FORMER SATRALLOY SITE
FACT SHEET

SITE HISTORY

The former Satralloy Site (Site) was constructed in 1958 by Vanadium Corporation of America (VCA) on property that consists of approximately 333-acres of land. The Site is four miles south of Steubenville, Ohio and consisted of two production mills, baghouses, ancillary support, office buildings, a water supply plant, laboratory, and a wastewater treatment plant. The topography of the Site rises about 500 feet above the lowland floodplain of Cross Creek to a plateau surface. The eastern portion of the Site consists of a relatively flat lowland area and former plant area, while the western portion of the Site is an upland plateau. Slag (a byproduct of chromium smelting) was placed around the Site by the former operators. The upland area also contains abandoned coal mine workings from the 1930s.

In 1967, VCA merged into Foote Mineral Company (Foote). Satralloy purchased the majority of the facility in 1973 from Foote. Foote retained a 5-acre plot that stored a government owned strategic chromium ore pile. Satralloy continued to run the ferroalloy operations until 1982. In that year, a related company called Satra Concentrates began reprocessing of the existing ferro-chromium slag. These reprocessing operations continued into 1994, but only involved a small percentage of the overall volume of the on-site slag.

Cyprus Amax Mineral Company (Cyprus) never owned or operated the site; however, a previous relationship with Foote requires Cyprus to clean up the site. In order to manage that responsibility, Cyprus acquired the site in 2010 at a Jefferson County Sheriff's sale for unpaid taxes. Shortly after this time, Cyprus, Chemetall, and the Ohio EPA entered into a federal court order establishing Cyprus' responsibility for addressing the existing conditions at the Site.

WORK COMPLETED

The work completed to date includes:

- Remedial Investigation, including Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessments
- Interim Action (IA) - abatement and disposal of hazardous materials associated with the mill buildings and securing the Site
- Demolition of the former mill buildings and ancillary structures
- Environmental Permitting – Water quality (construction and industrial storm water permitting), Wetlands (surface water delineation and Nationwide Permit 38 wetland permit), and Air Quality (for future equipment traffic and slag consolidation work)
- Preparation of the IA Slag Consolidation Work Plan, which was approved by OEPA on February 29, 2024.

PLANNED REMEDIATION

The primary objective is to address the existing conditions at the Site by consolidating and capping approximately 1.8 million tons of slag onsite as described in the IA Slag Consolidation Work Plan. The scope of work consists of the following:

- Clear and mulch vegetation within the consolation area and slag removal areas.
- Consolidate slag and impacted soils.
- Grade and cover the consolidation area.
- Install a stormwater management system that controls and attenuates clean stormwater flows from the consolidated stockpile and slag removal areas.
- Revegetate the site after all grading activities are complete. Revegetation efforts will consist of planting trees that are friendly for bat habitat, native species plants, and milkweed, as the Site is in the flight path of the Monarch Butterfly.

Public Participation

Cyprus welcomes community interest in the project. Cyprus intends to continue to work closely with the OEPA to address existing conditions at the Site. Cyprus has developed a community website, where information about the Site and documents are housed. The website is available online and on dedicated computers at the Steubenville main library and Schiappa Branch locations. Anyone who has questions about the Site can ask them through the website and answers will be posted for the public to view. Cyprus will post site construction updates as work progresses. The website address is https://formersatralloysite.com.

Projected Construction Schedule

Clearing and grubbing and other Site preparation activities have been initiated at the Site. Mobilization for slag consolidation work is expected to commence by the second half of 2024. Construction is expected to be completed by 2029, at which time the project will move to an operation and maintenance phase for the future management of the Site post-construction.