L Steel, Niagara Cold Drawn*

Carborundum Company (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1944; 1960-1962 / Residual Radiation 1945-1959; 1963-1992). Located in Niagara Falls.

Electro Metallurgical (Time Period: Department of Energy 1942-1953) Located in Niagara Falls.
Also Known As *Electro Met Corp., Umetco Minerals Corp., Union Carbide Corp., Electro-Metallurgical Corp.)*

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Also Known As *Hooker Chemical Corp., Occidental Chemical Corp., Occidental Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemical Division, Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp*

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Contractors: *Hooker Electrochemical (1953-1958); Page Airways (1958-1964); Nuclear Materials and Equipment Company [NUMEC] (1964-1971); National Lead Company of Ohio (1971-1981); Bechtel National (1981-1997)*

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Also Known As *Linde, Linde Air Products Div. Of Union Carbide Corp., Linde Center, Chandler Plant, Chandler Street Plant, Linde Chandler Plant*

Linde Ceramics Plant (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1940-1953/Residual Radiation 1954-1987; 1993-1995; 1997- July 2006; Department of Energy 1938-1992; 1996 [remediation]) Located in Tonawanda.
Also Known As *Tonawanda Laboratory, Linde Air, Praxair*

Seaway Industrial Park (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1974 / Residual Radiation 1975 – July 2006) Located in Tonawanda.
Also Known As *Charles St. Plant*

Simonds Saw and Steel (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1948-1956; Residual Radiation 1957-July 2006) Located in Lockport.
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Utica Street Warehouse (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1945) Located in Buffalo
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West Valley Demonstration Project (Time Period: Atomic Weapons Employer 1966-1973; Residual Radiation 1974-1979; Department of Energy 1980-Present)
Also Known As *Nuclear Fuel Services, West Valley; Western New York Fuel Services Center*
Contractor: *West Valley Nuclear Services 1982-Present*

Fact Sheet

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA or Act):

- was passed in October 2000;
- became effective on July 31, 2001; and
- was amended in October and December 2001; and again in October 2004 and June 2005.

PART B

- provides a lump-sum compensation of $150,000, as well as related medical expenses to workers who contracted certain illnesses as a result of exposure to radiation, beryllium, or silica while working for the Department of Energy (DOE), certain of its contractors or subcontractors, atomic weapons employer (AWE), or beryllium vendor (BV) in the atomic weapons industry;
- provides a $50,000 lump-sum payment and medical expenses to uranium workers who were awarded benefits by the Department of Justice under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA); and
- provides benefits to qualified survivors of deceased employees.

PART E

- provides variable compensation of up to $250,000 and medical benefits for employees of DOE contractors and subcontractors who developed an illness as a result of occupational exposure to toxic substances at certain DOE facilities;
- grants covered employees a federal payment based on the level of impairment and/or wage loss incurred as a result of the covered illness;
- provides these same payments and benefits to Section 5 uranium miners, millers and ore transporters, and certain Section 4 RECA individuals; and
- provides benefits to qualified survivors of deceased employees

Covered diseases under Parts B & E include:

- cancer that is at least as likely as not related to radiation exposure at a covered facility;
- specified cancers for some employees;
- chronic beryllium disease (CBD);
- chronic silicosis;
- beryllium sensitivity (medical monitoring only);
- any illness that resulted from exposure to toxic substance.

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment Standards Administration
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

Agencies with responsibility for administering the Act:

The Department of Labor (DOL), as the primary adjudicating agency, determines eligibility for compensation and payment of benefits for those conditions covered.

- The DOE provides to DOL work condition exposures, including access to restricted data and verification of covered employment with relevant information.

- Through the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is tasked with establishing procedures for estimating radiation doses, and develops guidelines to determine the probability that a cancer was caused by the exposure to radiation. In addition, HHS is responsible for designating additional classes to the Special Exposure Cohort.

- The Department of Justice notifies beneficiaries who have received an award under RECA Section 5 of their possible EEOICPA entitlement and provides specific information required by DOL to complete the claim development and adjudication process for RECA claimants (uranium miners, uranium millers and ore transporters).

New York Energy Compensation
Resource Center
6000 North Bailey Avenue Suite 2A, Box #2
Amherst, NY 14226
1-800-941-3943

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program

Facility List

There were 39 records found for the state of New York.

1 - Allegheny-Ludlum Steel

State: New York **Location:** Watervliet
Time Period: 1950-1952
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Allegheny-Ludlum Steel rolled uranium billets into rods for the AEC as part of the multi-site process overseen by the New York Operations Office for the production of uranium metal for fabrication into slugs for fueling the Hanford production reactors.

2 - American Machine and Foundry

Also Known As: AMF
Also Known As: Lutheran Medical Center
Also Known As: Bus Terminal
State: New York **Location:** Brooklyn
Time Period: AWE 1951-1954; Residual Radiation 1955-1992
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: During the early 1950s, this location designed and produced industrial equipment for the Atomic Energy Commission. American Machine Foundry also performed a large volume of uranium, thorium and possibly zirconium metal machining work from 1951-1954.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

3 - Ashland Oil

Also Known As: Ashland #1
Also Known As: Ashland #2
Also Known As: Ashland Oil Company
Also Known As: Haist Property
Also Known As: E. Haist and co owners
State: New York **Location:** Tonawanda
Time Period: AWE 1944-1960; 1974-1982; Residual Radiation 1961-1973; 1983-1998
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In August 1944, the Manhattan Engineer District purchased the Ashland #1 property, formerly known as the Haist Property, for use as a disposal site for approximately 7,250 metric tons (8,000 tons) of uranium ore tailings and concentrate refining residues generated at the nearby Linde site. When the uranium residues were transported to the Ashland #1 site, they were spread over two-thirds of the property to estimated depths of 0.3 to 1.5 meters (one to five feet). In 1960, the Atomic Energy Commission determined that the levels of residual radioactivity at Ashland #1 site were below then current criteria and released the land as surplus. The Ashland Oil Company eventually acquired the property . From 1957 to 1982, the Ashland Oil Company used a portion of the Ashland #2 site as a landfill for disposal of general plant refuse and industrial and chemical wastes and materials. Between 1974 and 1982, Ashland Oil transported from the Ashland #1 site an unknown quantity of soil mixed with radioactive residues to the Ashland #2 landfill.

Although the Ashland Oil facility was designated for the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1984, no actual remediation under this program occurred prior to its transfer to the Army Corp.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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4 - Baker and Williams Warehouses

Also Known As: Pier 38
Also Known As: Ralph Ferrara Co Warehouse
Also Known As: Ralph Ferrara Inc.
State: New York **Location:** New York
Time Period: AWE 1942-1949; Residual Radiation 1950-1990; DOE 1991-1993 (remediation)
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Department of Energy

Facility Description: The Manhattan Engineer District and the Atomic Energy Commission used the Baker & Williams site warehouses for short-term storage of uranium concentrates. This material was generated in Port Hope, Canada by milling African ores.

Environmental cleanup under the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program was conducted in 1991-1993 by Bechtel National Inc. This site's remedial action was certified complete in November 1995.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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5 - Bethlehem Steel

State: New York **Location:** Lackawanna
Time Period: 1949-1952
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In 1949, Bethlehem Steel of Lackawanna, New York developed improved rolling mill pass schedules for uranium billets into 1.5-inch rods to be used for reactor fuel rods to later be used at the Fernald plant. Bethlehem also performed uranium rolling experiments to help design the Fernald rolling mill.

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6 - Bliss & Laughlin Steel

Also Known As: B & L Steel
Also Known As: Niagara Cold Drawn
State: New York **Location:** Buffalo
Time Period: AWE 1948-1952; Residual Radiation 1953-1998
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Under contract to the National Lead Company of Ohio (Fernald), Bliss and Laughlin Steel rolled uranium rods for the AEC and also provided uranium slug machining services. Bliss and Laughlin was part of a complex called the Buffalo Works that fashioned components for the early weapons program. The functions were transferred to the Albuquerque South Valley Site in 1952.

Although this site was designated for the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1992, no work occurred under this program prior to its transfer to the Army Corps of Engineers.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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7 - Brookhaven National Laboratory

State: New York **Location:** Upton
Time Period: 1947-present
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) is the former site of a U.S. Army installation (Camp Upton) and has been involved in research and development activities in support of the Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agencies since 1947. BNL's facilities conduct basic and applied research in high energy and nuclear physics and in other areas of science.

Throughout the course of its operations, the potential for beryllium exposure existed at this site, due to beryllium use, residual contamination, and decontamination activities.

CONTRACTORS: Brookhaven Science Association (Battelle Memorial Institute and State University of New York at Stony Brook)(1998-Present); Associated Universities, Incorporated (1947-1998)

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8 - Burns & Roe, Inc.

State: New York **Location:** Maspeth
Time Period: 1949-1950
Facility Type: Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: In 1949, under AEC contract AT(30-1)438, Burns & Roe constructed a pilot plant in Maspeth on Long Island. The plant was constructed as a means of determining the potential value of the Sheer-Korman process in the manufacture of reactor materials. At least one test run involving beryllium was conducted in 1949. The New York Operations Office Health and Safety Laboratory sampled for beryllium in the air in 1949 and 1950, when the plant was dismantled.

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9 - Carborundum Company

State: New York **Location:** Niagara Falls
Time Period: AWE 1944; 1960-1962; Residaul Radiation 1945-1959; 1963-1992
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: The Carborundum Company engaged in various phases of a Manhattan Engineer District program in 1944 designed to determine suitable methods for shaping and engineering uranium rods. This work involved the forming, coating, and canning of uranium rods for the pile process. Between 1960 and 1962, the company fabricated plutonium carbide pellets for the AEC from materials supplied by Hanford. Carborundum also performed work during the 1950s that is not covered under EEOICPA, including: fabricating nuclear fuel elements for commercial purposes and producing zirconium, hafnium, and titanium for the AEC's special reactor materials program.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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10 - Colonie Site (National Lead)

Also Known As: Colonie Interim Storage Site (CISS)
Also Known As: National Lead Co., Albany, NY
Also Known As: National Lead Co. - Nuclear Division
Also Known As: NL Industries - Nuclear Division
State: New York **Location:** Colonie (Albany)
Time Period: AWE 1958-1968; Residual Radiation 1969-1983; DOE 1984-1998
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Department of Energy

Facility Description: From 1958-1968, National Lead Industries owned and operated the Colonie site and during this time it produced uranium products under contract to the AEC. This contract was terminated in 1968. Thereafter, National Lead fabricated various products from depleted uranium. The largest customer for these products was the U.S. Department of Defense with its contract for armor penetrator cores. While the AEC was still a customer during these years, the uranium work was for reactors and not weapons based. Therefore, because this work did not constitute "producing or processing material used in a nuclear weapon", it is not eligible for coverage under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

In 1984 ownership of the property transferred to the Department of Energy and from 1984 to late 1997 Bechtel National Inc. served as DOE's contractor at the site. In 1998 the Corps of Engineers took the program over as part of the transfer from DOE to the Corps of the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program (FUSRAP).

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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11 - Crucible Steel Co.

State: New York **Location:** Syracuse
Time Period: AWE 1951; Residual Radiation 1952-July 2006
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In 1951, New York Operations Office personnel performed a test forging and rolling of 10 thorium billets at Crucible Steel Company.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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12 - Electro Metallurgical

Also Known As: ElectroMet Corp.
Also Known As: Umetco Minerals Corp.
Also Known As: Union Carbide Corp.
Also Known As: Electro-Metallurgical Corp.
State: New York **Location:** Niagara Falls
Time Period: 1942-1953
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: In 1942, the Electro Metallurgical Company (ElectroMet), a subsidiary of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, was contracted by the Manhattan Engineer District to design, engineer, construct, and operate a metal reduction plant. This plant was to take uranium tetrafluoride and convert it to uranium metal.

Developing the technology to produce pure uranium metal was a priority for the Manhattan Project. ElectroMet accomplished this conversion by taking the uranium tetrafluoride received from Union Carbide's Linde Air Products Division and reacting it with magnesium in induction furnaces. Once the metal was created, it was cast into ingots and the ingots were then shipped out for testing or for rolling. The leftover process residues were sent to other sites for uranium recovery, storage, or disposal. Electromet was also in charge of recasting metal, research and development in low and high-grade uranium ores, and supplying calcium metal to Los Alamos and other laboratories.

From 1950 through 1953, the plant began casting zirconium metal sponge into ingots. The plant was also used for titanium processing and uranium and thorium processing. Ownership of the facility was transferred from the Atomic Energy Commission to ElectroMet in 1953.

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13 - Environmental Measurements Laboratory

State: New York **Location:** New York
Time Period: 1946-2003
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: EML traces its roots to the Medical Division of the Manhattan Project during and after World War II. The Division focused on industrial hygiene, radiation protection and safety. In 1946, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was created. The lab was renamed the Health and Safety Division of the AEC. In 1953 it became the Health and Safety Laboratory, or HASL. Fallout from nuclear weapons tests became a major concern and the lab's focus shifted to measurements and assessments of fallout using a network of gummed film monitoring stations and measurements of the radioactivity levels in various food products. In the 1950's and 1960's, the worldwide sampling network was expanded considerably to include soil and water samples, air filter samples at the surface and in the stratosphere, biological samples, and measurements of wet and dry fallout. In the 1970's, the lab's worldwide sampling programs were expanded to include non-nuclear pollutants. When the Atomic Energy Commission was abolished in 1975, the Health and Safety Laboratory became part of the Energy Research and Development Administration. In 1977, the Energy Research and Development Administration was absorbed by the Department of Energy, and the Health and Safety Laboratory changed its name to the Environmental Measurements Laboratory.

In the 1970's, the lab performed extensive radiation transport and dosimetry studies in and around nuclear facilities, and established the Quality Assurance Program for environmental dosimeters and radioanalytical measurements. The lab also did extensive dose reconstructions for nuclear weapons tests, and studied radon in homes. The lab took immediate measurements after the Three-Mile Island and Chernobyl accidents, providing the ability to accurately and

comprehensively reconstruct the environmental contamination resulting from these incidents.

In 1997, the lab underwent a major change of focus when it moved from the DOE Office of Energy Research to the Office of Environmental Management. Today, EML's primary focus is to support environmental monitoring, decommissioning, decontamination, and remediation efforts. EML continues to put its worldwide monitoring network to good use by developing models of the atmospheric transport of pollutants. The lab has assisted in developing instruments in support of non-proliferation activities and conducts in-situ measurements in support of many decontamination and decommissioning activities undertaken by DOE after the end of the Cold War. In 2003 this laboratory was incorporated into the Department of Homeland Security.

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14 - Fairchild Hiller Corporation

Also Known As: Republic Aviation Division
Also Known As: Fairchild Industries
State: New York **Location:** Farmingdale, Long Island
Time Period: 1969-1970
Facility Type: Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: The Republic Aviation Division of the Fairchild Hiller Corporation produced beryllium products for the AEC's Rocky Flats facility in 1969 and 1970.

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15 - General Astrometals

State: New York **Location:** Yonkers
Time Period: 1963-1965; 1970
Facility Type: Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: General Astrometals supplied beryllium metal and parts to the Y-12 plant and to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. It also purchased beryllium chips and contaminated powder from Oak Ridge. In 1970 they analyzed some beryllium samples for Rocky Flats.

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16 - Hooker Electrochemical

Also Known As: Hooker Chemical Co.
Also Known As: Occidental Chemical Corp.
Also Known As: Occidental Chemical Corp., Specialty Chemical Div.
Also Known As: Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp.
State: New York **Location:** Niagara Falls
Time Period: AWE 1943-1948; Residual Radiation 1949-1976
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In January 1943, Hooker began work for the Manhattan Engineer District to manufacture fluoridated and chlorinated organic chemicals. The by-product of this work was hydrochloric acid that was subsequently used in the chemical processing of a uranium-bearing slag as a precursor of uranium recovery. This work was continued until shortly after World War II. Activities related to this contract ended June 1948. Hooker Electrochemical's relationship with the AEC resumes between 1953 and 1958 as the Management and Operating Contractor for the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, listed separately in this database.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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17 - International Rare Metals Refinery, Inc.

Also Known As: Canadian Radium and Uranium Corp.
Also Known As: Pregels Mt. Kisco Refinery
Also Known As: Pregel
State: New York **Location:** Mt. Kisco
Time Period: AWE 1942-1949; Residual Radiation 1950-1966
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: The International Rare Metals Company processed pitchblende ores for the African Metals

Corporation to extract radium. The same ores were processed for the Manhattan Engineer District to recover uranium. Other than the coordination of the shipments of ores and sludge, there was no MED involvement at this site. The company did apparently ship a 1 milligram and a 5 milligram source of radium to Chicago.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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18 - Ithaca Gun Co.

Also Known As: Ithaca Gun Club
State: New York **Location:** Ithaca
Time Period: 1961-1962
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: During 1961-1962, Ithaca Gun conducted tests involving the forging of hollow uranium billets into tubes for the metallurgical group at National Lead Company of Ohio (Fernald).

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19 - Lake Ontario Ordnance Works

Also Known As: LOOW
Also Known As: Niagara Falls Storage Site (NFSS)
State: New York **Location:** Niagara Falls
Time Period: 1944-1997
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: In 1944, the Manhattan Engineer District (MED) obtained a portion of the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works (LOOW) from the Department of Defense (DoD) for storage of low-grade radioactive residues resulting from pitchblende ore processing at the Linde Air Products facility. In 1948, when the DoD decommissioned the LOOW, the AEC acquired 1511 acres of the site, including the original storage areas. The AEC declared most of this property as excess in 1955 and by 1968, the General Services Administration was able to dispose of 1298 acres, with 213 acres remaining under AEC control. In 1975, additional property was transferred to the town of Lewiston, leaving the present 191-acre site. The DOE portion of the site became known as the Niagara Falls Storage Site (NFSS). The site remained under DOE control until 1997 when it was transferred to the Corps of Engineers under the FUSRAP program.

Following World War II, Linde's refinery was decommissioned and contaminated equipment was disposed at the LOOW. Contaminated materials from other MED/AEC facilities were also shipped to LOOW for disposal. Beginning in 1949, residues from operations at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works were shipped to LOOW for storage. During the early 1950's, the AEC portion of the LOOW was also used for interim storage of uranium and thorium billets and rods being processed by various New York companies.

During 1953-1954, the AEC constructed a boron isotope separation plant at the LOOW, which began operations in 1954. The operating contractor for this plant was the Hooker Electrochemical Company. In 1958, the facility was placed on stand-by and a maintenance contractor, Page Airways, was employed for routine surveillance. The operation was restarted in 1964, with Nuclear Materials and Equipment Company as the operating contractor. In 1971, the boron facility was again placed on stand-by with National Lead Company of Ohio (NLO) as the caretaker. In 1981, Bechtel National took over the caretaker contract and began plans for remedial work at the site. Clean-up began in 1982.

CONTRACTORS: Hooker Electrochemical (1953-1958); Page Airways (1958-1964); Nuclear Materials and Equipment Company (NUMEC) (1964-1971); National Lead Company of Ohio (1971-1981); Bechtel National (1981-1997)

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20 - Linde Air Products

Also Known As: Linde Air Products Div. Of Union Carbide Corp.
Also Known As: Linde
Also Known As: Linde Center
Also Known As: Chandler Plant
Also Known As: Chandler Street Plant
Also Known As: Linde Chandler Plant
State: New York **Location:** Buffalo
Time Period: 1945-1947
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: The Linde Air Products facility, also known as the Chandler Plant, was involved in the development

and production of barrier for the Oak Ridge Diffusion Plant. During World War II, Linde was part of the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, later known as Union Carbide.

21 - Linde Ceramics Plant

Also Known As: Tonawanda Laboratory
Also Known As: Linde Air
Also Known As: Praxair
State: New York **Location:** Tonawanda
Time Period: AWE 1942-1953; Res. Rad. 1954-1987; 1993-1995; 1997-July 2006; DOE 1988-1992; 1996 (remediation)

Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Department of Energy

Facility Description: The Linde Air Company performed uranium and nickel processing for the Manhattan Engineer Distric (MED) and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) at the Ceramics Plant in Tonawanda. African and Canadian ores were milled to black oxides at the plant. Documents indicate that the facility was placed on standby as of March 1, 1950. Linde's contractual agreements with the AEC continued through 1953 for various activities relating to closing out work at the Tonawanda location. Linde was a part of Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation (C&CCC), which then became Union Carbide.

In 1980, Linde Ceramics was designated as part of the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program (FUSRAP) and work under this program was performed during 1988-1992 and then again in 1996. The 1996 work was performed under the Bechtel National Inc. umbrella contract for DOE environmental site remediation.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

22 - New York University

State: New York **Location:** New York
Time Period: 1946-1952
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: New York University worked on the development of counting equipment for the Manhattan Engineer District/Atomic Energy Commission. NYU handled a small quantity of uranium for research purposes.

23 - Peek Street Facility**

Also Known As: Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory
Also Known As: Knolls Atomic Power Lab of General Electric Co.
State: New York **Location:** Schenectady
Time Period: 1947-1954
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: A note in the file for the Sacandaga facility indicates that Peek Street was a predecessor to the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

Throughout the course of its operations, the potential for beryllium exposure existed at this site, due to beryllium use, residual contamination, and decontamination activities.

**Consistent with the Act, coverage is limited to activities not performed under the responsibility of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion program.

24 - Radium Chemical Co.

Also Known As: Joseph J. Kelly
State: New York **Location:** New York
Time Period: AWE 1943-1950; Residual Radiation 1951-1994
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: Beginning in 1943, the Radium Chemical Co. supplied most of the radium required for the Manhattan Engineer District. Combinations of material supplied and/or mixed by the Radium Chemical Company included radium bromide and radium bromide mixed with powdered beryllium. Brass was also used.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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25 - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

State: New York **Location:** Troy
Time Period: 1951-1952; 1963
Facility Type: Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: Under an AEC contract in the early 1950s, researchers at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute investigated methods for improving the ductility of beryllium by coating the material with copper. The Brush Beryllium Company supplied the beryllium powder for the project. RPI also borrowed 400 lbs. of beryllium for AEC-sponsored research from Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1963.

Scientists at RPI conducted a number of AEC-sponsored research studies in the 1950s and 1960s using enriched uranium obtained from commercial sources. Available records provide no evidence of a link between RPI research and the AEC weapons program.

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26 - Sacandaga Facility**

State: New York **Location:** Glenville
Time Period: 1947-1953
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: The Sacandaga Facility was operated by the General Electric Company Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory for the AEC from 1947 to 1953. AEC-sponsored research at the facility involved physics studies and sodium technology development in support of breeder reactor design. Work also involved the use of beryllium.

**Consistent with the Act, coverage is limited to activities not performed under the responsibility of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.

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27 - SAM Laboratories, Columbia University

Also Known As: SAM Laboratories
Also Known As: Special Alloyed Materials Laboratories
Also Known As: Substitute Alloy Materials Laboratories
State: New York **Location:** New York City
Time Period: 1942-1947
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: Columbia University was already researching some of the problems involved in determining whether it was feasible for the United States to build a nuclear weapon prior to the establishment of the Manhattan Engineer District (MED). Once the MED was formed in 1942, Columbia became part of the effort to build the first atomic weapons. At that time, the Columbia effort was reorganized and designated as SAM (Special Alloy Materials or Substitute Alloy Materials) Laboratories. Buildings used as part of the SAM laboratories at Columbia included Pupin, Schermerhorn, Prentiss, Havemeyer and Nash. Work at SAM Laboratories ended in 1947 with the establishrnent of the AEC. Subsequent work at Columbia University focused on health effects and basic nuclear physics that were not directly related to the production of nuclear weapons.

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28 - Seaway Industrial Park

Also Known As: Charles St. Plant
State: New York **Location:** Tonawanda
Time Period: AWE 1974 ; Residual Radiation 1975-July 2006
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In 1974, the Ashland Oil Company constructed bermed areas on the Ashland #1 property to hold two petroleum tanks. Some of the soil removed during construction was disposed of in three areas of the Seaway Industrial Park landfill. Subsequent investigations determined that the soil from the Ashland site contained radioactive contaminants exceeding Department of Energy (DOE) guidelines. This soil came from an area used for disposal of radioactive residues from the nearby Linde Air Products site. This company processed uranium for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Manhattan Engineer District, predecessor agencies of the Department of the Energy (DOE).

Although the Seaway Industrial Park was designated as part of the Formerly Utilized Site Remediation Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1984, no work under this program was performed prior to its transfer to the Army Corps of Engineers.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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29 - Separations Process Research Unit (at Knolls Lab.)**

State: New York **Location:** Schenectady
Time Period: 1950-1965
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: In 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) constructed the Separations Process Research Unit (SPRU) as a pilot plant for developing and testing two chemical processes to extract both uranium and plutonium from irradiated fuel. This facility was operated by the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory. Research and development was completed at SPRU in 1953 and the facility was closed. The technology developed at SPRU was transferred to the Hanford site. In March of 1965 the site was taken over by the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.

**Consistent with the Act, coverage is limited to activities not performed under the responsibility of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion program.

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30 - Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

Also Known As: Simonds Saw and Steel Div., Guterl Special Steel Corp.
Also Known As: Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp.
Also Known As: Simonds Steel Division, Wallace-Murray Corporation
State: New York **Location:** Lockport
Time Period: AWE 1948-1956; Residual Radiation 1957-July 2006
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Simonds Saw and Steel rolled uranium billets into rods for the AEC as part of the multi-site process overseen by the New York Operations Office for the production of uranium metal for fabrication into slugs for fueling Hanford production reactors. Simonds also rolled thorium metal whose most likely use was irradiation in Hanford reactors for the weapons program. Simonds rolled between 25 million and 35 million pounds of uranium and between 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of thorium.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

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31 - Staten Island Warehouse

Also Known As: Archer Daniels Midland Co.
State: New York **Location:** New York
Time Period: 1942
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: This warehouse was used for uranium ore storage from the Belgian Congo. From this warehouse, the ore was transported to various Manhattan Engineer District (MED) sites for long-term storage and/or processing. The ore was the property of the African Metals Corporation and the MED contractor purchased only the U3O8 content of the ore while African Metals retained ownership of the radium and precious metals in the ore.

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32 - Sylvania Corning Nuclear Corp. - Bayside Laboratories

Also Known As: Sylvania Electric Products, Inc
Also Known As: Metallurgical Laboratory
Also Known As: Sylvania Electric Company, Atomic Energy Division
Also Known As: Sylvania Bayside Laboratories
Also Known As: Sylcor
Also Known As: Sylvania Corning Nuclear Corp. - Bayside Laboratories
State: New York **Location:** Bayside
Time Period: 1947-1962
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: The Metallurgical Laboratory of the Sylvania Electric Company investigated uranium and thorium powder metallurgy. It also produced powdered metal slugs, developed bonding techniques, and plated uranium slugs with nickel. The work with slugs included the conversion of uranium metal to uranium hydride using hydrogen. A February 1948 AEC Monthly Summary of Activities indicates that the Lab's "initial program will involve determining the physical properties and the health hazards of beryllium and uranium powders and the applications of powder metallurgy to these metals and their alloys." In 1948, the work required 315 pounds of raw beryllium metal. Beryllium was handled first in the regular metallurgical building and then, after the objections of the AEC medical division, in a special AEC metallurgical development laboratory.

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33 - Sylvania Corning Nuclear Corp. - Hicksville Plant

Also Known As: General Telephone and Electronics Laboratories (GTE)
Also Known As: Sylcor
State: New York **Location:** Hicksville
Time Period: 1952-1966
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Under Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracts, the facility was used for research and development with radioactive materials, principally uranium and thorium. It was also licensed by the AEC to fabricate reactor fuel elements for the AEC, for Sylvania use, for sale, and for research purposes.

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34 - Titanium Alloys Manufacturing

Also Known As: Humphreys Gold Co.
Also Known As: Titanium Alloys Mfg Co, Div. Of National Lead of Ohio
Also Known As: Titanium Alloy Metals
Also Known As: Titanium Pigment Co.
State: New York **Location:** Niagara Falls
Time Period: 1950-1956
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: In the early 1950s, Titanium Alloys Manufacturing was under contract to the AEC to provide zirconium tetrachloride. In 1955, TAM was issued an AEC source material license to do work related to the conversion of thorium scrap to anhydrous tetrachloride. Correspondence from Oak Ridge indicates that it was not interested the company's thorium work. In 1956, this division reduced ores and other uranium compounds by arc melting in an induction furnace.

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35 - Trudeau Foundation

State: New York **Location:** Saranac Lake
Time Period: 1950-1957
Facility Type: Beryllium Vendor

Facility Description: The AEC Division of Biology and Medicine supported beryllium research studies at the Trudeau Foundation.

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36 - University of Rochester Atomic Energy Project

State: New York **Location:** Rochester
Time Period: DOE 1943-1986
Facility Type: Department of Energy

Facility Description: Although much of the early theoretical and experimental work that led to development of the first

nuclear weapon was accomplished outside the United States, American researchers made a number of fundamental contributions as well. Prior to 1942, the University of Rochester was one of the institutions that contributed to early nuclear physics research in the United States. The university was responsible for more than a hundred projects in chemistry, physics, biology, medicine and psychology. During the Manhattan Project, it had major responsibility for the medical aspects of the bomb program. After the war, Rochester received an AEC contract to operate the Atomic Energy Project (AEP), which focused on the biomedical aspects of nuclear energy. The University of Rochester also received funding to study the pathology and toxicology of beryllium as well as to study the analytical chemistry of micro-quantities.

37 - Utica St. Warehouse

Also Known As: Linde Air Products
State: New York **Location:** Buffalo
Time Period: 1945
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Residues from Linde Air operations were stored and rebarreled at this location.

38 - West Valley Demonstration Project

Also Known As: Nuclear Fuels Services, West Valley
Also Known As: Western New York Fuel Services Center
State: New York **Location:** West Valley
Time Period: AWE 1966-1973; Residual Radiation 1974-1979; DOE 1980-present
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer Department of Energy

Facility Description: From 1966 to 1972, Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc., under contract to the State of New York, operated a commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at the Western New York Nuclear Services Center. The plant reprocessed uranium and plutonium from spent nuclear fuel; sixty percent of this fuel was generated at defense facilities. Spent nuclear fuel reprocessing generated approximately 600,000 gallons of liquid high-level radioactive waste; this waste was stored onsite in underground tanks.

In 1980, the United States Congress passed the West Valley Demonstration Project Act (Public Law 96-368), which authorized the Department of Energy (DOE) to conduct a technology demonstration project to solidify the liquid high-level waste at the Western New York Nuclear Services Center. Under this act, DOE is also responsible for developing containers suitable for the permanent disposal of the solidified high-level waste at an appropriate Federal repository; transporting the containers to this repository; disposing of low level waste and transuranic waste generated by high level waste solidification; and decontaminating and decommissioning facilities used for the solidification. DOE is also responsible for dispositioning the spent nuclear fuel stored at the site.

In 1982, DOE selected vitrification as the treatment process for high level waste. This process solidifies and stabilizes nuclear waste by mixing it with molten glass. Pretreatment of the high-level waste began in 1988 and was successfully completed in 1995. DOE expects to complete the West Valley Demonstration Project by 2005.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.

CONTRACTOR: West Valley Nuclear Services, Inc. (1982-present)

39 - Wolff-Alport Chemical Corp

State: New York **Location:** Brooklyn
Time Period: AWE 1949-1950; Residual Radiation 1951-July 2006
Facility Type: Atomic Weapons Employer

Facility Description: Wolff-Alport Chemical Corporation was under contract with the AEC (#AT-30-1-Gen-287) for the procurement of thorium containing sludge for stockpiling by the AEC. A March 1949 document mentions, "current contract expires June 30, 1949 and will probably be extended for another year. Cost is approximately $50,000 annually." This same document shows that almost 30,000 pounds of thorium oxalate sludge was provided the AEC that year.

During the period of residual contamination, as designated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and as noted in the dates above, employees of subsequent owners and operators of this facility are also covered under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act.