



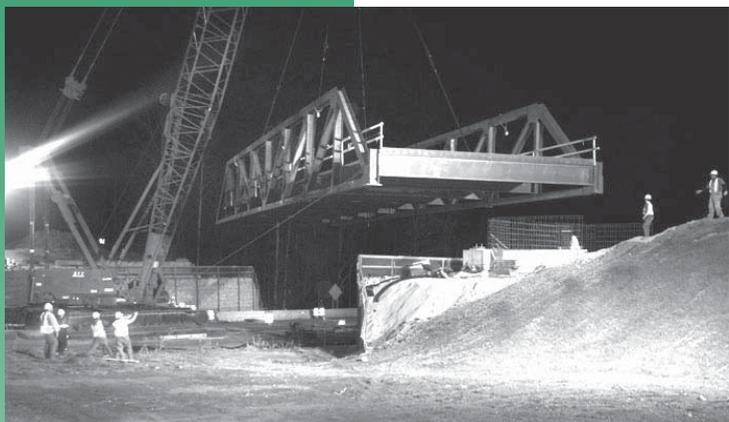
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ADVOCATE

Over Budget, Behind Schedule, But Almost Ready

It's well over budget and several months behind schedule, but the haul road is almost finished.

When it was first proposed in September 2004, the haul road was estimated to cost



In mid-November a pre-constructed bridge was placed over State Route 58 in Roane County for the Department of Energy's haul road, a dedicated route to move cleanup debris.

between \$11-12 million and be ready for use by August 2005. The most recent estimates have it costing \$20 million when it opens January 11, 2006.

The road is being built to transport waste generated from cleanup

activities at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) to the Environmental Management Waste Management Facility (EMWMF) at the Y-12 National Security Complex. Its purpose is to get trucks hauling waste and debris off the public roadways to protect the safety of motorists and the waste haulers. "Over the course of the next few years the haul road will eliminate 60,000-70,000 truck trips from Highways 58 and 95," said Mike West of Bechtel Jacobs Co. (BJC), the Department of Energy's (DOE's) prime contractor for the Oak Ridge Reservation cleanup project.

The Route

The road runs about 5.6 miles, starting at Portal 5 at ETTP. About 4.8 miles of that route is new construction. From its starting point, the road runs parallel to Blair Road before it

crosses Highway 58 over one of three new bridges. It uses existing Flannigan Loop Road to cross Pine Ridge, then turns east and runs along the north side of West Bear Creek Road. Then it turns northeast and runs alongside a power line right of way. The road crosses Bear Creek using a second bridge and then immediately crosses Highway 95 via the third bridge. Finally, the road connects to the Closure and Post-Closure Activities haul road and terminates at EMWMF.

Structures called mechanically stabilized earth walls are being built to support the bridges. "The bridges, 32 feet wide and 90 to 130 feet long, are prefabricated in Alabama and trucked to the construction sites," said Joe Williams, BJC's project manager for the road construction. "It takes about four weeks to assemble the bridges and set them in place."

Cost and Schedule Overruns

Williams said the road was over budget for a number of reasons, not the least of which was simply underestimating what it would cost to build. Initial plans called for only two bridges to cross Highways 58 and 95. It was determined, however, that a planned culvert in Bear Creek where the road would cross was a hindrance to the migration of the Tennessee dace, a 3-inch-long fish on the threatened and endangered species list. The fish will not travel through a dark culvert, so a third bridge, which allows more light, was built so the migrating and breeding habits of the dace would not be disrupted.

Other budget busters included making several environmental accommodations for

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Over Budget & Behind Schedule *continued from page 1*

the Indiana bat, another creature on the threatened and endangered species list. Williams said the bat roosts in trees from April 15 through October 1. As result, most of the clearing had to be done before March 31.

“In spite of our attempts not to inconvenience the little guys, we had to do some additional clearing to construct the laydown areas adjacent to the bridge sites at Highways 58 and 95, as well as some limited spot clearing to stockpile topsoil along the route,” said Williams. “Because that work was started after April 1 and had to be done prior to October 15, we hired a licensed bat surveyor to make sure this added clearing didn’t affect the bat.”

Extra work done on Flannigan Loop to protect a gas line and fiber optics cable also affected the budget. As a consequence, all of these extra accommodations and changes not only threw the project over budget but behind schedule.

Wetland Mitigation

In building the road, about 1.3 acres of wetlands will be adversely affected. To compensate for the loss, 2.6 acres of wetlands would normally be created somewhere in the vicinity. However, an agreement was reached with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation to build a bypass channel around a weir on Bear Creek. The bypass will create wetlands upstream of the weir. The weir, which was built by the U.S. Geological Survey for stream monitoring, is also an impediment to fish migration.

Haul Road Operations

West said Waste Safety Management Solutions will be the centralized transportation contractor to operate trucks on the road. Drivers will receive

safety and security training, and each truck will be equipped with two-way radios to report any problems quickly.

West said security patrols will be on the road at all times the trucks are hauling waste. He said as many as 14 trucks could be on the route at any one time, and the plan is for each truck to make two to three round trips during an eight-hour shift.

The trucks will be limited to traveling no more than 35 miles per hour along the main route and must slow to 15 miles per hour at limited site areas, the bridges, and at crossing areas. West said the trucks are specially designed for the types of waste they will be hauling, and each one must have proper signage on it saying it is cleared to operate on the road.

Air, road, and truck/package monitoring will be done regularly to detect any hazardous releases. Air monitoring stations will be at four points along the road to check for radiological or chemical contamination.

“The road itself will be surveyed once a month,” said West. “The trucks will be surveyed after loading and before leaving E/TTP and will be surveyed again after unloading.” West said the trucks and packages will be undergo more extensive monitoring if visual inspections detect anything unusual.

The haul road must meet Department of Transportation regulations governing the transport of hazardous material. “Because the road is a dedicated, non-public road, some exemptions can be requested through a transportation safety document,” said West. “The exemptions, however, must still demonstrate adequate safety requirements.” He said the exemptions sought relate to the types of packaging used to contain waste and certain labeling and manifest requirements.

On the Hunt

When the haul road was first proposed there were concerns that it would preclude hunting in the area. It was decided that, since only about six days of the year would be set aside for hunting, there would be no waste hauling on those days. Hunters will not be allowed to use the road, but they may hunt in the immediate vicinity except near the bridge approaches at Highways 58 and 95.

So Is It Worth It?

Many will say the additional cost to build the road is unacceptable and question how the estimates are so far off. “They were trying to explain in a very cavalier way on how they exceeded the budget to \$20 million,” said Board member Norman Mulvenon. “I’m surprised there were no questions about that,” said Mulvenon, referring to the presentation West and Williams made at the November Board meeting.

DOE’s Assistant Manager for Environmental Management, Steve McCracken, says the efficiencies gained in having the road are ‘huge.’ “I don’t know if you can do engineering calculations of efficiency,” he said at the Nov. 9 Board meeting, “but it’s my intuition and belief that they will be bigger than you can calculate. We don’t have stop signs to deal with. We won’t have things that go along with flagmen or down time because there is a traffic issue on the highways. If you have one accident on the highways, we all know we’ll be shut down for a long time.”

Love it or hate it, it’s due to be open in January and will be used until E/TTP cleanup is complete in 2008. At that time the bridges will be removed, and the road will be graded, reseeded, and allowed to return to a natural state.

South Knoxville Community Interested in Commercial Use of Witherspoon Site

“They don’t want a park. They don’t need a residential subdivision. What they need are jobs,” so says Dave Adler, DOE Federal Facility Agreement Project Manager, paraphrasing comments from the community on the use of the David Witherspoon 901 site after cleanup is complete. Adler reported on the progress at the site at the November ORSSAB Environmental Management Committee meeting.

“The people living in the area have said they want the site used industrially to provide jobs,” he said. Such community sentiments were heard at a number of public meetings held by the state.

But at this point no final determination has been made, and in fact, a record

of decision will determine the site’s future. The public will have more opportunities to express suggestions for the sites during the comment period on the proposed plan, which is issued prior to the record of decision.

The David Witherspoon cleanup project is composed of two locations in a South Knoxville industrial area off Maryville Pike, the 901 and 1630 sites. David Witherspoon, Inc., operated a scrap metal recycling facility for 45 years before shutting down in 1993. In 1994, the state declared the area a Superfund site. Because contaminated material from the Oak Ridge Reservation had been disposed at Witherspoon for about 30 years, DOE agreed to act as the cleanup contractor for the state in 1995.

Thus far all of the surface structures at the 901 site have been removed, and soil remediation is underway. Adler said work is now beginning at the 1630 site. “That site is less suited for reuse because it is basically a landfill and is near the waterfront.”

Contaminated materials are treated and disposed as mixed waste at the Environmental Management Waste Management Facility (EMWMF) at the Y-12 National Security Complex.

Adler said the project must be done by 2008 and will cost about \$26 million. In October, Washington Safety Management Solutions, the transportation subcontractor for the job, made its 1,000th shipment of waste from Witherspoon to EMWMF.

Recent Recommendations & Comments

Complete recommendation text can be found on the ORSSAB web site at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/recc.htm.

Since 1998, ORSSAB has submitted 30 recommendations to DOE concerning stewardship. During the summer, the Stewardship Status Team, a subcommittee of the ORSSAB Stewardship Committee, began a project to determine what actions had been taken on those recommendations.

The research, done primarily by Lorene Sigal, indicated that through duplication of submissions the total number of recommendations could be reduced to 25. Of those, 7 were considered out of scope. While they must be supported by DOE, initiation and implementation of those recommendations rests with DOE and action taken by DOE Headquarters, state or local governments, or all three. That left 18 recommendations, 4 of

which are complete, 7 in progress, and 7 that have had no action taken.

In an attempt to have those unresolved recommendations addressed, the Status Team drafted a recommendation, which came before the Board and was approved at its October meeting.

The recommendation contains four elements and proposes that DOE:

1. establish a stewardship information system consistent with stakeholder needs and recommendations,
2. codify stewardship requirements and responsibilities in legally binding documents,
3. complete the Long-term Stewardship Implementation Plan for contaminated areas on the Oak Ridge Reservation, and
4. prepare a public fact sheet for each watershed upon completion of remediation.

Recommendation 1 addresses several previous recommendations, either unresolved or in progress, asking for various forms of information regarding long-term stewardship and making the public aware of contaminated land parcels.

Recommendation 2 seeks to ensure stewardship activities are required by law. The Stewardship Committee has long been concerned that stewardship requirements included in documents such as land use control implementation plans may not be legally defensible.

Recommendation 3 seeks timely completion of the plan, a draft of which has already been written.

Recommendation 4 asks for a map and aerial photograph of the area and a description of the site and its remediation.

Board Member Attends Intergovernmental Meeting in Washington

Board member Norman Mulvenon attended the 2005 Intergovernmental Meeting with DOE in Washington, D.C. November 8–10.

Five intergovernmental groups were on hand to talk with DOE and each other about cleanup of DOE's nuclear weapons complex. The groups have common interests in DOE's policies and programs related to cleanup of the federal facilities. The meeting provided opportunities for better coordination and communication among the groups.



Norman Mulvenon, ORSSAB Stewardship Committee Chair

Approximately 125 people attended the event, representing the Energy Communities Alliance, the Environmental Council of States, the National Association of Attorney's General Environmental Project, the National Governors' Association "Center for Best Practices" Federal Facilities Task Force, and the State and Tribal Government Working Group.

The groups met individually on November 8 and 10, but they all met together on November 9 for several group sessions.

The first session consisted of a panel discussion of priorities. Themes that emerged were long-term stewardship (LTS), waste integration and disposition, the Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) process, economic development and sustainability, and environmental restoration and transition.

The next session was led by DOE Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management (EM) James Rispoli. His address on the state of EM singled out common goals and interests, noting that everyone needs to benefit from cleanup. He expressed support for the tribes and regulators, and expressed the department's commitment to safety and the completion of cleanup. He specifically encouraged open and honest communications.

Rispoli briefly talked about the budget and said with the exception of Hanford most sites were adequately funded. He said his work in the years to come

would focus on project management and increasing the number of people working in EM.

The next session dealt with LTS and lessons learned from closure sites. The panel discussion generated several concerns: shared vision for the future, a need for an LTS plan, roles of stakeholders, enforceable agreements, monitoring and maintenance, and funding. Early initiatives of LTS and research for remediation were also discussed by the panel members.

At the next session, Shelly Hall of the U.S. Department of the Interior reviewed her department's handling of NRDA and issues surrounding integration and remediation. The discussion stressed consistency to ensure that cleanup and restoration are in concert.

Another panel discussion followed on DOE's End States initiative, which has

been in the doldrums since originally issued as the Risk Based End State Vision in 2004. The initiative was a vision that represented each DOE site's condition and future use upon the completion of cleanup. At the time there was some resistance to the plan, and more recently DOE program offices have simply not embraced the Risk Based End State concept.

It appears now, however, that DOE is about to jumpstart the initiative. Panel members said timing and good communications with communities were needed to create a reliable end state vision.

The final session was on waste disposition strategy, led by Christine Gelles, DOE Director of Commercial Disposition Options. She said the National Waste Disposition document is due in March 2006. Her talk centered on interim storage of waste, restructuring of the weapons complex, and implications for waste storage and movement.

Part of the final day of the meeting was spent developing a message from the group to DOE. Key points brought up during the previous day's sessions were included, as well as a suggestion from the floor that DOE needed to re-establish an office of LTS to monitor the on-going mission sites.

Although ORSSAB members have attended these intergovernmental meetings in the past, this one was special in that DOE has shown interest lately in having the SSABs nationwide play a more active role with these other advisory groups.

For more information about these meetings, see the National Governors Association web site at www.fftfcleanupnews.org.

SSAB Chairs Focus on Waste Disposition

A number of issues were on the table for discussion at the fall SSAB Chairs' meeting in Idaho Falls, but waste disposition was the centerpiece. The meeting was held September 22–23.

Christine Gelles, DOE Director of Commercial Disposition Options, gave a two-part presentation on a national low-level/mixed low-level waste (LLW/MLLW) disposition strategy.

The first part was a complex-wide programmatic update and a rundown of site highlights. Complex-wide notables included record volumes of LLW/MLLW disposed in FY 2005 and resolution of most legacy waste inventories. She also noted a large amount of orphan waste had been disposed and mentioned the extended life of the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator in Oak Ridge.

She acknowledged that a draft waste disposition strategy had been circulating around the country. "It was a very preliminary document that was just a way DOE was thinking about the issue and was not intended to be a reference document for the SSABs," she said.

The second part of her presentation dealt with the elements needed to produce a final strategy. It included a long list of 'requirements,' such as technical soundness, fiscal responsibility, sustainability, political acceptability, and common sense.

She said the foundation for the plan was being laid, but there was still more to do. "While the final plan will document the scope, schedule, and cost and provide for discipline, formality, and structure in its execution, it would be flexible enough to respond to changes," she said.

The draft strategy is due in the spring of 2006.

Following Gelles was Frank Marcinowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Logistics and Waste Disposition Enhancements. His presentation focused on transuranic and high-level waste.

He said the majority of waste disposition efforts within DOE are the responsibility of the Environmental Management Program, and it doesn't appear that any of that responsibility will transfer to the National Nuclear Security Administration. "That creates some uncertainty on how to handle a large amount of plutonium, radioactive liquid, and spent nuclear fuel because there is not a place currently available to dispose those wastes," he said.

ORSSAB Members Meet with Assistant Secretary Rispoli

DOE Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management (EM) James Rispoli visited the Oak Ridge Reservation on October 25, and ORSSAB Chair Kerry Trammell and Board Member Steve Dixon had an opportunity to meet with him briefly at the DOE Information Center. Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for EM, Charlie Anderson, also attended the meeting.

"Rispoli seems like a very down-to-earth individual who is interested in cleanup," said Trammell. "He listened to what we had to say about the activities of the Board and was receptive to them."

Trammell told Rispoli there were a number of issues ORSSAB was interested in.

Among them was receiving the permit to ship remote-handled transuranic waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico and including cleanup work to be done at Y-12 and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the EM program.

He also told Rispoli he hoped that more land will be made available for public use as decontamination and decommissioning activities free up space on the Oak Ridge Reservation and other sites throughout the DOE complex.



Left to right: James Rispoli, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management; Charlie Anderson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management; Kerry Trammell, ORSSAB Chair; and Steve Dixon, ORSSAB Board Finance Committee Chair.

And Trammell said he told Rispoli that the ORSSAB was closely monitoring the reindustrialization project at East Tennessee Technology Park and was making sure acceptable stewardship requirements were included in final records of decision.

Trammell invited Rispoli to return to East Tennessee to participate in the 2006 Spring Chairs' meeting that ORSSAB will host in Knoxville on April 26–28.

Reservation Update

Wrecking Ball Targets Large and Small

In the last year, 81 buildings at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP), comprising more than 258,000 square feet, have come tumbling down.

“The work underway demonstrates real progress in our Environmental Management (EM) program while also supporting our efforts to develop the site into an industrial park,” said DOE Oak Ridge Manager Gerald Boyd. “This is a major step in converting the former uranium enrichment plant site for use by private industry.”

“Anyone who hasn’t been to the site recently would be surprised at the amount of work that has been accomplished,” said Steve McCracken, Assistant Manager for EM.

“What was once the main thoroughfare in and out of the site is now almost completely devoid of buildings,” said J.Q. Hicks, ETTP Decontamination and Demolition Manager of Projects with Bechtel Jacobs Co.

The buildings were as small as 50 square feet up to a 42,000-square-foot cafeteria and auditorium. Other buildings included laboratories, medical and office space, and changing houses.

About 150 buildings have come down since October 2003. By the end of ETTP cleanup in 2008, more than 450 facilities will have been leveled.

Three Building Project Complete at ETTP

One of the largest nuclear cleanup projects ever undertaken in the United States was completed September 30.

Workers for BNG America, formerly known as BNFL, Inc., finished de-

contamination and decommissioning of Buildings K-29, K-31, and K-33 at ETTP, a \$355 million job that took about seven years to complete. The buildings were former gaseous diffusion plants used to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons.

About 13,000 shipments of contaminated equipment went to disposal sites in Nevada and Colorado. More than 3,000 converters and compressors were decontaminated and removed. Twenty million square feet of surface space was decontaminated, and over 400 miles of piping were removed.

The three buildings encompass 5 million square feet. Building K-33 alone covers 64 acres under one roof. James Miller, a BNG employee and ORSSAB member who took over management of the project this year, said material from the entire cleanup project at Rocky Flats would have fit inside the three buildings.

Efforts are underway to find tenants for K-31 and K-33 as part of the reindustrialization efforts at ETTP. K-29 will be demolished because it is not structurally sound for continued use. Demolition will begin in December and will take a little more than a year. The building debris will be disposed at the Environmental Management Waste Management Facility. If no tenants are found for K-31 and K-33 they, too, will be demolished.

Phosgene in UF₆ Cylinders?

This fall, the DOE Inspector General’s Office sent a memo to the DOE operations in Oak Ridge; Paducah, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Ohio, saying residual amounts of phosgene gas may be in some containers currently holding uranium hexafluoride (UF₆).

The phosgene, a chemical warfare agent, was stored in cylinders in the

1940s and ‘50s. The concern is that the gas could corrode the tanks and cause a harmful leak. The memo identified more than 300 cylinders stored at ETTP that could possibly have some residual phosgene.

At the November ORSSAB meeting, Steve McCracken, Assistant Manager for EM, said extensive documentation research was done on the suspect containers at all three locations. “Forty three do not have sufficient documentation to rule out the possibility that they may have contained phosgene at one time. Only two of those are in Oak Ridge,” he said. “We’ll continue to look, and if documentation isn’t found, we’ll test them for phosgene.”

McCracken said the remaining cylinders due for shipment and disposal at Portsmouth are cleared for transport.

New Cleanup Work at Y-12 and ORNL Proposed

A proposal to begin extra cleanup work at Y-12 and Oak Ridge National Laboratory is being reviewed at DOE headquarters. But even if it’s approved it must be funded by Congress. That could be a challenge in the wake of the recent hurricanes, the war in Iraq, and the continuing battle against terrorism.

The proposal submitted earlier this year would take down surplus buildings at Y-12 and the lab and remove contaminated soils. The surplus buildings are expensive to maintain and hinder modernization at the two sites.

The proposal asked for funding to do the work between 2007 and 2012. Gerald Boyd, DOE Oak Ridge Manager, said it would cost about \$1.7 billion. Boyd hopes the proposal will be approved soon to take advantage of the existing labor force and expertise already working in Oak Ridge.

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Reservation Update

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At the November ORSSAB meeting, Steve McCracken, DOE Oak Ridge Assistant Manager for EM, said he has been hearing positive comments on the plan.

VOCs Detected in Trench

While working at a waste trench in Melton Valley on October 24, air monitors detected a spike in levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Work has been suspended until the source can be identified.

Workers at Trench 7 noticed odors while doing preparatory work prior to injecting grout in the trench to prevent migration of radioactive material.

Trenches 5 and 7 reportedly received as much as 9.5 million gallons each of radioactive liquid in the 1960s.

Trench 7 is contaminated with strontium-90, cesium-137, and cobalt-60.

Dennis Hill, spokesman for Bechtel Jacobs, said operations will resume after workers are equipped and trained to do the work using respirators.

Hill said work will resume once the VOC issue is resolved, with grouting set to begin by the end of the year.

DOE Completes Readiness Review of TRU Facility

DOE completed a readiness review of the Foster Wheeler Transuranic (TRU) Waste Processing Facility in November, and work with contact-handled TRU waste could begin in December.

Bob Sleeman, DOE, said the federal review team identified six issues that

needed to be fixed before start-up of waste activities, but none were major.

Foster Wheeler completed work last year in processing and shipping 400,000 gallons of supernate to the Nevada Test Site for disposal. Supernate is radioactive liquid.

Since that time Foster Wheeler has been gearing up to process contact-handled TRU for eventual shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico. Sleeman said that job will take about two years.

The final phase of the project will be readying remote-handled TRU for disposition. That work could begin in about a year, although DOE is still awaiting permission from New Mexico to ship remote-handled TRU to the Pilot Plant.

ORSSAB Welcomes One New Member and Plans for More

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board launched an intensive recruitment campaign in November to refill its pool of potential candidates from which new members will be chosen to fill vacated positions.

The campaign included advertisements and news articles in area newspapers, mass mailings, and public service announcements on television.

Mailings were sent to elected state and local officials and to the representatives of the Tennessee Congressional delegation representing the districts around the Oak Ridge Reservation. Mailings were also sent to business, civic, and service organizations.

The recruitment period closed November 25, and applications are now being reviewed by an independent screening panel, which will make recommendations for new members

based on achieving a board that adequately represents the diversity of the area surrounding the Oak Ridge Reservation. The Board is composed of up to 20 members, chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, views, and interests of persons living near the reservation. Members serve on a voluntary basis, without compensation for a two-year term. ORSSAB bylaws limit members to three consecutive two-year terms.

One eligible candidate from the previous recruitment period, Wade Johnson of Clinton, was still available to fill one of the three existing positions before the new recruitment period began. He was named to ORSSAB in October.

Wade is the manager of the Business and Industry Center for Roane State Community College in Oak Ridge, where he is responsible for providing



Wade Johnson

client companies with professional organizational development and training programs in Roane State's nine-county service area.

He previously served as a Human Resources, Risk, and Training Director and was a Senior Organizational Development Executive for a management consulting firm.

Wade is Chairman of the Board of Youth Leadership Anderson County and a member of the Oak Ridge and Anderson County Chambers of Commerce. He holds an M.S. degree in industrial and organizational psychology from the University of Tennessee.

ORSSAB Committees Working on Three Key Topics

The first draft of the DOE Long-term Stewardship Implementation Plan was submitted to the Stewardship Committee at its October meeting.

The committee had supplied an annotated outline to use as a guide in developing the plan. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting, and DOE will return in December with a revised document.

“When we got the plan, it wasn’t exactly what we thought it would be,” said Norman Mulvenon, committee Chair. “We want to make sure there are no surprises in 2015. We just want to make sure the plan is in place.”

The final plan will explain the details of long-term stewardship implementation, communication with stewards and the public, and the budget necessary to finance stewardship.

The EM Committee at its November meeting heard a presentation from Eric Abelquist of the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education about independent verification of cleanup. The committee may issue a recommendation to DOE to have independent verification done at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP).

The purpose of independent verification is to make sure the cleanup contractor properly fulfills the contractual requirements for remediation. Abelquist said it provides a balance to the contractor’s goal of minimizing costs without adversely impacting cleanup schedules. He said improper releases of contamination have been averted through independent verification.

Kerry Trammell, ORSSAB Chair, said, “The key at ETTP is

reindustrialization. The community and potential businesses locating in the area must be assured that there is no residual contamination that would be a danger to employees.” He said when looking at the scope and cost of work being done at ETTP to bring in business, independent verification would be a small price to pay for assurances of safety.

The EM Committee will also be reviewing the upcoming remedial investigation/feasibility study for the ETTP site-wide record of decision.

That will be a formidable undertaking, and ORSSAB is looking into hiring a technical adviser to guide the committee through the process so it can make informed recommendations on the proposed plan prior to the record of decision.

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**JOIN US FOR OUR
DECEMBER MEETINGS**

Monthly Board Meeting – Dec. 14, 6:00 p.m.

The meeting presentation will feature an overview of soil sampling in Zones 1 and 2 at the East Tennessee Technology Park.

Committee Meetings

Dec. 1, 4:45 p.m.	Board Finance
Dec. 1, 5:30 p.m.	Executive
Dec. 20, 5:30 p.m.	Stewardship
Dec. 21, 4:45 p.m.	Board Process
Dec. 21, 5:30 p.m.	Environmental Mgmt.