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ADVOCATE

Preserving the Significance of the K-25 Building

What should be done to preserve the historical significance of what took place at Building K-25? Two years ago the question was pretty well answered, but things change and the question has surfaced again.

ture Facility' by DOE - one of eight across the country that has that designation. Because of the designation, DOE will try to preserve and interpret, in place if possible or in a museum or other setting, the historically significant physical properties and artifacts from the Manhattan Project.

There was never any intent to keep the whole building. Besides being structurally unsound, it's contaminated with radioactive and hazardous material and equipment. Plus it's simply too big. The discussions centered on trying to keep at least a portion of the gigantic building, the north tower, a large structure itself.

In 2005 a memorandum of agreement (MOA) was signed that spelled out what DOE would do to interpret the site history at ETTP including preserving the north tower. The signatories of the MOA included the manager of DOE-Oak Ridge, the DOE Federal Preservation Officer, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The city of Oak Ridge and the Oak Ridge Heritage and Preservation Association concurred with this MOA.

The MOA agreements related to the K-25 Building include:

- the north tower would be retained and the roof would be replaced. Housings for eight uranium processing converters would remain;
- enough motors and compressors would remain to provide an authentic visual representation of a typical operating cell;



An artist's concept of what K-25 might look like after historical preservation is complete.

There's little debate that *something* should be done; it's a matter of deciding what. DOE-Oak Ridge has that responsibility and time is running out.

The history of the K-25 site is well known to most of those who lived here during the period of 1940 to 1980. It was one of the three plants at Oak Ridge where uranium was enriched for use to build the first atomic bombs. That history is not well known to others but the significance of this site cannot be lost.

Now that East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP), formerly known as the K-25 Site, is being cleaned up, planning has been underway for years about preserving a portion of the K-25 building for historical posterity.

While K-25 has no protection as a National Historic Site, it has been identified as a 'Signa-

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The Advocate is a publication of the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB)—an independent, nonpartisan, volunteer citizens panel providing recommendations and advice to DOE's Environmental Management Program

What to Do About K-25

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- the upper 10 feet of the interior walls of the 'legs' of the 'U' portion of K-25 would be retained and used for murals depicting the history of Oak Ridge;
- visual indicators would be placed at each corner of the K-25 building after demolition to show the size of the building's footprint;
- one example of each of four sizes of converter shells and compressors would be retained;
- the Roosevelt Cell and associated equipment would be preserved for possible future display and interpretation, whether in-situ or in a museum setting, pending resolution of security and contamination issues.

Beyond what DOE agreed to do, a group called Partnership for K-25 Preservation (PKP) developed a conceptual model for K-25 that included building a museum within the confines of the north tower for interpretive purposes.

In November 2007, the signatories of the MOA, as well as the MOA's consulting parties, which included the ORSSAB, gathered to hear an update on the demolition of K-25 and the feasibility of proceeding with agreements made in the MOA.

DOE Project Director for ETTP, Jack Howard informed the group that the K-25 Building, including the north tower, was deteriorating rapidly—more so than originally thought. It was reported that damage to corbels, beams, and structural steel, as well as roof deterioration, was causing serious safety concerns.

Because the structure was erected under less stringent wartime building

standards, columns and vault walls were not anchored, and the structural steel was not seismically qualified. Fire protection is inadequate for public occupancy, and the electrical systems are over 60 years old. Howard also reported that, because of the Roosevelt Cell's level of contamination, preserving this cell would be problematic.



Mike Hughes of Bechtel Jacobs, Co., left, and Bill Wilcox of PKP discuss preservation alternatives for K-25 at the November 2007 meeting of the consulting parties for site interpretation at ETTP.

Howard said a decision is needed no later than March 2008 on whether the current MOA needs to be revised to either change the north-end stipulations or to remove the north-end stipulations and demolish it.

Steve McCracken, DOE-Oak Ridge Assistant Manager for Environmental Management, determined to have smaller working group meetings with citizens and interested organizations to find some common ground as to what would be acceptable for K-25 preservation. It would then be DOE's responsibility to propose a decision about the north tower.

"What I have to do is get a sense from a cross section of the community as to what we should do," said McCracken at the November ORSSAB meeting. "My job, over the next few weeks, is to talk to organizations that have an interest

on the subject and see what they have to say so that whatever we decide we have input from a number of different places and it represents what the general opinion would be."

McCracken came to the board meeting to let ORSSAB know he was seeking its input. "What I'm looking for is for the board to consider what process and information would be necessary in a fairly short period to try to offer the board's opinion on where we should go with this.

"We have the roof that failed, the floor that failed and now the columns are failing. All of that has added a dimension to the work that we didn't fully appreciate," said McCracken.

"We have the MOA that says how far we'll try to take it and we have a wonderful conceptual idea of where we think we need to go. But instead of taking what we thought we could do as a minimum, we found that to be problematic because of the condition of the building. That has meant the cost of doing it has gone up, and more importantly the safety issues have become significant."

The ORSSAB Stewardship Committee has taken the lead in developing a recommendation for the full board to consider and send to McCracken. The committee is also discussing the possibility of having a public meeting in February to gather input from individual community members.

The only real consensus about K-25 is that doing nothing is not an option. The difficult part for McCracken and DOE is gathering all the ideas from groups and individuals and crafting a recommendation that fulfills the need to properly commemorate the contributions of that old engineering marvel.

Tim Myrick Works to Make Things Better

“Tim Myrick is someone who really works at making the world a better place.” DOE liaison to ORSSAB Dave Adler nailed it when he made that statement.

The list of things Tim is involved in to help people and the environment is as long as an NBA player’s arm.

He’s president of the board of directors of Aid to Distressed Families in Appalachian Counties; he’s raised and contributed money to buy a Red Cross relief van that is used to prepare meals at disaster sites; he works with the Southern Baptist Disaster Relief; he’s been on the board of the Nature Conservancy of Tennessee; and he’s been on the board of the Anderson County Habitat for Humanity, plus he spends two to three days a week building homes for Habitat.

Tim is a member of Trout Unlimited and does stream repair, bank protection work, and river cleanup. He’s taught Sunday school to high school students for about 20 years. He’s mentored a number of teenagers in woodworking projects in his basement workshop. He’s been a Big Brother to a young man with whom he still maintains contact. “I’m about ready to take on another youngster,” he says. “It’s time to do that again.”

He works with a program called Living Waters for the World to help small Central American communities purify and bottle drinking water. He’s working to set up a network to do similar work in local, individual wells in Appalachian communities.

Tim will harvest 50 to 100 Christmas trees each year off his 5-acre spread in Heiskell and donate them to non-profit organizations for fund raising projects.

“The whole point of taking early retirement was to be able to do all this stuff,” he says.

A native of Liberal, Kansas, Tim received a bachelor’s degree from



Tim raises Christmas trees on his property in Heiskell and donates them to non-profit groups to raise money.

Kansas State in nuclear engineering. He earned a master’s degree from the University of Florida in environmental engineering with a minor in health physics.

One of his first jobs when he came to Oak Ridge in 1977 at Scientific Applications International (now SAIC) was to develop environmental impact statements for sites in Louisiana and Mississippi to build pipelines to salt domes for the national petroleum strategic reserve.

But most of his career at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), as well as assignments at East Tennessee Technology Park, Y-12, and at SAIC, was related to some aspect of

environmental restoration and waste management operations. Tim started the cleanup programs at ORNL and was the first environmental management programs director for the five DOE sites in Oak Ridge, Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio.

But when UT-Battelle took over management of ORNL, Tim was placed in charge of the east campus revitalization project, overseeing the construction of six new buildings. That led to him being loaned out to oversee the beginning of the Oak Ridge High School renovation.

Tim retired shortly after joining the ORSSAB in 2004.

“I wanted to get on the board to stay engaged with some of the cleanup work that I initially started at the lab. And there are always at least one or two topics that come up each year that I want to be involved in as an issue manager.”

In the meantime, he and wife Teresa stay busy with community projects and work at Jericho Farms.

“Teresa has an herb business, and we raise blackberries, flowers, and vegetables that we sell at festivals and the Oak Ridge farmer’s market. I also build and sell Adirondack chairs and other wood projects.” Plus they like to hike and canoe and fly fish.

Even with all he’s involved in, Tim Myrick has been a productive member of ORSSAB. Well, they always say if you want to get something done, ask someone who’s busy.

ORSSAB Completes Museum Update

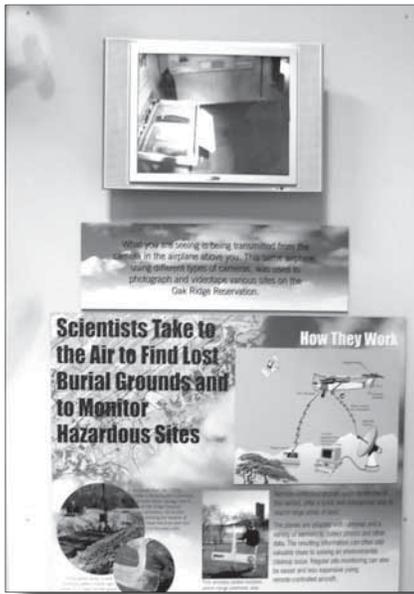
ORSSAB recently finished a complete overhaul of its permanent exhibit at the American Museum of Science and Energy. First installed in February 2005, the exhibit uses touch-screen kiosks, displays, and posters to tell the story of the Oak Ridge EM program. The centerpiece of the exhibit is a scale model of the EM Waste Management Facility in Bear Creek Valley, which provides visitors an idea of the magnitude of the cleanup effort on the reservation. Two touch-screen kiosks take visitors on an interactive journey through the cleanup process at the Gunite Tanks, one of the highly successful remediation projects at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Suspended over the exhibit is one of the remotely controlled planes that used infrared photography to survey waste disposal sites on the Oak Ridge Reservation. Also featured is a poster, video presentation, and display about the board's Stewardship Education Resource Kit.



 A large informational poster for the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB). The poster is titled "Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board" and is divided into several sections:

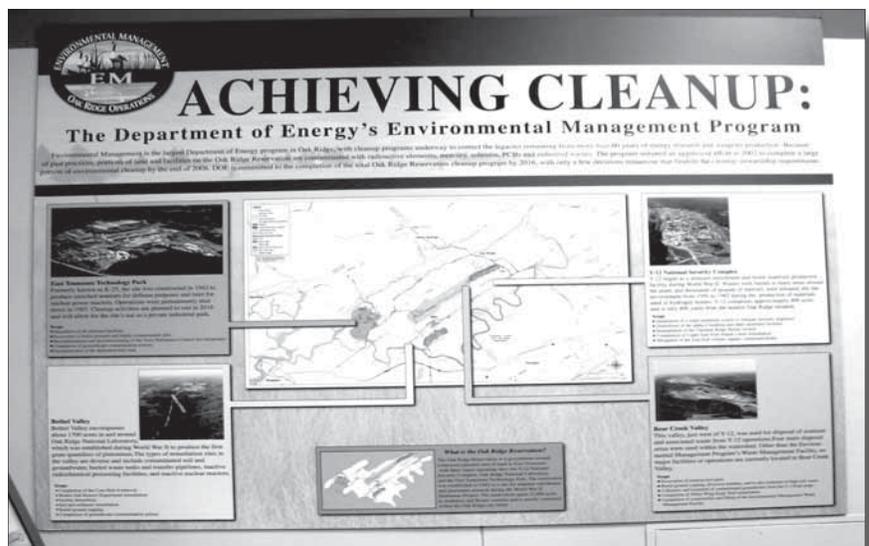
- Who We Are:** The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB) is an independent, federally appointed citizens' panel that provides advice and recommendations to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on its Environmental Management Program in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The board also serves as a communication link between the public and DOE. The board was formed in 1995 and is composed of 20 members, chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, views, and interests of persons living near the DOE Oak Ridge Reservation.
- What Our Mission Is:** ORSSAB members study issues related to DOE's Environmental Management Program on important topics such as cleanup activities and standards, land use and reindustrialization, stewardship, budgets, and waste management. ORSSAB serves as a communications link by providing opportunity for the public to participate in ORSSAB meetings; by sponsoring public meetings on cleanup topics; and by making information available to the public through the ORSSAB web site, newsletter, outreach presentations, and other avenues.
- How We Make A Difference:** Since 1995, ORSSAB has made over 130 recommendations to DOE on important aspects of the cleanup program, from broad policy statements to the nuts and bolts of cleanup actions and document reviews. Through its educational initiatives, ORSSAB helps inform and involve students in cleanup program activities by:
 - Seating two high school students on the board each year
 - Making presentations to area schools
 - Creating tools for educators, such as the Stewardship Education Resource Kit and the Information Resource Guide.

 At the bottom right, contact information is provided: "For more information, see our Web site at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab, or call us at 1-800-382-6938, (865) 241-4583, or 241-4584." A small award plaque is shown in the bottom left corner, and a line of text at the bottom reads: "Winner of the 2006 EPA Citizens Excellence in Community Involvement Award for outstanding achievement in the field of environmental protection."

A variety of colorful posters inform visitors about cleanup program topics, including an overview of the Environmental Management Program, the challenges the program faces in Oak Ridge, and reindustrialization of the East Tennessee Technology Park. A poster explaining what ORSSAB is and what it does is featured prominently, and another explains how the remotely controlled airplane overhead was used by the cleanup program.

The museum is located at 300 S. Tulane Avenue in Oak Ridge. The museum is open daily, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. Hours are Monday–Saturday 9 a.m.–5 p.m.; Sunday 1–5 p.m.



Oral History Workshop Looks at Ways to Consolidate and Pursue Oral Histories

In October, the Oral History Subcommittee sponsored a workshop to consider ways to consolidate existing Oak Ridge oral histories in one manageable location and how to continue gathering oral histories for future use.

Thirty people representing local agencies and personal interests participated in the workshop at the DOE Information Center. The meeting was facilitated by former Oak Ridge mayor David Bradshaw.

Steve Stow, chair of the Oral History Subcommittee, opened the meeting saying many oral histories had been conducted over the years by various organizations associated with work done in Oak Ridge. "But there is no structure or consolidation of what has been done thus far and no coordinated plan to continue the work," he said. "We've brought this group together to see if there is a way existing oral histories could be brought under one umbrella organization that could manage the existing oral histories and coordinate the gathering of additional material."

Participants included representatives of DOE Oak Ridge, the Oak Ridge Historic and Preservation Association, Friends of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the American Museum of Science and Energy, the Oak Ridge Public Library, Y-12 National Security Complex, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, DOE Office of Science and Technical Information, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Tennessee Valley Authority, and several individuals.

Representatives of several organizations that have done historical interviews reviewed what they have done thus far. The presentation revealed a range of formats and end products.

The group then looked at a list of issues that had been prepared prior to the meeting by the Oral History Subcommittee and chose several that should be addressed right away. Those key issues included funding; determining a lead organization to manage the program; legal/security issues; format of end product; repository site and



Participants of Oral History Workshop discuss ways to institute an oral history program for Oak Ridge.

access to materials; and an advisory group to oversee the program. The workshop participants divided into groups to discuss the individual issues.

Funding ideas included appropriations in the DOE budget, grants, and in-kind services from other organizations interested in history.

The Oak Ridge Public Library emerged as a possible organization to manage an Oak Ridge oral history program, as well as being a candidate for a repository of materials. It was understood, however, that organizations that currently hold oral histories could keep what they have and provide copies to

the organization managing the consolidated program.

The workshop participants agreed the next step in the process should be the formation of an 'advocacy' group, which would develop a mission statement and determine the managing entity, where material would be located, how it would be accessed, and how the program would be funded. It would establish criteria for interviews and work with DOE on legal and security issues. The group would also determine the final format of interviews, document what has been done to date, and decide who should be interviewed in the future.

A leadership group has been formed that includes the American Museum of Science and Energy, the Children's Museum of Oak Ridge, the City of Oak Ridge, DOE-Oak Ridge, the DOE Oak Ridge Office of Science and Technical Information, ORSSAB, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the University of Tennessee Center for Study of War and Society, and two members of the public. This group will ensure that this effort will move forward.

Stow has also met with Dave Allen, Director of the ORO Environmental and Quality Management Division. Allen was briefed on the workshop and the suggestions that came out of it.

Allen suggested preparing a proposal for ORO Manager Gerald Boyd seeking support of the project by DOE-ORO. Stow will work with ORSSAB Federal Coordinator Pat Halsey and DOE Liaison Dave Adler to develop a presentation for this purpose.

EM SSAB Chairs Meet In Paducah, Ky.

The chairs and other representatives of the DOE Environmental Management Site Specific Advisory Boards met September 26-27 in Paducah, Ky., to hear presentations by the assistant secretary of energy, the director of the DOE budget office, and the director of DOE's office of regulatory compliance.

About 50 people representing the seven EM SSABs around the country, as well as DOE representatives and members of the public attended the semi-annual meeting. The morning of the first day of the meeting included a tour of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

The afternoon featured a workshop led by David Ableson, the author of the report "The Politics of Cleanup." The workshop focused on communication, cooperation, and public participation in cleanup activities at DOE sites around the country. "The SSABs are part of the decision-making process," he said, "and they should try to speak broadly for the community to maximize its effectiveness. The Oak Ridge End Use Working Group was a good example of community involvement in improving the decision-making process."

The highlight of the second day was a presentation by DOE Assistant Secretary for EM James Rispoli. He reviewed the four major areas for which he is responsible: safety, project management, acquisitions, and human capital.

Rispoli said the work DOE EM does is the most hazardous in the country, but he said the accident rate is much

lower than the industrial national average, which he attributed to the attention paid to safety.

Regarding project management, Rispoli said independent reviews are done on projects, which helps credibility when requesting budgets and setting timelines. He said the work being done at Buildings K-25/K-27 at East Tennessee Technology Park and the defueling of the Molten Salt Reactor will go through an independent audit of costs and schedules.



Ted Lundy (right) is shown some of the safety equipment used at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

"A major problem right now for DOE is a lack of qualified personnel," said Rispoli. "DOE needs 25 to 50 percent more technically trained employees."

The afternoon of the second day consisted of presentations on the DOE budget process and the disposition of pre-1970s transuranic (TRU) waste.

Cindy Rheume, director of the DOE budget office, said her staff is working on revised guidance to allow more time for board input on the FY 2010 budget. She asked the boards for input on ranking national priorities and how those rankings would be affected by above- and below- budget targets. She said the revised guidance should be out

in January for the boards to consider in February.

Karen Guevara, director of the DOE Office of Regulatory Compliance, and Thomas Longo of the National Nuclear Security Administration, explained that from 1943 to 1970 TRU waste was often disposed with low-level waste in shallow landfills. Since the TRU could not be extracted from the low-level waste, a change was made in 1970 in the way TRU was disposed.

Previous plans for handling pre-1970s TRU have been superseded by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act remedies and site negotiations with regulators. Guevara and Longo said a range of remedies must be considered on a site-specific basis.

The chairs concluded the meeting by writing two recommendations to DOE. The first recommends that all future EM projects consider complete lifecycle analyses that include long-term stewardship, final disposition, cleanup methods, and costs to meet end-state goals.

The second asked for budget information by project baseline summary at target level and above-target level and at a decrement level for the current planning year and four out-years. The chairs also asked for access to detailed validated baselines for each site, along with a critical-path schedule showing the status of major projects with each project baseline summary.

The next meeting of the EM SSAB chairs' meeting is scheduled for April 22-24, 2008 in Hanford, Wash.

Reservation Update

Estimates to Clean Up K-25/K-27 Keep Climbing

It was reported at the December ORSSAB meeting that the latest estimates to finish decontamination and decommissioning of K-25 and K-27 at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) is up to \$817 million. The original estimate was about \$347 million.

Most of the money, will be spent on the gigantic K-25 building. In addition, the end date for finishing K-25 has been pushed to 2011, three years past the original accelerated cleanup completion date. K-27 will not be completed until 2016 under the current schedule.

DOE Project Director Jack Howard said a number of factors are contributing to the increase, including changes in method of demolition, funding constraints, continuing technical challenges in safely bringing down a badly deteriorating building, and changes in regulations for shipping waste off site.

First Buildings at ETTP Sold to For-Profit Company

The sale of three buildings at ETTP to a for-profit company was a first in the effort to turn the site into an industrial park. In September buildings K-1225, K-1330, and K-1580 were sold to JMM Realty LLC. The sale marks the first time buildings at ETTP have been sold to a for-profit company.

DOE Extends BJC Contract Through 2011

DOE announced in November that it was restructuring and extending the current Bechtel Jacobs, Co. (BJC) contract through the end of 2011. BJC was contracted to do most of the major cleanup projects on the Oak Ridge Reservation in 2003. That original agreement called for BJC to be finished with the bulk of the work in September 2008.

The restructured contract includes most of the uncompleted work covered under the original agreement and does not add any additional projects. One change is that the demolition of K-27 at ETTP is not covered in the new agreement.

BJC Names Paul Divjak New GM for Oak Ridge



Paul Divjak

BJC has announced a new president and general manager for Oak Ridge. Paul Divjak has been named to the position replacing Mike Hughes, who has been the BJC chief in Oak Ridge for four years. Hughes will continue to work for Bechtel National, Inc., in a number of corporate projects.

Divjak is a principal vice president for Bechtel National and was the president and general manager of Idaho's Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project.

BJC is a partnership of Bechtel National and Jacobs Engineering. BJC has been DOE's cleanup contractor in Oak Ridge since 1998.

ETTP Fire Station Turned Over to City of Oak Ridge

Oak Ridge has a new fire station on the west end of town.

Through an agreement worked out with DOE, the City of Oak Ridge has taken over operation of the existing fire station at ETTP. City-employed firefighters will handle calls both inside and outside the confines of ETTP.

Designated as Fire Station No. 4, the operation will be staffed by four captains and about 20 firefighters.

Oak Ridge City Manager Jim O'Connor said the additional station will shorten response time on the west end of town and provide backup for Fire Station No. 1.

Work to Remove Fuel Salts from MSRE Restarted

After about a year and a half delay, work to remove fuel salts from the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment has resumed.

Steve McCracken, DOE Oak Ridge assistant manager for Environmental Management (EM), authorized re-start of the work on October 15 after about a month of intense preparatory work at the site. "It was difficult to get where we are today," said McCracken. "But Bechtel Jacobs has the processes and equipment it needs to do the work and we're optimistic that it will be done safely."



Work resumes at MSRE.

Work to defuel the shut-down reactor has been plagued with plugged drain lines, a fluorine leak, and personnel problems. McCracken was temporarily pulled away from his regular duties as assistant manager for EM to head up a team to get things ready to resume work.

Snapshots in Oak Ridge Cleanup History

10 years ago...

In January 1997 the End Use Working Group was formed by ORSSAB. It was tasked with developing guidelines for conducting the cleanup of the reservation and to determine the desired condition of contaminated areas of the reservation once cleanup was completed.

The End Use Working Group eventually published The Final Report of the Oak Ridge Reservation and the Stakeholder Report on Stewardship (Volume 1), both in July 1998.

5 years ago...

DOE was considering whether to shut down the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator in 2003 as planned or continue to operate it.

ORSSAB recommended that DOE conduct a comprehensive evaluation of lifecycle costs and impacts of alternatives for DOE waste targeted for incineration.

The incinerator continues to operate today.

Recent Recommendations and Comments

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

Recommendation on the Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste

In July the Department of Energy announced plans to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C low-level (GTCC LLW) radioactive waste. GTCC LLW is defined by the Nuclear Regulatory Agency as low-level radioactive waste that exceeds the concentration limits of radionuclides for Class C waste.

One of the locations considered for a disposal site is the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR).

ORSSAB said based on the geologic and hydrologic limitations in long-term management of radioactive wastes on the ORR, the site was not a viable place for the wide range of GTCC and GTCC-like waste disposal. The board said, however, that the ORR should be considered for some short-lived or insoluble radioactive waste as part

of the nationwide strategy for GTCC waste management.

Recommendation on Independent Verification of Locations of Waste Sites in Melton Valley

Remediation of Melton Valley left hazardous substances in place that could pose a potential risk is exhumed sometime in the future. Those hazardous wastes are covered by engineered multi-layered caps.

Part of the record of decision to remediate Melton Valley includes the filing of property record notices with the proper county register of deeds noting the locations of the waste sites in Melton Valley. But the record of decision does not directly require the location of the isolation caps.

The board recommended that independent verification should be conducted of the boundary surveys of the caps noted in the property record notices. Such a verification would confirm the accuracy of the information in county records and validate the accuracy of the Remedial Action Report that states the methods used in the remediation process.

DOE Publishes Notice to Inform Public of Land Use Restrictions in Melton Valley Area

DOE has issued a notice to inform the public of past releases of contaminants within the Melton Valley portion of the Oak Ridge Reservation located in Roane County. Land use in Melton Valley is restricted because of the presence of hazardous materials.

The predominant contaminants of concern that could potentially cause

a threat to human health and the environment are:

- soil: cesium-137, strontium-90, cobalt-60, curium-244
- surface water: tritium, strontium-90
- sediment: cesium-137, strontium-90, cobalt-60, curium-244, PCBs
- groundwater: tritium, strontium-90

DOE will submit deed restrictions and property record notices on restricted areas to the Roane County register of deeds.

The notice is published in accordance with the Record of Decision for Interim Actions in Melton Valley, which describes plans for remediating the area.

Stewardship Map Will Allow Public to Find Remediated Sites with Waste Left in Place

Members of the ORSSAB Stewardship Committee are working to develop a large map that will show remediated areas on the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) that have waste left in place. The map, possibly as large as 12 to 15 feet long and 8 feet high, will be displayed at the DOE Information Center.

The map will show the three main areas of the ORR, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Y-12 National Security Complex, and East Tennessee Technology Park, as well as the reservation's proximity to the city of Oak Ridge and nearby communities.

The map will highlight areas, such as Melton Valley, that have been remediated with waste left in place under engineered caps. The map would be

updated each time a site is remediated with waste left in place and a Remedial Action Report is produced by DOE.

Icons on the map will show what land use controls are in place for those sites, such as security patrols, warning signs, fences, and property notices in county records. Icons would also note areas of radiation and the need for excavation permits.

"The public can come to the Information Center and quickly see what areas of the reservation have been remediated with waste in place without having to find and go through records," said Stewardship Committee Chair Darryl Bonner. "However, there will be a reference book with the map that lists all documentation related to remediated sites."

Stewardship Committee members Norman Mulvenon and Lorene Sigal, along with ORSSAB Federal Coordinator Pat Halsey, are working with Teresa James and Carrie Wolfe of Bechtel Jacobs, Co., to develop the map.

Need a speaker for your group's meeting?



Call the ORSSAB offices at 241-4583 to have a member of our Public Outreach Committee speak to your group about environmental cleanup issues at DOE's Oak Ridge Reservation.

The Advocate is a publication of the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board. To add your name to or remove it from our mailing list, to advise us of a change in address, or for additional copies of the Advocate, write us at the above address, or call the SSAB Support Office at (865) 241-4583 or 241-4584. Web address: www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab

JOIN US FOR OUR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Board Meetings

- Jan. 9, 6:00 pm – DOE National Low-Level Waste/Mixed Low-Level Waste Disposition Strategy for the Oak Ridge Reservation
- Feb. 13, 6:00 pm – Oak Ridge Reservation Environmental Management Budget

Committee Meetings

- Jan. 15, 5:30 pm – Stewardship
- Jan. 16, 5:30 pm – Environmental Mgmt.
- Feb. 19, 5:30 pm – Stewardship
- Feb. 20, 5:30 pm – Environmental Mgmt.

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