



Advocate

Issue 10
October 2000

Board Sets FY 2001 Work Plan

If the Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB) had themes for its planning retreats, this one probably would have been called “getting back to basics.”

While FY 2000 shaped up to be a very productive year for the group, many ORSSAB members felt they had been stretched too thin

was the Board’s most successful retreat yet. The Board Process Committee had met many times in the previous months to prepare for the retreat, and the Board had solicited comments from DOE, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and local stakeholders on what issues the Board should address in FY 2001.



Chuck Jenkins, Public Involvement Manager for Bechtel Jacobs Company LLC, leads the Environmental Restoration Committee discussion.

General Structure Set in Plenary Session

In a roundtable discussion, the Board examined the various issues proposed for inclusion in the FY 2001 work plan and tasked three standing committees to handle the agreed-upon topics. These three committees— Environmental Restoration, Stewardship, and Waste Management—are all carry-overs from FY 2000.

The only standing committee not reinvested in FY 2001 was Project Baseline. Because that committee had few tasks requiring ongoing discussion, its tasks will be tracked by an “issues manager,” who will bring relevant budget and prioritization topics before the Board as appropriate. That plan was also adopted for environmental justice: an issues manager will work with established community organizations and act as a liaison between those organizations and the Board. In addition, all committees will consider environmental justice, as well as health and safety issues, as part of their ongoing deliberations.

Of the two FY 2000 ad hoc committees— Board Process and Public Outreach—only Board Process will remain. Responsibility for

IN THIS ISSUE

| | |
|---|----------|
| FY 2001 Officers | 2 |
| New SSAB Members | 3 |
| Recent Recommendations and Comments | 4 |
| Results of the Stakeholder Survey | 6 |
| Reservation News | 6 |
| Report from the SSAB Chairs' Meeting | 8 |

by the sheer number of meetings. The plan going into this year’s retreat, then, was to pare down the number of committees so that members could better focus their attention on the core issues the Board was chartered to address.

The retreat was also held earlier than normal this year to get a jump on FY 2001 activities. The event took place Saturday, Aug. 12, at the Best Western Valley View Lodge in Townsend.

Advance planning for the event was an important component to what many thought

continued on page 2

Board sets FY 2001 Work Plan *continued from page 1*

outreach activities will now reside with the standing and Executive committees and with an outreach coordinator, who will handle ORSSAB publicity and act as liaison between the committees for outreach activities.

Goals Set in Breakout Sessions

Committees met for several hours in breakout sessions to select and prioritize topics to address in FY 2001, set objectives, and outline tasks to fulfill those objectives. An annotated outline developed by the Board Process



Stewardship Committee members take their business outdoors at the Valley View Lodge. From left are: Peery Shaffer, Ralph Skinner (DOE), Lorene Sigal, Scott Vowell, Avalon Mansfield.

Committee helped members through the process. Following are summaries of the committee work plans.

Environmental Restoration. The committee plans to develop a comprehensive understanding of DOE's project action decisions, evaluate DOE's implementation of ongoing reservation cleanup projects, and document any significant observations and concerns. Other goals include evaluating crosscutting issues, such as cleanup criteria for contaminated soil, management of demolition rubble, the efficacy of groundwater restoration measures, and determinations of land use restrictions for assuring selected remedies.

Stewardship. The goal of the Stewardship Committee is to serve as a

forum for discussion of topics relevant to the long-term stewardship of the ORR and to act as liaison between DOE and the community at-large regarding stewardship issues. Objectives include (1) ensuring that DOE takes steps toward an effective stewardship program for the reservation, (2) promoting local involvement in stewardship for the reservation, and (3) furthering a national commitment to stewardship across DOE sites.

Waste Management. This committee's goal is to study and make recommendations on waste disposal options, transportation issues, operations at waste management facilities, and application of technology to waste management problems. Objectives include the following: (1) review the proposed West End Treatment Facility discharge to the City of Oak Ridge treatment plant, (2) review broad-spectrum provider versus DOE treatment of wastes, and (3) review the trial burn data and burn plan for the Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator.

FY 2001 Plan Goes Forward

Standing committees held meetings in September, and final plans should be approved in October. The Board invites public participation in committee meetings, which are announced in newspaper advertisements, at the Information Resource Center, and through the Board's 24-hour phone line: 865-576-4750. Information is also available on the Board's Web site (www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab) or by calling the ORSSAB support office at 865-241-3665 or 1-800-382-4582, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

FY 2001 Officers

The Board elected a new chair this year, Luther Gibson, and a new secretary, Dave Mosby. FY 2000 vice chair, Demetra Nelson, was elected to continue in that position in FY 2001.



Luther Gibson, Jr. Luther holds an M.S. degree in chemical engineering and works in the Lockheed Martin Energy Systems Analytical Chemistry

Organization. He has worked for DOE contractors for 23 years on environmental technologies. He was 1998-99 chair of the East Tennessee Chapter of the Air & Waste Management Association.



Demetra Nelson Demetra lives in Oak Ridge and is a senior scientist for Radian International. She is a member of Spurgeon Chapel AME Zion Church

and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Demetra served as leader of the Health & Safety Team in FY 1999 and as Board Vice Chair in FY 2000.



Dave Mosby Dave is a project manager with Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, where he manages multi-discipline facility support

projects at the Y-12 Plant. He serves as a community representative for the NAACP. Dave is also vice president of the Oak Ridge Regional Planning Commission and chairs the zoning committee.

New Members, Student Representatives Added to Board

With eight new members and two new student representatives added to the ORSSAB ranks since May, the Board is now up to its 20-member limit.

ORSSAB members are selected by an independent citizen screening panel to help ensure diversity and are chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, and interests of persons living near the Oak Ridge Reservation. Appointments are for 2 years, with the possibility for reappointment twice. Following are brief biographies of the new members and student representatives.



Shane Bellis

Shane is a senior at Clinton High School, where his course work includes chemistry, physics, and honors English. Shane has

worked as a summer intern for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and as a volunteer with the Knoxville Work Camp, where he painted houses for the underprivileged.



Mary Lynn Fletcher

Dr. Fletcher is a public health scientist who is retired from the U.S. Public Health Service. She was Director of the

Rural Health Research Program and later became the Executive Assistant to the Surgeon General. She is a board member of several organizations and is a former member of the Loudon County Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel (Ret) A. Lewis Green

Lewis is a graduate of the U.S. Army War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and is knowledgeable in air defense artillery,

including nuclear weapons deployment. He is a resident of Kodak.



Tami Hamby

Tami is a waste operations coordinator for MDM Services with 9 years experience in environmental sampling and analysis for various sites in Oak Ridge. She is a resident of Harriman.



Steve Lewis

Steve is an environmental compliance associate at ORNL and is a trained environmental

sampling technician with 12 years experience on the Oak Ridge Reservation. Steve is a member of the Melton Hill Lake Users Association and a Knox county resident.



Avalon Mansfield

Avalon is a senior at Oak Ridge High School, where her course work is focused toward a career in the environmental

sciences. She is secretary of the school's Art Club and has won many awards for her paintings. She has participated in many travel exchange programs and has visited five foreign countries.



Peery Shaffer

Peery is the Health and Safety Representative for the Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical, and Energy Workers

Union in Oak Ridge and has worked in operations and maintenance at the DOE K-25 Site (now the East Tennessee Technology Park) for 25 years. Peery is a Campbell County resident.



Coralie (Corkie) Staley

Corkie is an elementary school teacher in Oak Ridge and holds an M.S. degree in

curriculum and instruction. She is the current president of the Oak Ridge Education Association and is a member of the Tennessee Education Association and the National Education Association. She has lived in Oak Ridge for 17 years.



Kerry Trammell

Kerry holds an M.S. degree in health planning and administration and works for NHC Healthcare. An Oak Ridge

resident, he has served two terms on the Oak Ridge Chamber of Commerce and is currently president of the Anderson County Health Council.



Jeffrey (Scott) Vowell

Scott is a qualified emergency medical and hazardous materials technician and is employed as a firefighter at the

Y-12 Plant. Scott lives in the City of Clinton and is on the 911 Board of Directors. He also owns the Golf Driving Range in Clinton.

Recent Recommendations and Comments

Recommendation to Secretary Richardson In Opposition of Decision to Suspend Scrap Metal Sales Under NRC Reg Guide 1.86

In July, the Secretary of Energy suspended the unrestricted release for recycling of metal from radiation areas within DOE facilities pending a decision by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) whether to establish national standards. The suspension directly affects remediation activities at the East Tennessee Technology Park, where BNFL, Ltd., is cleaning up three buildings.

BNFL's contract was based in part on its ability to sell metals taken from the facilities on the commercial market. Money from those sales was supposed to help subsidize cleanup costs. DOE later agreed to buy back recyclable metals from BNFL, and a final decision on the subject is anticipated in December.

ORSSAB wishes to publicly go on record as being strongly opposed to the Secretary of Energy's July 13, 2000, decision to place a moratorium on the commercial recycle of DOE-owned scrap metal with relatively low levels of surface radiological contamination that could otherwise be released under U.S. Nuclear Regulator Commission's (NRC's) Reg Guide 1.86.

Scrap metal objects with low levels of radiological contamination on external surfaces have been safely released into the commercial metal recycle markets from both DOE and NRC-controlled operations for many years. There is no scientific evidence to suggest that any adverse human health or ecological effects can be attributed to the commercial recycle of these materials.

Metal recycling, including scrap that can be recycled under Reg Guide 1.86, slows the rate of depletion of our nation's mineral natural resources and helps prevent the environmental and

ecosystem impacts associated with the mining and processing of virgin ores.

Without parallel decisions by NRC and NRC-agreement states to also forbid such recycle practices in the nuclear industry and other private sector applications, and in the absence of any government policy limiting the import of metal materials and products containing residual levels of radioactivity from foreign countries, DOE's moratorium is meaningless from the public policy standpoint.

Under this moratorium, DOE-owned materials that could otherwise be returned to commerce and generate revenue will now have to be managed by DOE as low-level radioactive waste and, in some cases, chemically hazardous waste. The waste management and disposal costs that will have to be borne by the taxpayers to abide by the moratorium will be significant. Neither the funds expended nor the lands that will have to be displaced for waste disposal purposes will accrue any measurable long-term benefits to the people of the U.S.

In summary, we believe that the technical and economic justification for the decision has not been substantiated, and we hope that the Secretary will reconsider this decision.

Recommendation for Revisions to the Public Involvement Plan for the Oak Ridge Reservation

ORSSAB feels the DOE Public Involvement Plan is out of date with regard to current information and recent stakeholder public involvement activities. It is misleading with regard to application of the National Environmental Policy Act to CERCLA remedial actions, and it does not specifically list where, when, and how stakeholders should expect to be involved in

CERCLA activities. ORSSAB also questions the community involvement requirements in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance.

ORSSAB recommends that the DOE Public Involvement Plan be rewritten with the assistance of stakeholders and that a draft be distributed to EPA, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), and the public for review and comment prior to finalization.

Recommendation for Revisions to the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) Regarding Potential Destruction of Documents

Availability of CERCLA records is basic to understanding and assessing the effectiveness of remedial actions. Such records must be available for as long as hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

Volumes 1 and 2 of the Stakeholder Report on Stewardship emphasize the importance of records to future generations and recommend that "DOE collect, preserve and integrate all information needed for long-term stewardship of the Reservation in its information management system."

While Section XXXII of the FFA, Retention of Records, requires DOE "to notify EPA and TDEC at least 90 days prior to the destruction of any such records or documents," ORSSAB believes stakeholders also must be notified.

ORSSAB recommends that Section XXXII of the FFA, Retention of Records, be revised to include public and local government notification of any impending destruction of CERCLA/Land Use Controls Assurance Plan documents related to

Recent Recommendations and Comments

remediation of contaminated areas on the reservation. Specifically, add “the public and local governments” to line 6 of Section XXXII.

Recommendation for Revisions to the FFA for the ORR Regarding 5-Year Reviews

The 5-year review provision is included in Section 121 (c) of CERCLA. It requires that remedial actions resulting in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure be reviewed every 5 years to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

ORSSAB recommends that Section XXXI of the FFA, 5-Year Review, be revised to include community involvement during 5-year reviews. At a minimum, Section XXXI should include the following public involvement provisions:

- public notice of forthcoming 5-year reviews and invitations to participate extended to interested citizens, community groups, and local government;
- public meetings to provide the public with information about remedial activities subject to 5-year reviews, explain the 5-year review process, and gather community issues and concerns related to upcoming 5-year reviews;
- site visits;
- public review/comment periods for draft 5-year review reports;
- public notice of final 5-year review reports and their location;
- distribution of summary fact sheets to persons or groups participating in the 5-year review process.

Recommendation for Stewardship Requirements for CERCLA Documents

ORSSAB reviewed several CERCLA documents to determine the adequacy of the stewardship sections. The concern is that DOE is delegating stewardship requirements for the contaminated areas on the ORR to unenforceable documents that will be prepared following the Records of Decision (RODs) or Action Memoranda. ORSSAB is not satisfied that DOE followed its recommendations that “DOE make stewardship an integral part of all CERCLA decision documents.”

DOE must provide long-term stewardship requirements for the preferred alternative in CERCLA RODs and in Action Memoranda. The goals of institutional and engineered controls, the types of controls required, and the implementation, maintenance, costs, and enforcement should be evaluated as thoroughly as the proposed treatment technology in the remedy selection process. Evaluation results must be described in the decision documents.

Stakeholders accepted DOE’s proposal to produce watershed-level RODs, but the concept of a site-wide ROD has never been discussed publicly. This discussion must take place and stakeholders allowed to make comments and suggestions if a site-wide ROD is proposed as the final solution. Even if the RODs currently in consideration are “interim” in nature, stewardship requirements must be incorporated and must be rolled up to the next level and ultimately to the site-wide ROD or some equivalent document. If changing circumstances demand changes to the stewardship requirements, stakeholders should then be consulted in decisions regarding such changes during the approval process for higher level RODs.

Implementation and funding of the stewardship activities must be acknowledged as the responsibility of the federal government, through its designated contractors or agents, as long as hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The roles and responsibilities of local and state governments and the public must be defined. The location(s) of a publicly available information system must be included along with a short description of what is included in the system (e.g., location of waste sites, characteristics, controls, contingency plans, points of contact). Provisions for annual Remediation Effectiveness Reports (RERs) and 5-year reviews of remediated sites must be included.

The public participation sections of the CERCLA decision documents must be more comprehensive (e.g., to include provisions for public involvement in 5-year reviews of remediated sites and the annual RERs). An annotated table of applicable or relevant and appropriate public involvement requirements should be included so that stakeholders have an understanding of their remediation responsibilities and opportunities. It should include references to all CERCLA and National Contingency Plan requirements for public involvement, DOE and EPA guidance, FFA for the ORR, and the DOE Public Involvement Plan.

While this recommendation is not all-inclusive, we believe it provides an overview of the information that Oak Ridge stakeholders expect to find in DOE’s CERCLA decision documents for the ORR.

Results of the Stakeholder Survey

Each year ORSSAB surveys the stakeholders on its mailing list to learn what issues are most important to them and find out how well the Board is doing in representing and communicating with the public.

This information is used at the Board's annual planning retreat to help decide which aspects of DOE's Environmental Management Program to focus on and to measure and target public outreach efforts in the coming year. With limited time and resources, it's important that the Board address those issues deemed most important by the community (and on which ORSSAB can have an impact) and effectively communicate with stakeholders.

The survey was sent out in July to 455 individuals and organizations, and 75 responses were received. Recipients were asked to rate a variety of issues from 1 to 10 to indicate which topics they believed ORSSAB should focus on in FY 2001 (1 = unimportant; 10 = very important). The first table lists survey topics and the average rating received. The second table shows responses to ORSSAB-related questions.

The Board thanks everyone who participated in this year's survey. If you haven't responded, you can still participate by filling in the survey on the Board's Web site at <http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab>.

| Topic | Average Rating |
|--|----------------|
| Environmental Management budget and prioritization | 7.6 |
| Cost-effectiveness of cleanup decisions | 7.6 |
| Land and facility stewardship | 7.0 |
| Treatment and disposal of waste | 6.6 |
| Worker and community health concerns | 6.4 |
| On-site waste cell construction | 6.3 |
| Reindustrialization | 6.1 |
| Waste import/export equity | 6.0 |
| Off-site waste disposal and transportation | 6.0 |
| Toxic Substances Control Act Incinerator | 4.9 |

| Question | Yes | No | Don't Know |
|--|-----|-----|------------|
| Do you think ORSSAB is a credible, independent public voice? | 75% | 8% | 17% |
| Do you think ORSSAB represents your views on DOE matters? | 49% | 18% | 32% |
| Have you been to an ORSSAB meeting in the past 6 months? | 35% | 65% | |
| Are you aware that all ORSSAB meetings are open to the public? | 95% | 5% | |

Reservation News

Record of Decision Signed for Cleanup of Melton Valley

On September 21, DOE and Federal environmental regulators approved a \$180 million plan for cleanup of contaminated sites in the Melton Valley area of the Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR). The Record of Decision (ROD) is a 14-year plan to isolate and to prevent future leaching of contaminants into groundwater in Melton Valley—a 1000-acre area located between Haw Ridge and Copper Ridge south of the main Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) complex.

Melton Valley is contaminated with radioactive and chemical wastes resulting from more than 50 years of production and research activities at ORNL. The area was also used as the Southeast Regional Burial Ground for more than 50 other government facilities during the 1950s and 1960s.

Included in the ROD are specific remediation measures, which are based mainly on isolating waste and some removal actions. These include:

- Plugging and capping all wells that have no future use
- Hydraulic isolation for major contaminant source areas
- In situ vitrification of two liquid disposal trenches
- Removal and backfilling of impoundments
- Grouting of Homogenous Reactor Experiment facility fuel wells
- Excavation of various contaminated soil areas and pipeline leak sites
- Removal of contaminated flood plain sediments
- Establishment of institutional controls (signs, fences, or other appropriate barriers)

The selected alternative leaves most contaminants in place but isolates

Reservation News *continued from page 6*

materials to prevent any additional leaching into groundwater. Once complete, the environmental cleanup actions will be evaluated to determine if any additional actions are needed.

Subcontract Awarded to Seal 111 Hydrofracture Wells at ORNL

In August, Bechtel Jacobs Company awarded a \$16.2 million contract to Tetra Tech NUS, Inc., to seal wells that had been constructed as part of the ORNL hydrofracture process.

The hydrofracture process was a radioactive waste disposal method developed in the 1960s and used for waste disposal until 1984. The process involved mixing radioactive waste liquid and sludge with cement. The mixture was then injected 800 to 1000 feet below the ground surface, where it hardened in fractures in bedrock.

The wells to be sealed include about 50 at two sites used to develop the technology and a similar number at two other sites that were used for full-scale waste disposal operations.

Because of the complexity of the wells and site geology, the well plugging and abandonment methods will be carefully specified and implemented to mitigate migration of contaminants. Most of the wells will be filled with cement grout, but nine will be modified to make them suitable for long-term monitoring of groundwater around the hydrofracture sites. The entire project is expected to take about 3 years.

Removal of Sludge from Gunite Tanks Completed

In September, DOE announced completion of the removal of

radioactive sludge from ORNL's gunite tanks—a series of eight underground storage tanks built in 1943 of a concrete, sand, and water mixture called “gunite.”

The tanks were removed from service in the 1970s, but most of the liquid waste and sludge were left inside. Following waste removal operations in the 1980s, 87,000 gallons of sludge and 250,000 gallons of liquid remained. The lack of technologies to remove the sludge was a major obstacle, but remote-controlled technologies developed in the 1990s allowed DOE to finally remove the sludge. Technologies developed for the project saved DOE around \$120 million and allowed the tanks to be cleaned up more than 10 years sooner than originally thought. The empty tanks will be filled with grout.

Subcontract Awarded to Clean Up ETP Burial Ground

The IT Corporation was awarded an \$11.1 million subcontract by Bechtel Jacobs in September to clean up the K-1070-A Burial Ground at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP).

The burial ground covers 1 acre and contains 62 pits and 26 trenches that were used from the 1950s until 1976 to dispose of a variety of waste containing low levels of radioactivity (mostly uranium) and toxic chemicals. Most of the waste came from the uranium enrichment process that was then in operation, though there is also contaminated construction debris, laboratory waste and other miscellaneous waste. Almost 20,000 cubic yards of waste and contaminated soil will require disposal, enough to cover a football field to a height of almost 11 feet.

It is anticipated that most of the waste will be disposed at a new disposal facility being developed on the ORR in East Bear Creek Valley, though some may require offsite disposal. The schedule calls for work to be completed by the summer of 2002.

Subcontract Awarded to Remediate ORNL SWSA 4

Bechtel Jacobs awarded a \$12.2 million subcontract in September to MACTEC, Inc., to remediate the Solid Waste Storage Area 4 radioactive waste burial ground and adjacent areas at ORNL.

The project is the first of several large burial ground capping projects that will be constructed as part of the remedy specified in the ROD for Interim Actions for Melton Valley. In addition to constructing a cap over the closed burial ground and an adjacent liquid waste seepage pit, the project will include construction of groundwater collection and treatment features; removal of several acres of contaminated soil along the floodplain of White Oak Creek; rerouting of Lagoon Road, which currently runs through the area to be capped; and construction of a borrow area to obtain soil for the cap.

Cleanup of the contaminated surface soils in a former holding pond along White Oak Creek will reduce potential risk from radiation exposure to workers and to ecological communities from mercury and PCBs in the soil. When complete, the project will include construction of a multilayer cap covering approximately 29 acres, with adjacent surface water diversion features and a groundwater interceptor and water treatment facility to reduce contaminated groundwater seepage into local streams. Work is to be completed by October 2004.

Report from the National SSAB Chairs' Meeting



By Luther Gibson,
ORSSAB Chair

Twice yearly, the Chairs of the SSABs (known as Citizens Advisory Boards at some DOE sites) meet to discuss DOE EM projects and policy, gain understanding of relevant technical

issues, and develop personal contacts with their counterparts at other sites. The recent Chairs' Meeting, held August 2-6 in Amarillo, Texas, was hosted by the Pantex Plant Citizens Advisory Board.

During the round robin discussion, in which each SSAB presents site news and issues, I mentioned the impact of the Secretary of Energy's moratorium on recycle of decontaminated scrap metal on BNFL activities at ETTP, the initiation of low-level waste monolith

shipments from Oak Ridge to the Nevada Test Site, and TSCAI status.

The most notable issue from the other sites was the impact of recent wildfires at Los Alamos, Hanford, Idaho, and Rocky Flats. Potential runoff and erosion problems are a major concern.

The Hanford delegation raised the issue of a recent DOE-Headquarters decision requiring Headquarters approval for all site interim proposed plans and records of decision. Hanford, especially, expressed concern to DOE that this move could delay decisions and hamper cleanup.

DOE officials attending the meeting gave several information updates. The EM Program is making significant progress on several important integration and disposition activities:

- Shipment of uranium with

potential reuse from Fernald to Portsmouth 75% complete

- Uranium shipments from Hanford to Portsmouth begun
- Weldon Springs waste disposal near completion
- Removal of high-level waste from Hanford tanks under way
- Remedial action at Paducah's "drum mountain" started (now complete)

DOE is implementing an integrated approach to nuclear materials management. The Integrated Nuclear Materials Management Plan was released on July 12 and is available on the web at www.policy.energy.gov.

In other business, the Chairs finished work on the SSAB "Common Values," which ORSSAB endorsed in August (available on the ORSSAB web site at <http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab>).

Printed on 20% postconsumer recycled stock

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 865-241-3665 or 1-800-382-6938.