



-- 2547 **FCAB UPDATE**
Week of September 20, 1999
(Last briefing was dated September 6, 1999)

MEETING SCHEDULE

FERNALD MONTHLY PROGRESS BRIEFING
Tuesday, October 12, 1999, 6:30 p.m.

Services Building Conference Room

STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE
Wednesday, October 13, 1999, 6:30 p.m.

Large Laboratory Conference Room

REMEDIATION COMMITTEE
Thursday, September 14, 1999, 6:30 p.m.

Large Laboratory Conference Room

FULL BOARD
Saturday, November 6, 1999, 8:30 a.m.

Large Laboratory Conference Room

Reminder: if you will not be able to attend any meeting, please call the office and let us know.

ATTACHMENTS

- Summary of 9/8/99 Stewardship Committee meeting
- Summary of 9/9/99 Remediation Committee meeting
- Comments from OEPA on Fernald Contract Expectations
- Memo on reorganization of EM Headquarters
- News Clippings

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Gwen Doddy has taken a new position and is no longer with Phoenix Environmental. A replacement is being sought.
- The FCAB's address has changed from the P.O. Box in Ross to Fluor Daniel Fernald, PO Box 538704, MS 76, Cincinnati, OH 45253-8704.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact Doug Sarno, Phoenix Environmental
Phone: 513-648-6478 or 703-971-0058 Fax: 513-648-3629 or 703-971-0006
E-Mail: PhnxEnvir@aol.com or DJSarno@aol.com

FCAB newsletter



**FERNALD
CITIZENS
ADVISORY
BOARD**

SEPTEMBER 1999

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A Local Advisory Committee Chartered Under the U.S. DOE Environmental Management Site-Specific Advisory Board

FROM THE CHAIR

It has been an extremely busy period for the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB). In April, we hosted a public workshop on the Future of Fernald which got us all thinking about the end of remediation and plans for public use and access of the Fernald site. Though remediation will continue through 2006, it is time to begin planning for the configuration and access of the over 800 acres of the Fernald site that is being set aside for ecological restoration. The FCAB is playing a large role in that planning. The Stewardship Committee will focus on public outreach regarding future use issues throughout 1999 and 2000.

We have been busy on issues beyond the Fernald site as well. In May, we hosted the Department of Energy (DOE) Site-Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) Transportation Workshop. Over 125 people from 11 DOE sites and Headquarters worked together to learn about the transportation of radioactive materials and developed eight consensus statements. The FCAB endorsed those eight statements at its next meeting. Eugene Schmitt (Chair, Senior Executive Transportation Forum) replied to these statements by writing "Let me assure you that Departmental officials responsible for transportation planning and implementation will give them serious consideration." Also as a result of the Transportation Workshop, the FCAB will be lending facilitation and administrative support to a potential SSAB Transportation Working Group. The Working Group held its first meeting in July and hopes to provide a useful forum for SSABs to share information and ideas.

Jim Bierer

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- Increasing public participation in future use planning and educating the public about remediation.
- Determining the level of community interest in and support for an educational and/or cultural center.
- Providing continued support to Native American reburials on the site.

As a result of the workshop, the Stewardship Committee decided to focus on:

and/or cultural center and the ability to support such a center once DOE leaves the site. The majority of people who attended the workshop believed Native American reburial is a win-win situation for both Native Americans and the Fernald community. Several attendees expressed continuing concern about public access to the site. They were concerned about placing trails near the On-Site Disposal Facility and about security and the consequences of someone getting hurt while on site. Concerns were also expressed about the level of local interest in an educational and/or cultural center and the ability to support such a center once DOE leaves the site.

- Native American History and Remains
- Public Use of the Land
- Environmental Education
- Local and Cold War History

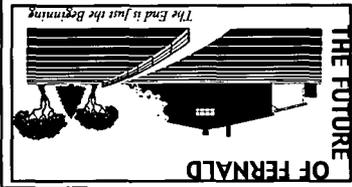
The Stewardship Committee hosted the Future of Fernald Workshop on April 20, 1999, in Ross, Ohio. The purpose of the workshop was to gain broader public input about future use and public access to the Fernald site following remediation. Attendees had the opportunity to participate in two of the four breakout groups. The breakout groups were:

The ecological restoration designation does not identify the level of public access that will be permitted on the 884 acres following remediation. The type and level of public access to Fernald is an important issue to the FCAB. To help evaluate this issue, the Stewardship Committee decided to host a public workshop on the issue.

In 1986, the State of Ohio filed a \$206 million claim against the Department of Energy (DOE) for injury to natural resources. Ongoing negotiations with the Fernald Natural Resource Trustees (NRTs) have centered around settling this claim and any natural resource liability DOE may face. In April 1998, an approach for resolution of the existing and potential natural resource damage claims was developed by the NRTs. This proposed settlement includes designating 884 acres of the 1,050-acre site for ecological restoration following remediation. The 884 acres does not include the 23 acres currently being evaluated by the Community Reuse Organization (CRO) for possible commercial development or the 43-acres that encompass the On-Site Disposal Facility.

FCAB Hosts the Future of Fernald Workshop

Display at the Future of Fernald Workshop shows how the site has changed since production ended, and how it may look when remediation is complete



FCAB Hosts 1999 National SSAB Transportation Workshop

2547

In order to enhance stakeholder education and facilitate communication among Department of Energy (DOE) Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs), the SSABs have begun holding regular joint meetings to discuss specific topics which are common to most SSABs. The first such gathering was hosted by the Nevada Test Site's SSAB in Nevada in August 1998. This workshop dealt with issues surrounding low-level waste. The second one was hosted by the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB) in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 20-23, 1999, dealing with the transportation of radioactive materials. A third meeting is scheduled for October 26-28, 1999, to focus on environmental stewardship. It is being hosted by the Oak Ridge SSAB.

The 1999 Department of Energy Site-Specific Advisory Board Transportation Workshop was designed for stakeholders who are actively involved in the remediation of the DOE complex to:

1. Improve stakeholder understanding of transportation-related issues and decision-making processes.
2. Foster dialog among SSABs about national transportation issues and create opportunities for continuing that dialog.
3. Identify joint issues and concerns and draft statements towards the resolution of those concerns.

The workshop's goals were applied to four core topics:

- Routing, Mode, and Cost
- Packaging, Safety, and Risk Assessment
- Stakeholder Involvement, Communication, and Education
- Notification and Emergency Response

Forty-eight SSAB members, representing ten sites, and 77 other participants, including representatives from the

Department of Energy, numerous state agencies, and other organizations, attended the workshop. The attendees alternated between meeting in plenary session, core topic breakout groups, and site-specific breakout groups. In the plenary session, attendees discussed broad areas of shared concern in each of the four core topics and provided feedback to the statements developed by each core topic breakout group. In each of the four core topic breakout groups, the attendees discussed issues associated with that core topic and drafted the statements that became the outcome of the workshop. In the site-specific breakout groups, the SSAB members met with their co-members to discuss the draft statements developed by each core topic breakout group. The SSAB members and participants developed eight statements concerning DOE's transportation of radioactive materials and waste. SSAB members and participants either endorsed or chose not to endorse the statements (see box).

At its June 1999 meeting, the FCAB endorsed these statements in a letter to Acting Assistant Secretary Owendoff. This endorsement included a strengthening of statement number four by adding the following sentence:

"In addition, the public must be involved in the formulation of the assumptions that are used to determine human and environmental exposures and the consideration of cultural resources in the risk assessment process, as local publics are most knowledgeable regarding the actual practices of the individuals and communities at risk."

With that change, two of the three non-endorsers withdrew their objections.

CONTINUE WORKSHOP - 4

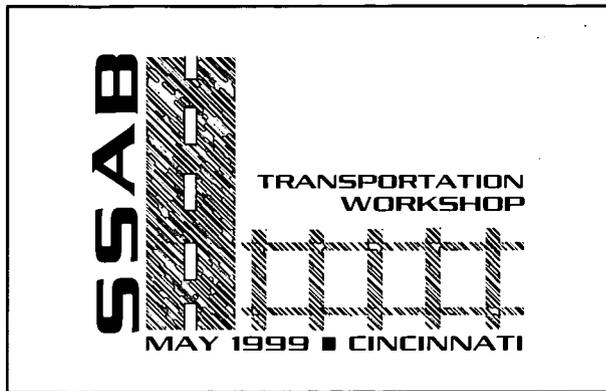
Statement Number	Number of SSAB Member Endorsements	Number of Participant Endorsements	Number of SSAB Member Non-Endorsements
1	39	7	0
2	40	7	0
3	40	7	0
4	34	7	3*
5	38	7	1
6	39	7	0
7	37	7	2
8	40	7	0

*When the FCAB endorsed all the statements, an additional concept was added to statement 4. With that addition, the number of non-endorsers changed to one.



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WORKSHOP FROM 3



Statement 1

Routes for radioactive materials and waste should be pre-negotiated using a model that allows for:

- The identification of proposed routes by DOE based on a comprehensive risk analysis that considers radiological and non-radiological hazards;
- An opportunity for states, Tribal nations, local governments, and the public to review and propose alternative routes;
- Future changes in route alternatives and infrastructure using the model;
- Consideration of existing routes based on safety and cost.

This should not interrupt existing shipments.

Statement 2

DOE must not predetermine a specific mode. In selecting a mode, DOE should consider the local community impacts, community impacts along the corridor, and environmental justice. Alternative modes should be considered based on risk analysis and life cycle costs and benefits.

Statement 3

In order to enhance safety and to save time and money:

- The container system for the transportation of radioactive materials and waste should be standardized as much as possible within the waste acceptance criteria at the destination site or facility.
- Transportation protocols should be standardized whenever possible, irrespective of mode (truck, rail, or intermodal).

Statement 4

The risks associated with the transportation of radioactive materials and waste should be estimated using up-to-date, independently validated methods. For purposes of education, the public should be encouraged to be actively involved from the beginning. The methods for assessing the risks of radioactive materials and waste transportation and the estimated risks should be communicated comprehensively to the public, especially along the corridors/routes.

Statement 5

During the conceptual stages of planning, DOE should begin a dialogue with the public, Tribal nations, and other impacted parties whenever developing policy initiatives, planning, and implementing activities for the transportation of radioactive waste and materials. This dialogue must be continued throughout the decision-making process.

Statement 6

With regard to the transportation of radioactive waste and materials, DOE should facilitate partnerships to develop and implement two-way education and information sharing with and among:

- The public;
- Tribal nations;
- Educational institutions and officials;
- Federal, state, and local agencies, and both elected and other officials;
- The media;
- DOE Headquarters, Field Offices, and Sites.

To better facilitate these partnerships, it is especially important for DOE Headquarters, Field Offices, sites, and programs to communicate effectively with and among each other.

Statement 7

Should an incident or accident occur during a radioactive materials or waste shipment, the availability of professionally trained and well-equipped emergency response teams is vital. DOE and other entities, such as states, Tribal nations, and local governments, should provide appropriate funding and resources earmarked for emergency response programs along the transportation corridors.

Statement 8

DOE, in conjunction with states and Tribal nations, should develop notification protocols for the transportation of radioactive materials and waste and for shipping incidents or accidents. The states are urged to establish standardized procedures for subsequent notification to appropriate local governments. Notification should be tailored to correlate with the level of hazard of the materials shipped. DOE should utilize the best available technologies to facilitate uniform and universal notification.



Participants were able to tour a transportation vehicle containing the latest in containers and tracking technology.

SSAB Transportation Working Group -- 2547 Being Explored

As a result of the 1999 SSAB Transportation Workshop, several Site-Specific Advisory Boards at Department of Energy sites decided to form an inter-site working group to provide a forum for continued interaction on issues related to the transportation of radioactive materials and waste.

The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board is providing administrative and facilitation support for the formation of the working group. It is proposed that the working group will meet four times per year: twice in person and twice by conference call. The in-person meetings will be conducted in conjunction with the Transportation External Coordination Working Group (TEC/WG) meetings. The initial meeting of the SSAB Transportation Working Group was held in conjunction with the TEC/WG meeting July 13-15 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Representatives were present from eight SSABs, including Fernald, Hanford, Nevada Test Site, Northern New Mexico, Oak Ridge, Pantex, Sandia, and Savannah River. These individuals participated in the TEC/WG activities and also met to develop a draft mission and activities for the Working Group as follows:

The SSAB Transportation Working Group was formed to take advantage of the synergies among SSABs regarding the complex-wide transportation of radioactive materials and waste. The SSAB Transportation Working Group will work to share information and ideas among interested SSABs. Activities of the SSAB Transportation Working Group may include:

1. Tracking site-specific endorsements and DOE's response to statements made at the Transportation Workshop to ensure that all sites are aware of the endorsements and the status and nature of responses
2. Providing a resource for inter-SSAB discussion and dissemination of information on complex-wide transportation issues
3. Providing a communication link for complex-wide transportation-related issues for which SSABs believe stakeholder involvement is important
4. Participating in the Transportation External Coordination Working Group and developing an ongoing SSAB communication link with DOE's National Transportation Program. Providing regular feedback about these activities to individual SSABs

CONTINUE WORKING GROUP - 9



MEMBERS & STAFF

CHAIR

James C. Bierer

VICE CHAIR

Thomas E. Wagner

MEMBERS

**Sandy Butterfield
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Louis Doll
Pam Dunn
Jane Harper
Darryl D. Huff
Michael Keyes
Kenneth J. Moore
Robert G. Tabor
Fawn Thompson
Gene E. Willeke**

EX OFFICIO

**L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell**

**CAB Support Staff
Provided by
Phoenix
Environmental
Corporation**

**Gwen Doddy
Crystal Sarno
Douglas Sarno**

Fernald Milestones

Fernald Initiates Rail Shipments to Envirocare

Rail shipments to Envirocare have been initiated as part of the Waste Pits Project of the Fernald Environmental Management Project. A total of 630,000 yd³ of waste is expected to be excavated from 6 pits on the Fernald site and shipped in bulk in gondola cars to Envirocare for disposal. Thus far, the shipments are on schedule.

- On April 26, 1999, the first rail shipment left the Fernald site and arrived at Envirocare on May 1, 1999.
- The shipment consisted of 54 railcars, carrying 5,813 tons of waste from the OU-1 Waste Pit.
- The second and third trains left the site on May 17 and May 28, respectively with a total of 10,990 tons of waste on 102 railcars.
- Waste is shipped in bulk in specially designed gondola cars with liners. Once reaching Envirocare, the railcars are emptied of both waste and liner and then decontaminated for return to Fernald.
- Current routing goes through Cincinnati. CSX Transportation has notified DOE of its plan to begin using a more direct route north of Fernald through central Indiana later this year.

First Wetlands Mitigation Project Begun

The first of 13 planned ecological restoration projects at Fernald was begun this spring with the creation of approximately seven acres of wetlands located in the northeast corner of the site near the Route 126 entrance.

- On May 27, 1999, the construction and spring planting for the Wetland Mitigation Project was completed.
- Sixty percent of the planting is completed and the remaining 40% is anticipated to be planted in September.
- These wetlands were designed and built as low maintenance reserves.

Nuclear Material Shipments to Portsmouth Began

In order for the decontamination and dismantlement (D & D) of the Fernald Plant to occur, the nuclear materials stored on the site need to be removed. After years of effort, the Fernald site has finally been able to identify pathways for the majority of nuclear materials remaining on site. One thousand two hundred and forty-seven (1,247) metric tons Uranium has been declared waste and will be disposed of accordingly. Another 3,753 metric tons Uranium is high quality product and is being shipped to the Portsmouth site for long-term storage until a suitable buyer or programmatic use can be found. On June 2, 1999, the first truck carrying nuclear material left the Fernald site for Portsmouth. The truck carried depleted UF-4 contained in hoppers and packed in sealands. Approximately 540 T-Hoppers will be shipped to Portsmouth for storage of the material pending sale or final disposal. Thus far, shipments are on schedule.

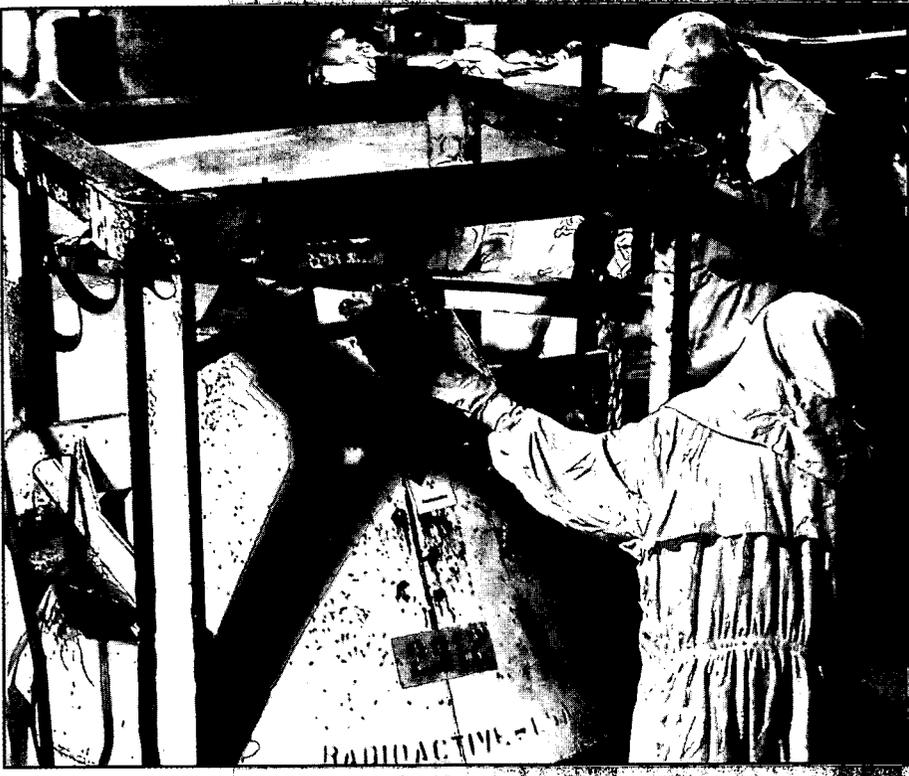
Safe Shutdown

Safe Shutdown of all Fernald buildings is completed. When the site stopped production in 1989, it did so without emptying or cleaning out any of the process equipment. A Safe Shutdown Program was necessary to prepare buildings and equipment for dismantlement.

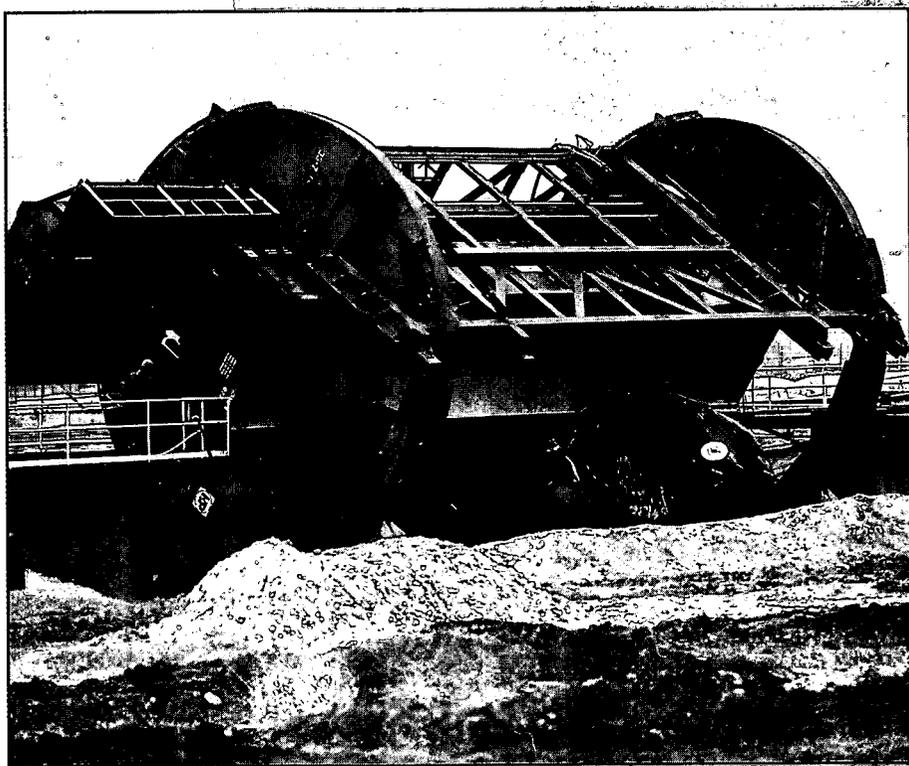
Fluor Daniel Fernald (FDF) workers removed more than 700,000 pounds of nuclear material and thousands of gallons of reagents, including acids, bases, and organics. Safe Shutdown personnel have repackaged 500,000 pounds of process materials to be shipped off site. Safe Shutdown was completed two years ahead of schedule and \$7 million under budget. Fernald workers earned FDF's highest safety designation, the Tri-Star Award, for 250,000 safe work hours.

On March 22, 1999, Secretary of Energy, Bill Richardson visited the Fernald site for a safe shutdown celebration. Secretary Richardson commended the site's workers and community for their efforts in the Safe Shutdown project. He met with Fernald employees, union leadership, FDF and DOE management, and local stakeholders.

Fernald Milestones, Continued

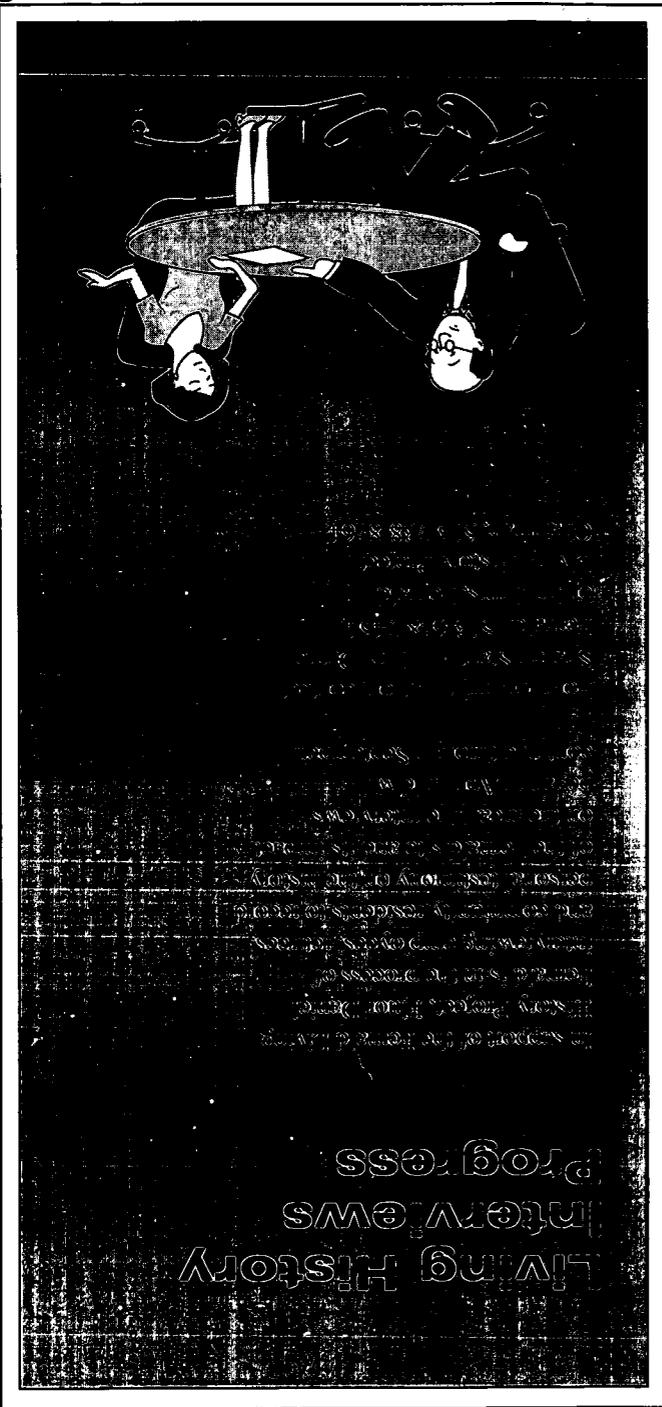


Fernald workers prepare T-Hoppers for shipment to Portsmouth.



Railcar arriving at Envirocare is emptied of waste and liner.





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Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Proposed Final Land Use of Fernald is Approved

DOE approved the Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Final Land Use at the Fernald Environmental Management Project (EA). The site will be maintained under federal ownership, which includes wetland monitoring and maintenance of the On-Site Disposal Facility. The proposal satisfies wetland mitigation requirements, and reserves 23 acres for potential commercial use. The estimated cost of the natural resource restoration is approximately \$13 million over a 10-year period.

FCAB Participates on Natural Resources Working Group

FCAB members Ken Moore and Marvin Clawson and FCAB consultant, Doug Sarno, participated in the first meeting of the Fernald Natural Resources Working Group. The Working Group includes members of EPA, Ohio EPA, DOE, FDF, and the Department of Interior and will meet periodically to evaluate plans for ecological restoration projects on site. The first meeting looked at plans for the wetlands restoration project at the northeast corner of the site, and the group had many comments on how the area could be properly preserved while allowing limited public access and environmental education opportunities following remediation.

The group went on to explore overall public access opportunities for the Fernald site following remediation which helped to provide input to the FCAB's Future of Fernald Workshop.

WORKING GROUP FROM 5

Participation in the Working Group will be voluntary, and several SSABs have not committed to participation at this time. All SSABs are being asked to give consideration to their participation so that the issue can be discussed at the September Chair's meeting. Tentative next steps for the group include a conference call in October and meeting at the next TEC/WG in January 2000.

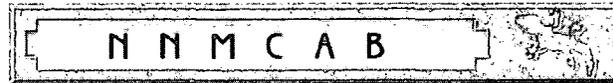
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Savannah River



Hanford
BA Advisory
Board



Fernald Citizens Advisory Board 1999 Committee Structure

Each year, the FCAB reviews its committee structure to ensure that it is organized effectively to address the important site issues. For 1999, the FCAB is organized to address ongoing site remediation issues as well as longer term future use and site stewardship.

Steering Committee

Jim Bierer (Chair), Tom Wagner (Vice Chair), Lisa Crawford, Pam Dunn, Bob Tabor, Gene Willeke

ISSUES:

- Administrative Issues • Agenda • Issues Planning • Membership • Special Projects

Remediation Committee

Gene Willeke (Chair), Sandy Butterfield, Lisa Crawford, Louis Doll, Darryl Huff, Fawn Thompson, Tom Wagner, Kelly Keletsky (OEPA)

ISSUES:

- Silos • Waste Pits • Transportation • OSDF • D&D • Nuclear Materials Disposition

Stewardship Committee

Pam Dunn (Chair), Jim Bierer, Marvin Clawson, Jane Harper, Mike Keyes, Ken Moore, Bob Tabor, Steve Depoe (University of Cincinnati), Jim Innis (FLHP) Ed Skintik (DOE), Carol Schroer and Edwa Yocum (FRESH), Tom Schneider (OEPA)

ISSUES:

- Living History Project • Native American Issues • Historic Preservation, Site Archiving
- Museum/Cultural Center • Ecological Restoration Issues • Stewardship Planning and Funding
- "Natural Resources Working Group"

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1999 Recommendations through August

To date, the FCAB has delivered four formal recommendations in 1999. Summaries of the recommendations are included here. A complete list and the full text of all recommendations can be found on the FCAB's website:

http://www.fernald.gov/stakeholders/CitizensAdvisoryBoard/fcab_rec.htm or by contacting Phoenix Environmental at 6186 Old Franconia Road, Alexandria, VA 22310
phone: 703-971-0030 or 513-648-6478,
fax: 703-971-0006 or 513-648-3629
e-mail: PhnxEnvir@aol.com

Recommendation # 99-4: Cattle Grazing on the Fernald site
Jack Craig: Manager, Fernald Environmental Management Project
Approved on June 21, 1999

As part of the FCAB's deliberations on future use leading up to its 1995 recommendations, the FCAB gave careful consideration to the issue of cattle grazing on the Fernald site. While recognizing that no direct health threats could be measured, the FCAB felt strongly at that time that such activity was incompatible with the nature of a radioactive waste site. In the 1995 recommendations, the FCAB clearly stated that residential and agricultural uses should not be considered for the future of the Fernald site. The board does not believe that these uses are compatible with a remediated waste site and believes that it is important to state clearly that they are even less appropriate for a waste site undergoing active remediation. The board's preference today is the same as its preference was in 1995: that grazing be eliminated from the Fernald site as soon as possible.

Should DOE continue its consideration of leasing Fernald property for grazing the FCAB offers a number of recommendations:

1. All schedules for remediation, restoration, and future use planning must be unaffected by the cattle grazing.
2. Cattle must be moved a sufficient distance away from Paddys Run.
3. Cultural resources must be protected to the maximum extent practicable.
4. A strict limit should be placed on the number of cattle to ensure that the property will not be over-grazed and/or create excessive damage to the property.
5. Leases should be for a maximum of one year with annual reviews and no promise of continued leases beyond July 2000.
6. Grazing should be eliminated or drastically reduced during wet winter months.
7. A clear program to monitor contamination of the grazing land and the cattle should be implemented.
8. All costs associated with the grazing of cattle must be borne by the leaseholder.

Recommendation # 99-3: Comments on Environmental Assessment (EA) for Oak Ridge Operation's Receipt and Storage of Uranium from Fernald
Oak Ridge Operations Office
Approved on March 17, 1999

From the FCAB's careful review of the EA, it has concluded that each of the alternatives other than the no action alternative could safely store the uranium materials. As a Defense Closure Site, Fernald is committed to complete the total remediation of the site by 2006. The FCAB would like the DOE to consider the following criteria in making its final decision:

1. Stakeholder input at the receiving site must be actively sought and considered.
2. The receiving facility should have a long-term mission that is compatible with the storage of Uranium materials.
3. The receiving building or structure must be capable of safely managing these materials for considerably longer than the period of time currently expected before final disposition.
4. The speed with which the facility can be made available should be a primary consideration.

CONTINUE WORKSHOP - 11

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RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 10

Recommendation # 99-2: Provide Special Funding to Fernald for Disposition of Remaining Nuclear Materials Ohio Congressional Delegation and DOE Secretary Richardson Approved on March 17, 1999

As a Defense Closure Site, Fernald is committed to complete the total remediation of the site by 2006. About 4,738 metric tons of Uranium is still being stored at the Fernald site. The total cost of the disposition of this material is likely to be in excess of \$60 million. This money was not included in the site's baseline budget because these materials were not considered part of the Environmental Management program at the site. The FCAB is requesting that U.S. DOE and the U.S. Congress work together to identify additional funding so that Fernald can make its Defense Closure commitments

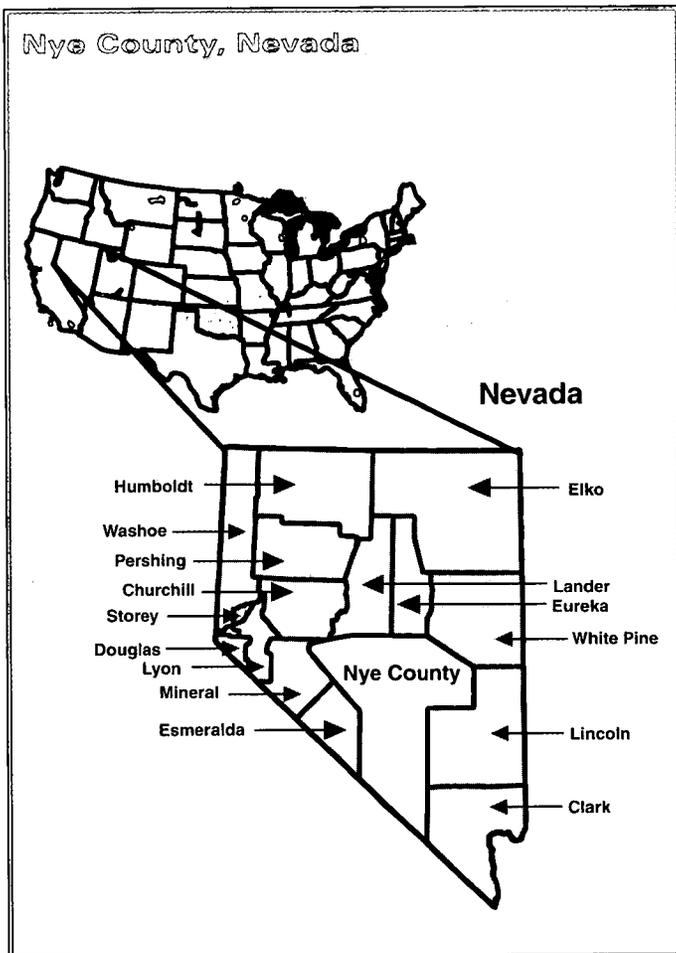
Acting Assistant Secretary Owendoff responded to this recommendation in a letter dated April 26, 1999. It stated that removing the remaining nuclear materials and materials which have declared waste in order to continue on the Path to Closure is also one of the Environmental Management (EM) Program's high priority issues. The President's fiscal year 2000 budget was submitted to Congress in late January and is currently being discussed by the Appropriation Committees. A final decision for the EM budget has not been made.

Representative Portman responded to this recommendation in a letter. Representative Portman responded that he would work to try to get additional funding for the disposition of Fernald's nuclear materials.

Recommendation # 99-1: Provide Emergency Response Assistance to Nye County, Nevada Jack Craig: Manager, Fernald Environmental Management Project Approved on March 17, 1999

In April 1999, representatives of Nye County, Nevada, visited the Fernald site and requested support from the Department of Energy to bolster its capacity to respond to transportation incidents involving vehicles carrying nuclear materials. The likely truck route for Fernald materials being sent to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) from the preferred rail transfer station in Caliente, Nevada, is largely through Nye County. Because the majority of roadways to be traveled are remote, a transportation incident requiring local response would leave the population centers of Nye County without adequate response capability.

Because the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB) has strongly endorsed the use of inter-modal shipping for Fernald materials being sent to NTS, the FCAB wrote a recommendation asking DOE to support the Nye County representative's request to some degree. Since the Nye County representative's visit, the Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP) has sent a variety of HAZMAT equipment to Nye County.



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1999 FERNALD CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD SCHEDULE

SEPTEMBER

- 14 DOE Monthly Progress Briefing
- 8 Stewardship Committee, 6:30 pm
- 9 Remediation Committee, 6:30 pm
- 11 Full CAB meeting, 8:30 am

OCTOBER

- 12 DOE Monthly Progress Briefing
- 13 Stewardship Committee, 6:30 pm
- 14 Remediation Committee, 6:30 pm

NOVEMBER

- 3 Stewardship Committee, 6:30 pm
- 4 Remediation Committee, 6:30 pm
- 6 Full CAB Meeting, 8:30 am
- 9 DOE Monthly Progress Briefing

DECEMBER

Committee meetings as needed



**FERNALD
CITIZENS
ADVISORY
BOARD**

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September 8, 1999

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Topic

- Stewardship Overview
- Update on Stewardship Activities at Fernald
- Preparation for Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) Stewardship Conference

Action Items

Committee members should read the "discussion papers" related to the Stewardship Seminar and be prepared to discuss the questions at the end of each section at the committee meeting on October 13.

Attendees

Fernald Citizens Advisory Board

Marvin Clawson
Jane Harper
Ken Moore
Bob Tabor

Department of Energy -Fernald

Kathi Nickel

Fluor Daniel Fernald

Joe Schomaker
Tisha Patton

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Tom Schneider

FRESH

Carol Schroer
Edwa Yocum

Phoenix Environmental

Doug Sarno
Gwen Doddy



Stewardship Overview

Doug Sarno led a discussion on the general issues of stewardship. Stewardship generally is used to describe every activity that could occur post remediation to ensure the continued protection of human health and the environment. Examples of those activities at Fernald will include periodic monitoring and maintenance of the on-site disposal facility and institutional controls to control land use.

Because the Fernald site will be one of the first Department of Energy (DOE) sites to close, the Fernald site will likely find itself in a leadership role in stewardship. One of the major issues facing the site will be land use restrictions. After remediation, the Fernald site will have strict land use controls: there will be no agricultural use or residential use of the site. There needs to be systems in place to ensure these land restrictions, as well as monitoring systems, are enforced.

There are three stewardship issues, which the DOE has been begun to discuss at Fernald:

- 1) Who is going to pay for stewardship?
- 2) Who are the stewards? (Stewards are the people or government agencies, which will be in charge of the site, post remediation.)
- 3) What is right level of public involvement in stewardship?

Marvin Clawson asked if the Oak Ridge site is further than other sites in their thinking about stewardship. Sarno replied yes, Oak Ridge has thought about the issue of stewardship for several years. The Final Report on Stewardship is a result of their thinking about stewardship. Moreover, Oak Ridge has thought about the funding issues associated with stewardship. For example, the Stewardship Working Group has evaluated the development of a trust fund for stewardship. When researching the funding, they estimated the site would need \$18 million per year after remediation for stewardship activities; therefore, that would require a fund of about \$360 million. While this is a large lump sum, it could be generated over the next 15 years while remediation is underway, resulting in much more reasonable annual payments. There are doubts that Congress will set aside this large amount of money for stewardship; however, and we need to keep considering other options.

DOE UPDATE ON STEWARDSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kathi Nickel gave an update about the stewardship meeting held in Grand Junction, Colorado. Sue Smiley, from the Ohio Field Office, attended the workshop. The Grand Junction Field Office was declared the Center of Excellence for the issue of stewardship. Centers of Excellence are DOE Field Offices which take the lead in specific issues. This allows the DOE Field Offices to take responsibility for specific issues and gives the sites an opportunity to share ideas and experiences. Thus far, the shared experiences have been from sites in the west, which have more arid climates than sites on the east coast, including Fernald. However, there are many issues, which will be important to all DOE sites, for example, preservation of information and funding.



September 8, 1999

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Nickel stated that Smiley will be on a conference call in which DOE field office representatives will inform the other sites about the important stewardship issues at their sites. Nickel has told Smiley the major stewardship issues at the Fernald site are:

- On-site disposal facility
- Natural resource restoration
- Cultural and historical preservation

Preparation for SSAB Stewardship Seminar

The SSAB Stewardship Seminar will be held on October 25 – 27, 1998, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. On Monday, there will be a half-day tour of the Oak Ridge site. The seminar will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday, DOE Headquarters will be hosting a public meeting on stewardship. (This meeting is a result of the lawsuit that Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) brought against DOE). All the sites' representatives are invited to stay for the DOE HQ meeting.

The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB) can bring ten people total to the SSAB Stewardship Seminar. The recommended breakdown is five SSAB members or community members and five non-members, including DOE, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Ken Moore, Marvin Clawson, Bob Tabor, and Jane Harper all expressed an interest in attending the seminar. Jim Bierer will also be attending for the FCAB. French Bell, Sandy Butterfield, Kathi Nickel, Graham Mitchell, and Tom Schneider also previously expressed an interest in attending the seminar.

Sarno explained to the committee the approach to the seminar will be similar to the approach of previous SSAB Workshops. The seminar will start in a plenary session, then break off into breakout groups, and then back to plenary session. The goal of the seminar is primarily to learn about stewardship and share ideas and issues among sites. We will also develop statements, related to stewardship, of concern to all of the stakeholders present. These statements will be about big picture issues, and are unlikely to present detailed recommendations.

Sarno distributed the draft "discussion papers" to the committee members. These "discussion papers" have distributed to the other SSABs' chairs in order to give them the "big picture" topics of stewardship, which will be the bases for discussion at the seminar. There are four broad topic questions:

- 1) What is Stewardship?
- 2) What Needs to be Done?
- 3) Who Should do What?
- 4) How Should Stewardship be Funded?

At the end of each section, there are specific questions related to the main topic. For the next committee meeting, the committee members should read these papers and be prepared to discuss the related questions. These papers will help the members prepare for the seminar.

Moore asked if the committee should invite local governments or other governmental groups to the committee meetings to help answer some of the stewardship questions. Sarno agreed that would be a good idea; Jane Harper is a representative from Crosby Township, but other counties and agencies should be represented too. The committee will determine which agencies to invite to their meetings according to the topics being discussed and the level of interest from local governments. Following the Stewardship Conference, the committee expects to spend much of the next year studying and developing recommendations on stewardship.





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Topic

- Waste Pits Remedial Action Project Update
- Paducah Site Plutonium Issues

Attendees

Fernald Citizens Advisory Board

- Sandy Butterfield
- Louis Doll
- Bob Tabor
- Fawn Thompson
- Tom Wagner
- Gene Willeke

Department of Energy-Fernald

Dave Lojek

Fluor Daniel Fernald

- John Byrne
- Bob Fellman
- Julie Loerch
- Tisha Patton
- Roy Peterson

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

- Kelly Keletsky
- Bill Lohner

IT Corporation

Doug Draper

Phoenix Environmental

- Doug Sarno
- Gwen Doddy

Waste Pits Remedial Action Project Update

Bob Fellman, Project Manager for the Waste Pits Remedial Action Project (WPRAP), gave an overview of the WPRAP. The WPRAP is divided into phases. Phase 1 consisted of training and construction. Phase 2 began this summer with the preliminary excavation of waste pits to retrieve dry material. This material is analyzed and sent to Envirocare via rail. On October 18th expect to begin full operations, which includes having the dryer and the gas and wastewater treatment facilities operational. When the excavation of the waste pits begin, there will be some non-typical waste, such as uranium derbies, that cannot be shipped to Envirocare. The non-typical waste will be isolated, analyzed, and then shipped to an appropriate site such as the Nevada Test Site (NTS). About 1% of the waste pits (66,000 tons) is currently expected to be non-typical waste.

Doug Sarno asked if any surprises or negative events have occurred during the project thus far. Fellman responded the WPRAP has been a positive experience. Before the project began, Fluor Daniel Fernald (FDF) questioned whether the current work force could handle the project. Now, no one in FDF questions the ability of the current work force. The project has become proficient in managing the rail yard and there has been only one injury and it was very minor.

Gene Willeke asked when CSX will begin to take the northern route to Envirocare. Dave Lojek responded that CSX told DOE it might be able to take that route beginning in October. It is having problems integrating its computers with Conrail's computers.

A detailed overview of the monitoring programs for WPRAP were provided including process control monitoring, occupational monitoring, and environmental monitoring. An overview of the monitoring programs is attached to this summary.

Paducah Site Plutonium Issues

Willeke asked if the situation at Paducah, particularly the discovery of contaminated areas outside the site, should raise concerns at the Fernald site? When the FCAB was first beginning its work, the DOE did monitor the area surrounding the Fernald site. Willeke asked if the DOE is still monitoring. Kelly Kaletsky said that OPEA does have two monitoring stations located off-site. Sampling continues to show background levels of contaminants. Sampling of local produce has diminished as nothing was ever found. The EPA still conducts occasional samples of fish and soil. Overall there is little concern that Fernald has problems similar to those uncovered at Puducah.

Willeke suggested the committee should identify these issues at the full CAB meeting to provide closure.

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Monitoring Activities for the Waste Pits Remedial Action Project

WPRAP Process Control Monitoring

A. Stack emission monitoring.

- The IT Corporation will employ continuous particulate sampling and monitoring of radionuclide emissions and radon emissions from the dryer stack.
- IT Corporation will use a cyclone separator, wet scrubber, wet electrostatic precipitator, and HEPA filtration as part of the dryer off-gas control system.
- Stack results summaries will be provided at Fernald Cleanup Progress Briefings and in the Public Environmental Information Center (PEIC). These reports will begin on a weekly bases. If there is no particulate on the filters, then the sampling will be done monthly bases. If no particulate is found, again, sampling will be done on quarterly bases.

B. Railcar monitoring.

- When IT Corporation delivers a loaded, lidded railcar to FDF, Radiological Control Technicians will survey the cars to ensure they meet Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for transportation.
- Radiological Control Technicians will conduct direct scans and smear surveys of the railcars for contamination and radiation.
- Railcar monitoring will not be routinely reported to the public.
- WPRAP maintains the records, which will be available upon request.
- If the radiation or contamination exceeds the maximum DOT limits, the railcar will be decontaminated.

C. Visual monitoring.

- FDF and IT Corporation will conduct visual monitoring and real-time dust monitoring during operations to ensure fugitive dust emission control measures are effective.
- Non-compliances are reported to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) in accordance with the FDF Requirements Manual RM-0047, "Fugitive Dust Control Requirements."

WPRAP Occupational Monitoring

A. Radiological monitoring.

• Radon

- There are three types of monitors used to detect radon: Pylon continuous radon monitors, alpha track-etch radon cups, and personal radon monitors.
- Six (6) Pylon continuous radon monitors will be placed indoors and outdoors, including near the dryers' discharge, when appropriate, to monitor radon concentrations and verify adequacy of respiratory protection and worker safety. Pylons are mobile and will be placed where work is being conducted.
- Pylon samples will be collected twice weekly.
- Thirteen (13) Alpha Track-Etch Radon Cups may be used to provide trending data on long-term average radon concentrations at monitoring locations.
- Alpha Track-Etch Radon cups samples will be collected quarterly.
- Need for personal radon monitors will be based on results from Pylon continuous radon monitors.
- Monitors will be used in various heavy equipment cabs unless needed for personnel.
- Monitors' samples will be collected weekly (daily while being used in cabs of heavy equipment.)

• Air Particulate

- Lapel samplers will be worn by selected personnel in work areas for the entire shift.
- These samples will be collected daily.
- Eleven (11) low volume air samplers will be located near potential high activity areas, such as the dryers.
- Samplers will run for each shift of operations.

• Radiation

- Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLD) will be worn by all personnel in work area.
- TLDs will be collected quarterly.
- Radiological Control Technicians will perform real-time radiation monitoring daily using hand-held portable monitoring devices.

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Meeting Summary

• Contamination Monitoring

- All personnel must pass through Personnel Contamination Monitors (PCM) when exiting potentially contaminated work areas.
- Fernald Radiological Control Technicians will monitor work area daily using Geiger Counters and other hand-held monitors, and will conduct smear or swipe sampling to confirm cleanliness of operations and approve release of equipment.
- Standardized dose reports will be for internal distribution at Fernald.
- Occupational monitoring results will be reported to work force.
- Results of pylon monitoring will be sent to OEPA; as program proceeds other results may be provided.

B. Chemical monitoring

- Lapel samplers will be worn by selected personnel in work areas for the entire shift.
- These samples will be collected daily.
- Real-time airborne dust monitoring of air samples will be done.
- Occupational monitoring results will be reported to work force.

III. IEMP Environmental Monitoring

A. High volume air monitoring stations

- Eighteen (18) high volume air samplers are located along the Fernald fence line to provide assessments of particulate emissions associated with site cleanup activities.
- At 16 of the 18 monitoring samplers, assessments occur twice per month (bi-weekly) for uranium and quarterly for isotopic uranium, isotopic thorium and radium-226.
- Two of the 18 high-volume air samplers provide bi-weekly assessments of airborne thorium concentrations at the site fence line near the waste pits.

B. Radon monitoring

- Twenty-seven (27) continuous radon monitors are located throughout the site with five monitors in the vicinity of the waste pit area.
- Results from all 18 air samplers are summarized quarterly in the IEMP status reports and annually in the Integrated Site Environmental Report.
- In early 2000, the reporting of air monitoring results is expected to occur via the Internet.



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DR. CAROLYN HUNTOON
VISION FOR NEW EM HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

General

- Purpose of the meeting was to announce the vision and goals for the program and the new EM HQ organization.
- The new organization will improve the program's management taking advantage of a competent, diverse workforce.
- It will be consistent with and complementary of the Secretary's recently announced changes to the Department of Energy's management structure.

Broad Vision

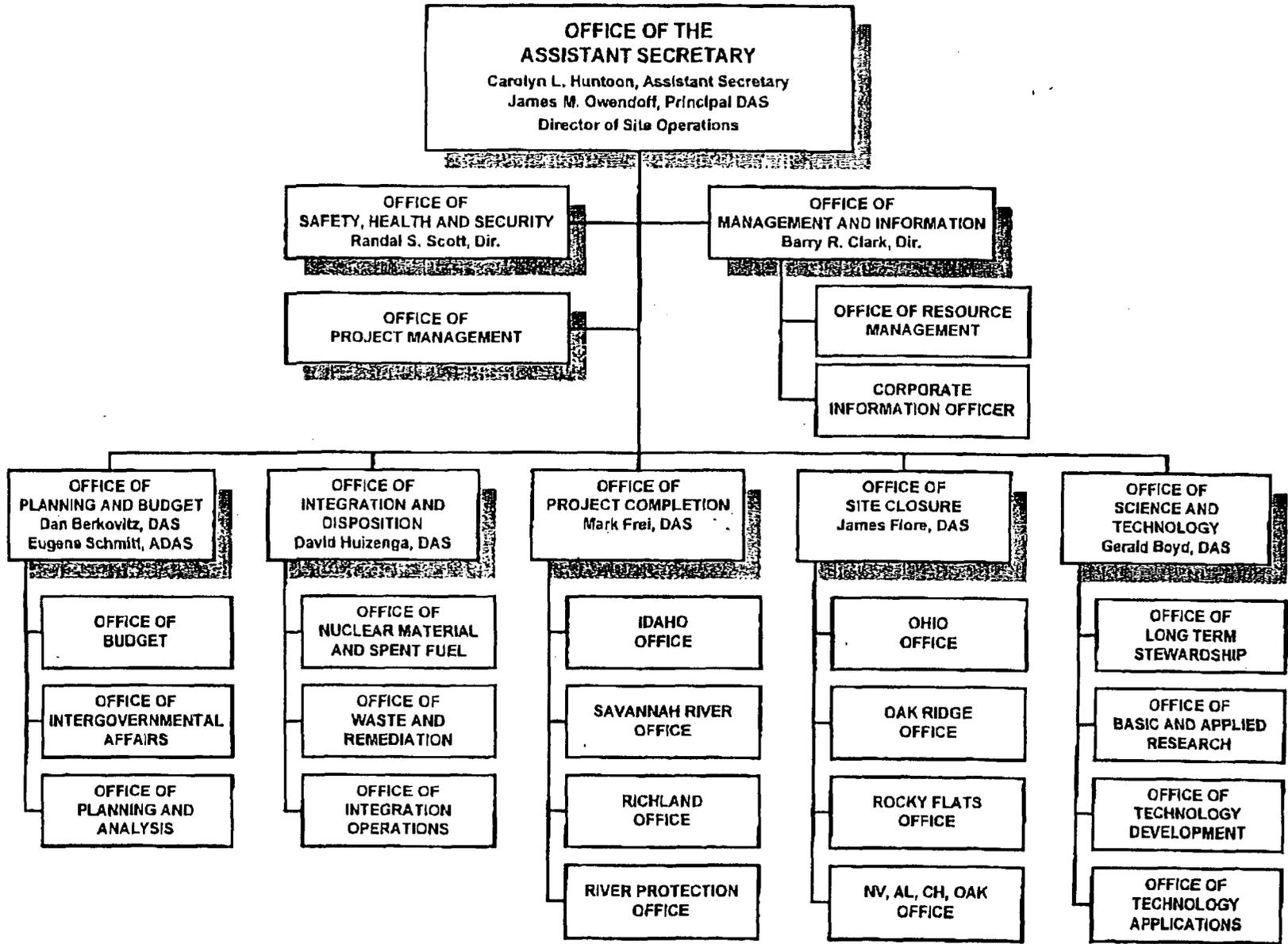
- Reiterated her commitment to key current program goals such as:
 - meeting EM's legal obligations;
 - closing as many sites as possible, including Rocky Flats, Mound and Fernald, and completing as much cleanup as possible by 2006;
 - reducing EM's operational costs and increasing efficiency;
 - integrating waste management and other activities to the extent practicable;
 - making decision-making processes more transparent and inclusive of stakeholders; and
 - reducing risk.
- Announced principles that will govern program implementation:
 - Safety of workers and public is paramount;
 - Apply the best science and technology to solving problems and reducing costs;
 - Strengthen project management;
 - Build public confidence and involve stakeholders;
 - Develop effective long-term stewardship program;
 - Establish stable management structure.

New HQ Organization

- Goal is to provide organizational stability and certainty.
- The organizational changes will put into place permanent managers and permanent staffs.
- These changes will not cause anyone to lose their jobs or be involuntarily downgraded.
- The EM organization will have five major offices:
 - Planning and Budget (Dan Berkovitz) -- will integrate planning and budget functions in one office; will include intergovernmental and public outreach as well as Congressional, regulatory, and legislative responsibilities;
 - Integration and Disposition (Dave Huizenga) -- will integrate complex-wide cross-cutting issues and will include responsibility for WIPP ;
 - Project Completion (Mark Frei) -- focuses on post-2006 site and project completion which includes responsibility for the Hanford, Office of River Protection, Savannah River Site, and Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory;

- **Project Closure (Jim Fiore)** -- focuses on pre-2006 closure of sites and project completion which includes responsibility for Rocky Flats, Ohio sites, Oak Ridge, Albuquerque, Nevada Test Site, Chicago Operations Office sites, and Oakland Operations Office sites; and
- **Science and Technology (Gerald Boyd)** -- focuses on developing and deploying the science and technology to make cleanup faster, cheaper, safer, and better and on developing an effective long-term stewardship program.
- **There will also be three staff offices: Safety, Health, and Security; Management and Information; and Project Management.**
- **In accordance with the Secretary's recent changes to the Department's organization and management structure emphasizing improved field management, a director for the new Site Operations position will be named.**
- **EM will be working cooperatively with the NTEU and will provide them with a draft organizational structure next week for informal review and comment. Other information will be shared with the NTEU as the process progresses.**
- **Goal is to implement the new organization before Thanksgiving.**

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



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Draft

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EM-I	Safety, Health and Security	Project Management	Management and Information	Planning and Budget	Integration and Disposition	Project Completion	Site Closure	Science and Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management and direction - Corporate goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Safety Management - Safety Analysis - Safety and Health Risk - Package Certification - Safeguards and Security - Price Anderson - Quality Assurance (including interface with the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management) - DNFSB Liaison - Emergency Management - Conduct of Operations - Analytical services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent reviews - Project tracking (watch list, other project lists) - Interface with Chief Financial Officer - Project Management policy - Change control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NTEU relations - Human Resource Management - Training and Education - Support services - Contracting strategies - Grants - Logistics - Corporate Information Officer - Information technology and infrastructure - Integrated Planning, Accountability and Budget Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget - Privatization policy - Congressional - Intergovernmental - Site labor issues - Regulatory analysis - NEPA compliance - Compliance Agreements - Hazardous Waste Integration - Strategic planning and analysis including Paths to Closure Metrics - Integrated Planning, Accountability and Budget Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-cutting waste streams (e.g., mixed, low level, high level) - Waste Management Policies (DEIS Records of Decision) - Waste Management engineering - Foreign Spent Fuel - Material disposition 94-1, 94-2 - Environmental restoration policy (cleanup standards groundwater, CERCLA remedy review) - NM Integration - Transportation - Waste Isolation Pilot Project, including pipeline issues - Commercial Low-level Waste Technical Assistance - Recycling - Sealed source policy - Facility pipeline policy - Pollution Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Idaho - Savannah - Riddell - Tank Waste Remediation System Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rocky Flats - Ohio - Oak Ridge - Albuquerque Nevada - Chicago - Oakland - Closure policies (pensions, property transfer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Science - Technology - Development - Laboratory Management - Long-term stewardship
<p>Director of Site Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution of Field policy issues - Field Management Council activities 								

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Ohio EPA Fernald Project Expectations

- Maintain current schedules and cleanup strategies as outlined in the existing Records of Decision and Remedial Design/Action documents.
- Continue emphasizing the importance of early stakeholder involvement through cooperation with groups such as FRESH, labor unions and the FCAB.
- DOE and the Fernald contractor should work with Ohio EPA and USEPA early in the conceptual stages of planning and problem solving. This allows all parties to contribute to potential solutions before large time and resource investments are made by the contractor.
- Implement the final land use as outlined in the Natural Resource Restoration Plan and the Environmental Assessment on Final Land Use.
- Maintain site knowledge base through retention of key employees.
- Focus on completion of work at the highest standard of quality- be it construction or remediation activities.
- Use all reasonable measures to eliminate releases of contaminants to the environment from either point or fugitive sources.
- Implement the "Balanced Approach" in a manner that is equitable to both local stakeholders and stakeholders in receiving areas.
- Implement the off-site waste shipment program with emphasis on safety, quality and stakeholder involvement.
- Identify and address long term stewardship issues for the Fernald site.
- Continue the efforts to preserve cultural and historical resources at the site. Build upon the existing relationships with Native Americans.