

# Utah's toxic inventory

1996 to destroy 14,000 tons of toxic chemicals such as nerve gas.

**1 Envirocare's 540-acre low-level nuclear waste storage** facility in remote Tooele County. It currently accepts and stores class A waste, which is primarily contaminated soils; and is seeking state approval to accept "hotter" class B and C wastes, which are materials contaminated by nuclear power plants, research labs and hospitals.

**2 Safety Kleen's hazardous waste landfill** at Grassy Mountain. It disposes of wastes contaminated with lead, arsenic and hazardous chemicals, mostly from federal Superfund cleanup sites.

**3 Safety Kleen's hazardous waste incinerator** at Aragonite. It destroys hazardous chemical wastes from businesses and cleanup projects around the country. The company also owns a second incinerator nearby that has been shut down because hazardous wastes are declining nationally.

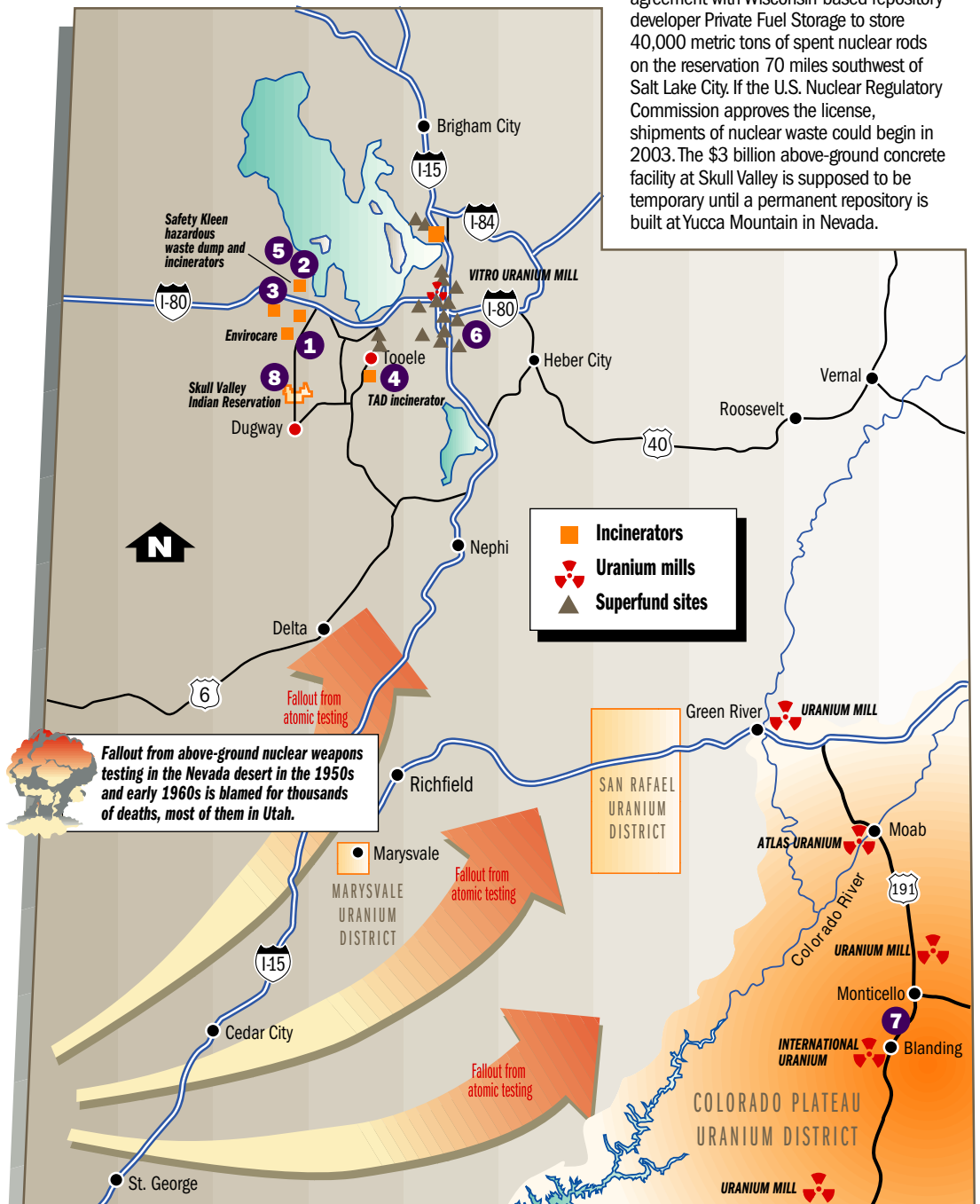
**4 The U.S. Army's \$1 billion chemical weapons incinerator** at Tooele Army Depot. It began operating in

**5 MagCorp leases about 100,000 acres** of federal land next to the Great Salt Lake to use as evaporation ponds. In its magnesium refinery process, the smokestacks pump about 60 million pounds of chlorine gas into the air. It tops the EPA's annual list of the nation's worst polluters.

**6 Utah is home to 22 Superfund sites** or sites proposed for Superfund designations (most in Salt Lake County). In addition, 21 other sites with hazardous materials have been targeted for cleanup under a new voluntary program administered by the state. At least three other major cleanups will be conducted under different federal and state programs.

**7 The state is home to five defunct uranium mill sites** and one active mill in Blanding that continues to accumulate radioactive tailings. Cleanup at the five sites in Mexican Hat, Blanding, Monticello, Moab and Salt Lake City is expected to exceed \$1 billion when all the bills are tallied.

**8 High-level nuclear waste**  
Skull Valley Band of Goshutes has signed a lease agreement with Wisconsin-based repository developer Private Fuel Storage to store 40,000 metric tons of spent nuclear rods on the reservation 70 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. If the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission approves the license, shipments of nuclear waste could begin in 2003. The \$3 billion above-ground concrete facility at Skull Valley is supposed to be temporary until a permanent repository is built at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.



Fallout from above-ground nuclear weapons testing in the Nevada desert in the 1950s and early 1960s is blamed for thousands of deaths, most of them in Utah.

SAN RAFAEL URANIUM DISTRICT

MARYSVALE URANIUM DISTRICT

COLORADO PLATEAU URANIUM DISTRICT

INTERNATIONAL URANIUM