

2. Compliance Summary and Community Involvement

DOE operations on the ORR are required to be in conformance with environmental standards established by a number of federal and state statutes and regulations, executive orders, DOE orders, contract-based standards, and compliance and settlement agreements. Principal among the regulating agencies are the Environmental Protection Agency and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. These agencies issue permits, review compliance reports, participate in joint monitoring programs, inspect facilities and operations, and oversee compliance with applicable regulations.

When environmental concerns or problems are identified during routine operations or during ongoing self-assessments of compliance status, the issues are typically discussed with the regulatory agencies. The following sections summarize the major environmental statutes and 2010 status for DOE operations on the ORR. A number of facilities at the East Tennessee Technology Park and the Oak Ridge Science and Technology Park sites have been leased to private entities over the past several years through the DOE Reindustrialization Program. The compliance status of these lessee operations is not discussed in this report.

Due to different permit reporting requirements and instrument capabilities, various units of measurement are used in this report. The list of units of measure and conversion factors provided on pages xxvii and xxviii is intended to help readers convert numeric values presented herein as needed for specific calculations and comparisons.

2.1 Laws and Regulations

Table 2.1 summarizes the principal environmental standards applicable to DOE activities on the reservation, the 2010 status, and references to the report sections that provide more detailed information.

2.2 Release of Property

DOE Order 5400.5, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, establishes standards and requirements for operations of DOE and its contractors with respect to protection of members of the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation. (In 2011 this order was cancelled and replaced with DOE Order 458.1, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, but during this reporting year, DOE Order 5400.5 was the applicable order.) In addition to discharges to the environment, the release of property containing residual radioactive material is a potential contributor to the dose received by the public, and DOE Order 5400.5 specifies limits for unrestricted release of property to the public.

Babcock & Wilcox Y-12 (B&W Y-12), UT-Battelle, and the Bechtel Jacobs Company (BJC) each use a graded approach for release of material and equipment for unrestricted public use. The Wastren Advantage, Inc. (WAI) and Isotek return all government material, equipment, and property from nonradiological areas, other than what is outlined below, to UT-Battelle for appropriate management. Material has been categorized so that in some cases an administrative release can be accomplished without a radiological survey. Such material originates from nonradiological areas and includes the following:

- documents, mail, diskettes, compact disks, and other office media;
- nonradioactive items or materials received that are immediately (within the same shift) determined to have been misdelivered or damaged (nonradioactive items or materials received at the TWPC can be returned or recycled even if they are not immediately determined to be damaged);
- personal items or materials;

Table 2.1. Applicable laws/regulations and 2010 status

Regulatory program description	2010 Status	Report sections
<p>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) provides the regulatory framework for remediation of releases of hazardous substances and of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.</p>	<p>The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) has been on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL) since 1989. The ORR Federal Facility Agreement was initiated in 1992 among EPA, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) and Department of Energy (DOE). The Federal Facility Agreement establishes the framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring remedial actions on the ORR.</p>	<p>3.3.10 4.3.7 5.3.7</p>
<p>The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires consideration of how federal actions may impact the environment and an examination of alternatives to the actions. NEPA also requires that decisions include public input and involvement through scoping and review of NEPA documents.</p>	<p>There were no Notices of Violation issued for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-related ORR actions during CY 2010.</p> <p>Under the authority of CERCLA, a review must be conducted of remedial actions “that result in any hazardous substances, pollutant, or contaminant remaining at the site...to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented” [CERCLA §121 (c)]. Five-year reviews are required for sites, which, upon attainment of the cleanup levels, still have hazardous substances remaining above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposures. A 5-year review was conducted of ORR actions in 2006, and the next 5-year review will occur in 2011.</p>	<p>3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1</p>
<p>The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides protection for the nation’s historical resources by establishing a comprehensive national historic preservation policy.</p>	<p>During 2010, DOE activities on the ORR were in compliance with NEPA requirements.</p>	<p>3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1</p>
<p>The Clean Air Act (CAA) and Tennessee environmental conservation laws regulate the release of air pollutants through permits and air quality limits. Emissions of airborne radionuclides are regulated by EPA via the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) authorizations. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory tracking and reporting are regulated by EPA.</p>	<p>The ORR has several facilities eligible for inclusion in the <i>National Register of Historic Places</i>. Proposed activities are reviewed to determine potential adverse effects on these properties, and methods to avoid or minimize harm are identified. During 2010, activities on the ORR were in compliance with NHPA requirements.</p> <p>In 2010, all ORR activities were conducted in accordance with CAA requirements.</p>	<p>3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1 3.3.5 4.3.3 5.3.2</p>

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2010 Status	Report sections
<p>The Clean Water Act (CWA) seeks to improve surface water quality by establishing standards and a system of permits. Wastewater discharges are regulated by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by TDEC.</p>	<p>Discharges to surface water at each of the three sites are governed by NPDES permits. A compliance rate of greater than 99% was achieved by the three major ORR sites in 2010.</p>	<p>3.3.6 4.3.4 5.3.3</p>
<p>The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) establishes minimum drinking water standards and monitoring requirements.</p>	<p>The city of Oak Ridge supplies potable water to the facilities on the ORR and meets all regulatory requirements for drinking water.</p>	<p>3.3.7 4.3.5 5.3.4</p>
<p>Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also referred to as the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, requires reporting emergency planning information, hazardous chemical inventories, and environmental releases of certain toxic chemicals to federal, state, and local authorities.</p>	<p>In 2010, DOE facilities on the ORR were in full compliance with emergency planning and reporting requirements.</p>	<p>3.3.12 4.3.9.2 5.3.9</p>
<p>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) governs the generation, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes. RCRA also regulates underground storage tanks containing petroleum and hazardous substances, universal waste, and recyclable used oil.</p>	<p>The Y-12 Complex, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) are defined as large-quantity generators of hazardous waste because each generates >1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Each site is also regulated as a handler of universal waste. In addition, several permits have been issued for hazardous waste management units on the ORR. During 2010 each site operated in accordance with the RCRA permits that govern waste treatment, storage, and disposal units.</p>	<p>3.3.8 4.3.6 5.3.5</p>
<p>The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulates the manufacture, use, and distribution of all chemicals.</p>	<p>The ORR facilities manage TSCA-regulated materials, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The ORR PCB Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement between EPA and DOE continues to provide a mechanism to address legacy PCB-use issues across the ORR. The agreement specifically addresses the unauthorized use of PCBs, storage and disposal of PCB wastes, PCB spill cleanup and/or decontamination, PCBs mixed with radioactive materials, PCB research and development, and records and reporting requirements for the ORR. EPA is updated annually on the status of DOE actions with regard to management and disposition of PCBs covered under the ORR PCB Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement. There were no TSCA-related issues reported to regulators in 2010.</p>	<p>3.3.11 4.3.8 5.3.8</p>

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2010 Status	Report sections
<p>ORR Floodplains Management Programs are established to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.</p>	<p>ORR floodplains management programs incorporate management and protection goals into planning, regulatory, and decision-making processes through each site's NEPA program. Goals include flood-loss reduction, minimization of the impact of floods, and the restoration and preservation of ORR floodplains.</p>	<p>3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1</p>
<p>ORR Protection of Wetlands Programs are implemented to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of ORR wetlands and to preserve and enhance their beneficial values.</p>	<p>Protection of approximately 243 ha of ORR wetlands was implemented through each site's NEPA program, and surveys for the presence of wetlands are conducted on a project- or program-as-needed basis.</p>	<p>1.3.6.1 3.3.4 4.3.2</p>
<p>The Endangered Species Act prohibits activities that would jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species, or cause adverse modification to a critical habitat.</p>	<p>The ORR is host to several plant and animal species that are categorized as endangered, threatened, or of special concern and that were protected in accordance with this Act.</p>	<p>1.3.6.2</p>
<p>DOE Order 231.1A, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting, ensures timely collection, reporting, analysis, and dissemination of information on environment, safety, and health issues.</p>	<p>The ORR Annual Site Environmental Report will summarize ORR environmental activities during 2010 and characterize environmental performance.</p>	<p>All chapters</p>
<p>DOE Order 435.1, Change 1, Radioactive Waste Management, is implemented to ensure that all DOE radioactive waste is managed in a manner that protects workers, public health and safety, and the environment.</p>	<p>Waste certification programs that are protective of workers, the public, and the environment have been implemented for all activities on the ORR to ensure compliance with this DOE order.</p>	<p>3.8.1 4.2.3.4.2 5.8.8</p>
<p>DOE Order 450.1A, Environmental Protection Program, has the objective of implementing sound stewardship practices that protect the air, water, land, and other natural and cultural resources affected by DOE operations. DOE facilities meet this objective by implementing environmental management systems.</p>	<p>All DOE contractors on the ORR have implemented environmental management systems which are incorporated with the contractors' integrated safety management systems to promote sound stewardship practices and to ensure compliance with this DOE order.</p>	<p>3.2 4.2 5.2</p>
<p>DOE Order 5400.5, Radiation Protection, was established to protect members of the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation. This order establishes standards and requirements for operations of DOE and DOE contractors. This order has been substantially cancelled by DOE Order 458.1, Change 1, with the exception of Chapter III, "Derived Concentration Guides," and Fig. IV-1, Surface Contamination Guidance.</p>	<p>A dose assessment, performed to ensure that the total dose to members of the public from all DOE ORR pathways did not exceed the 100 mrem annual limit established by this order, estimated the maximum 2010 dose to a hypothetically exposed member of the public from all ORR sources could have been about 4 mrem. The derived concentration guides provided in DOE Order 5400.5 are employed on the ORR to ensure that effluents and emissions result in doses that meet the dose limits and "as low as reasonably achievable" policy.</p>	<p>2.2 Chap. 7</p>

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2010 Status	Report sections
<p>Executive Order (EO) 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management,” instructs federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically, and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner.</p> <p>Executive Order (EO) 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance,” expands on the energy reduction and environmental performance requirements for federal agencies identified in EO 13423 and establishes an integrated strategy towards sustainability in the federal government to make reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority for federal agencies.</p>	<p>In 2010 the DOE sites’ “executable plans,” previously developed annually to update and report energy use, were renamed “site sustainability plans” and expanded to cover the requirements of Executive Orders 13423 and 13514 and DOE’s <i>Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan</i>, <i>Discovering Sustainable Solutions to Power and Secure America’s Future</i>.^a Progress towards achieving DOE sustainability goals are summarized in this report. The ORR activities complied with the planning and reporting requirements of these EOs in 2010.</p>	<p>3.2.3 4.2.6.3 5.2.1.4.2</p>

^aDOE.2010. *Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, Discovering Sustainable Solutions to Power and Secure America’s Future*, Report to The White House Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., September 2010.

- paper, plastic products, aluminum beverage cans, toner cartridges, and other items released for recycling;
- office trash;
- nonradiological area housekeeping materials and associated waste;
- break-room, cafeteria, and medical wastes;
- medical and bioassay samples; and
- other items with an approved release plan.

Items originating from nonradiological areas within the sites' controlled areas not in the listed categories are surveyed prior to release to the public, or a process knowledge evaluation is conducted to ensure that material has not been exposed to radioactive material or beams of radiation capable of creating radioactive material. In some cases both a radiological survey and a process knowledge evaluation are performed (e.g., a radiological survey is conducted on the outside of the item, and a process knowledge form is signed by the custodian for inaccessible surfaces). When the process knowledge approach is employed, the item's custodian is required to sign a statement that specifies the history of the material and confirms that no radioactive material has passed through or contacted the item. Items advertised for public sale via an auction are also surveyed on a random basis by state of Tennessee personnel, giving further assurance that material and equipment are not being released with inadvertent contamination.

A similar approach is used for material released to state-permitted landfills on the ORR. The only exception is for items that could be internally contaminated; these items are also sampled by laboratory analysis to ensure that landfill permit criteria are met.

ORR contractors continue to follow the requirements of the scrap metal suspension. No scrap metal directly released from radiological areas is being recycled.

The Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) and High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) facilities provide unique neutron scattering experiment capabilities that allow researchers to explore the properties of various materials by exposing samples to well-characterized neutron beams. Because materials exposed to neutrons can become radioactive, a process has been developed to evaluate and clear samples for release to off-site facilities. DOE regulations and orders governing radiological release of material do not specifically cover items that may have radioactivity distributed throughout the volume of the material. To address sample clearance, activity-based limits were established using the authorized limits process defined in DOE Order 5400.5 (later replaced by DOE Order 458.1) and associated guidance and were based on an assessment of potential doses against a limit of 1 mrem/yr to an individual and evaluation of other potentially applicable requirements (i.e., Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing regulations). Implementation of the clearance limits involves use of unique instrument screening and sample activity prediction methods to provide an efficient and defensible process to release neutron scattering experiment samples to researchers without further DOE control. One sample was released using the authorized limits process in 2010.

2.3 External Oversight and Assessments

Inspections of ORR environmental activities by regulatory agencies were conducted during 2010 and are summarized in Table 2.2. This table does not include internal DOE or DOE contractor assessments, audits, or evaluations.

The state of Tennessee also conducts a program of independent monitoring and oversight of DOE activities on the ORR through the Tennessee Oversight Agreement (TOA). The TOA is a voluntary agreement between DOE and the state of Tennessee and is designed to assure the citizens of Tennessee that their health, safety, and environment are being protected through existing programs and substantial new commitments by DOE. More information on the TOA and reporting of monitoring conducted under the TOA is available at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo/>.

Table 2.2. Summary of regulatory environmental evaluations, audits, inspections, and assessments conducted at ORR, 2010

Date	Reviewer	Subject	Issues
ORNL			
(including UT-Battelle, Isotek, and WAI activities)			
January 14	TDEC	Annual CAA Inspection	0
February 9	Knox County	Annual CAA Inspection for NTRC Facility	0
May 10–12	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection	0
May 25	TDEC	Underground Storage Tanks	0
November 16–18	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection of UT-Battelle facilities at Y-12 Complex	0
ETTP			
February 8–10	TDEC	Annual RCRA Compliance Inspection	0
September 21	TDEC - Knoxville	CNF NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection	0
October 7	EPA	TSCA Incinerator – PCB Site Visit	0
Y-12 Complex			
February 8	City of Oak Ridge	Semi-Annual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	0
July 28–29	TDEC	Annual Clean Air Compliance Inspection	0
August 25	City of Oak Ridge	Semi-Annual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	0
November 16–17	TDEC	Clean Water Action Compliance Evaluation Inspection	0
November 16–18	TDEC	TDEC Annual RCRA Inspection	0

Abbreviations

CAA	Clean Air Act
CNF	Central Neutralization Facility
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTRC	National Transportation Research Center
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

2.4 Reporting of Oak Ridge Reservation Spills and Releases

Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances are substances that are considered to be severely harmful to human health and the environment. Many are commonly used substances that are harmless in their normal uses but are quite dangerous when released. CERCLA also establishes a corresponding reportable quantity (RQ) for each hazardous substance. Any hazardous substance release exceeding a RQ triggers reports to the National Response Center, the State Emergency Response Center, and community coordinators. Discharges of oil must be reported if they “cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines” (40 CFR 110.3(b)).

There was one reported oil sheen and one fish kill on the ORR during 2010. The reported oil sheen was the result of a release associated with BJC operations at ORNL in 2010. While performing excavation operations at the White Oak Dam near ORNL on July 8, 2010, a hydraulic line on an excavator ruptured, releasing a small quantity (approximately ½ gallon) of hydraulic fluid to White Oak

Creek Embayment of the Clinch River. This resulted in a visible sheen on the water, which required notification to the National Response Center. The sheen was cleaned up, and subsequent monitoring has revealed no detectable adverse impact to the environment from the spill. In addition, operational changes were instituted to prevent a recurrence.

A wastewater release on August 29, 2010 resulted in a fish kill in East Fork Poplar Creek.

There were no releases of hazardous substances exceeding CERCLA RQs on the ORR during 2010. There was one release of wastewater into upper East Fork Poplar Creek (see Sect. 4.3.9.4) that resulted in a fish kill.

2.5 Notices of Violations and Penalties

In August 2009, TDEC and DOE entered into a RCRA Compliance Agreement. The purpose of the Compliance Agreement was to formally resolve notices of violation (NOVs) that were issued by TDEC as a result of RCRA compliance inspection at the Y-12 Complex and ETTP in December 2005 and February 2006, respectively. Although the specific violations identified during the 2005 and 2006 inspections had been previously corrected, the Compliance Agreement provides the framework by which DOE and BJC will avoid future violations associated with the storage of newly discovered hazardous waste. Specifically, the Compliance Agreement requires BJC to provide periodic reports to TDEC on the status of waste characterization and disposal activities and requires all characterization activities to be completed by June 30, 2011.

- No NOVs or penalties were issued to UT-Battelle during 2010.
- No NOVs or penalties were issued to WAI, or Isotek during 2010.
- No NOVs, penalties, or consent orders were issued to ETTP activities in 2010.
- No NOVs, penalties, or consent orders were issued to Y-12 activities in 2010.

2.6 Community Involvement

2.6.1 Public Comments Solicited

Public input and comments were solicited on a variety of proposed actions, documents, and plans in 2010 including the following.

- Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, which provides an analysis of the potential environmental consequences of the reasonable alternatives to support expansion of domestic and international nuclear energy production
- Proposed approval of the radioactive, remote-handled transuranic waste characterization program implemented by the Central Characterization Project in Oak Ridge
- Revision of DOE's Freedom of Information Act regulations, which streamlines DOE's procedures for determining the release of information and updates the requirement for reproduction of the documents
- Proposal for major modifications to the Federal Facility Agreement that would add new Integrated Facility Disposition Program work scope and extend the environmental management (EM) cleanup completion time frame
- Parcel ED-8 Covenant Deferral Request, which addresses the transfer of approximately 37 ha (91 acres) located in the southern portion of ETTP to Heritage Center, LLC
- National resource damage assessment evaluation of contaminant-related losses in Watts Bar reservoir and gains from the Black Oak Ridge conservation easement
- K-792 Switchyard Covenant Deferral Request, which addresses the transfer of the switchyard to Heritage Center, LLC
- Request for proposal to sell approximately 13,900,000 kg (15,300 tons) of radiologically contaminated nickel scrap recovered from enrichment operations in Oak Ridge and in Paducah, Kentucky
- Environmental impact statement for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury, which will evaluate alternatives for a storage facility

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- Notice of implementation of permit modification of the Tennessee Hazardous Waste Management Act Part B Permit for the Y-12 National Security Complex. Environmental Protection Agency Identification TN3 89 009 0001 Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831, February 18, 2010.
- Notice of Availability to notify the public of a proposed revision to the Site Treatment Plan (STP) that governs certain aspects of mixed waste (waste containing both hazardous and radioactive constituents) on the ORR, April 27, 2010.

To keep the public informed of comment periods and other matters related to cleanup activities on the ORR, DOE publishes a monthly newsletter, *Public Involvement News* (see <http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/external/>). DOE also keeps the public informed by publishing notices in local newspapers and conducting public meetings.

2.6.2 Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB) is a federally appointed citizens' panel that provides independent advice and recommendations to the DOE-Oak Ridge Environmental Management (EM) Program. The board was formed in 1995 and is composed of up to 20 members, chosen to reflect a diversity of gender, race, occupation, views, and interests of persons living near the ORR. Members are appointed by DOE and serve on a voluntary basis, without compensation. The ORSSAB continued its mission during FY 2010 with a number of activities.

2.6.2.1 Museum Kiosk

In April 2010, the ORSSAB debuted a new three-sided kiosk as part of its exhibit at the American Museum of Science and Energy in Oak Ridge. The kiosk features three touch-screen monitors that lead visitors through key aspects of the DOE EM program: site cleanup activities, history, and long-term stewardship. Each monitor allows museum visitors to explore these three aspects in-depth with detailed programs and videos.

Located on the second floor of the museum, the ORSSAB exhibit was first installed in February 2005 and features a variety of displays and posters that tell the story of the Oak Ridge EM program. The museum is located at 300 South Tulane Avenue in Oak Ridge. Additional information is available on the museum's web site at www.amse.org.

2.6.2.2 EM SSAB Chairs Meeting

On April 28–29, 2010, the ORSSAB hosted the SSAB chairs meeting at the DoubleTree Hotel in Oak Ridge. Chairs of SSABs from across the DOE complex meet twice a year to hear presentations and discuss EM projects and policy, share ideas and concerns among sites, and identify and work on common issues.

On the first day of the meeting, DOE Assistant Secretary for EM Inés Triay provided an update on the EM program. Other topics on the agenda included a round-robin presentation from the chairs outlining issues specific to their sites, a detailed presentation on how EM develops its budget and prioritizes projects, and a discussion of waste disposition issues. The second day of the meeting was devoted to stewardship issues, including a background overview, stewardship at closed and ongoing mission sites, and the next steps for stewardship.

2.6.2.3 Support and Public Outreach for EM Projects

During FY 2010, the ORSSAB was actively involved in providing a public forum for major projects that had significant impact on the Oak Ridge EM program this year and that will continue to have ramifications for years to come. Through presentations at the ORSSAB board and committee meetings, the public was provided detailed briefings on a variety of topics, such as the following.

- Groundwater treatability study that is under way at ETPP
- Engineering study to remove fuel salt from the Molten Salt Reactor

- Transuranic Waste Processing Facility
- Building 3019/U-233 Project
- Corehole 8/Tank W-1A Removal Project
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) projects

2.6.2.4 Recommendations

In FY 2010 the board made 12 recommendations on local cleanup-related issues. The ORSSAB also worked with the chairs of the other seven SSABs that comprise the national EM SSAB to draft joint recommendations to DOE on two important topics: the 2012 baseline budget and inclusion of option periods in all future DOE requests for proposals for prime contracts.

2.6.3 DOE Information Center

The DOE Information Center, located at 475 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is a one-stop information facility that maintains a collection of more than 40,000 documents describing environmental activities in Oak Ridge. The center is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The DOE ORO web site (www.oakridge.doe.gov) includes a Public Activities tab, which describes DOE program activities for the general public. The Online Catalog tab, under the Information Center tab of Public Activities, can be used to search for DOE documents by author, title, date, and other fields. The recently added New Documents tab provides links to recently published documents.

2.6.3.1 Telephone Contacts

- DOE Information Center: (865) 241-4780; toll free 1-800-382-6938 (option 6)
- DOE Public Affairs Office: (865) 576-0885
- DOE-ORO Public Information Line: 1-800-382-6938
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board: (865) 241-4583, (865) 241-4584, 1-800-382-6938
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, DOE Oversight Division: (865) 481-0995
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV: 1-800-241-1754
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: 1-800-232-4636

2.6.3.2 Internet Sites

- DOE Main Web Site: www.energy.gov
- DOE-ORO Home Page: www.oakridge.doe.gov
- DOE-ORO Environmental Management Program: www.oakridge.doe.gov/external (Click on "Programs" then select "Environmental Management")
- Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board: www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/recc.htm
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: www.atsdr.cdc.gov
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/region4/
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation: www.state.tn.us/environment/
- Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, DOE Oversight Division: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo/>
- DOE Information Center: www.oakridge.doe.gov/info_cntr
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: www.recovery.gov and www.energy.gov/recovery

2.7 Reference

CFR. 2005. Discharge of oil in such quantities as "may be harmful" pursuant to section 311(b)(4) of the Act. 40 CFR 110.3(b). July 1.