

**Agenda for 9<sup>th</sup> Superfund National Radiation Meeting  
Las Vegas, April 28 to May 2, 2008**

**Location:** The Westin Casuarina Las Vegas  
160 East Flamingo Road  
Las Vegas, NV. 89109  
Phone: 1-702-836-5900 (*Main Number*)  
1-800-937-8461 (*Reservations*)  
Fax: 1-702-836-9776

**Dates:** Monday April 28 to Friday, May 2, 2008

**Monday, April 28, 2008 – Field Trips (you MUST have Preregistered)**

(You should have already preregistered for either of the 2 tours to Yucca Mountain or Nevada Test site disposal areas.)

**Tuesday, April 29, 2008 – Opening and Removals/Counterterrorism**

- 8:00 am**      Welcome from ERT West and ORIA LV (*Dennisses Valdes and Jed Harrison*)
- 8:10 am**      Introductory Remarks (*Robin Anderson OSRTI*)
- 8:15 am**      Update on EPA Radiation Emergency Response Activities (post 9/11/01):  
Update on the ongoing support and response from EPA’s Radiological Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Response team during and after the terrorist attacks on 9/11/01. How have things changed, and how have they stayed the same. Focus on changes made since last February/March’s Radiation meeting (*Gregg Dempsey, ORIA-LV*)
- 9:00 am**      Radiation Health and Safety Implementation Plan for OSCs. The Radiation Health and Safety Implementation Plan came out of the realization that Emergency responders needed a more nationally consistent approach to the administration of regional radiation safety programs. The plan utilizes OSHA standards and EPA guidance documents such as SHEM Guide 38 as the basis for a plan of *implementation*. The strategy being that this plan will be used by all regions as a basis for discussion between Removal Managers, ER Personnel, SHEMP Managers, and RSOs to assign roles and responsibilities towards implementation of an effective and nationally consistent regional radiation safety

program. Right now, the plan is undergoing internal review by a national health and safety workgroup as well as the work group responsible for writing the plan. These groups consist of Removal Managers, OSCs, and members from ORIA, SHERM, regional radiation programs, and ERT. The goal is to complete this review by January 2004 and release it for a wider review afterwards. (*Chuck Hooper Region 7 and/or Jim Mullins Region 6*)

**9:45 am**      **Break**

**10:00 am**      **Status and Activities of the US EPA's National Decontamination Team (NDT).** The working mission of the NDT is "To provide scientific and technical expertise in response to Incidences of National Significance (INS) involving environmental contamination and acts of terrorism related to WMD. We will provide leadership and coordination of decontamination policy, science and engineering, by bridging gaps between research and response. The NDT will promote decontamination readiness through the support of training and exercises." To carry out this mission the NDT is developing a two and a half-day day course entitled "WMD Decontamination Training" that covers Chemical, Biological and Radiological agents used in terrorists **activities.**" The purpose of this course is to provide critical information to emergency responders as to what is necessary for effective assessment and determination of appropriate decontamination strategies for buildings and infrastructures. A brief overview will be presented on the current status of effective decontamination methods for radiation, available disposal options, radiation cleanup levels, mitigation, containment and immobilization of contaminated radiation matrices. (*John Cardarelli, NDT/OEM*)

**10:45 am**      **Revisions to Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex in the National Response Framework.** The 2004 National Response Plan was recently revised and reissued by DHS as the National Response Framework (NRF) in January 2008. The new Incident Annexes were not released with the NRF, but are expected to be issued by DHS soon. This presentation will explain the major revisions to the NRF and the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex. (*Jean Schumann, OEM*)

**11:30 am**      **Lunch**

**1:00 pm**      **New England RDD Planning.** The New England Radiological Health Committee (NERHC) is composed of the six New England State Radiation Control Program Directors and representatives from the FDA and EPA. NERHC sponsors a four day conference annually, and on November 7th - 9th conducted its first RDD table top and physical exercise. The New England Compact is dedicated to assuring each New England state will assist the others should a radiological emergency occur. The Compact is upheld by statutes in each of the six New England states.

Staff from EPA New England were heavily involved in both the planning process and in the facilitation and execution of the event. OSC Mike Nalipinski and Health Physicist Tony Honnellio sat on the Planning Committee which initiated activities in March 2007. EPA provided START and USCG Atlantic Strike Team contract support to assist with documentation, videography and facilitation. In addition Mike Debonis and Nidal Azzam from the Region 2 office provided videography and facilitation during the RDD exercise.

Overall both the table top and the exercise were well received and brought to light the necessity of the NERHC to practice ICS, gain mutual understanding of each states capabilities and the need to work toward developing standard operating procedures. It is expected that next years meeting will focus on these goals and that a follow-up exercise would be conducted the year after that. *(Tony Honnellio, Region 1)*

**1.45 pm**      **RESTing and SURFing with Region 9 Radiation Response.** During TOPOFF4 Region 9's radiation resources were stretched with two RDD venues (Phoenix and Guam) being in our Region. Several months prior to the exercise, Region 9 Emergency Response convened a group of OSCs, RPMs and Air/Radiation specialists under the umbrella of the Response Support Corps. This group which came to be known as REST (Radiation Emergency Support Team) inventoried regional assets and worked together in the EOC during T4. At the same time, a group of RPMs and attorneys convened a group to discuss radiation cleanup issues and ARARs at Superfund Sites. This group is known as SURF (Superfund Radiation Forum) and has been meeting monthly. In addition, Region 9 management has identified a need for more radiation-knowledgeable RPMs who could assist in long-term response to an RDD incident. This presentation will briefly discuss the forming and functioning of these regional groups followed by a round-table discussion of similar activities if they exist in other regions. *(Kathy Setian, Region 9, 30 mins. including round-table)*

**2:15 p.m.**      **Salmon River Uranium Development Removal.** In 2005, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requested assistance from EPA to clean up radiological and hazardous material contamination on the Salmon River Uranium Development (SRUD). The current property owner bought the site from the Mining Company after the license expired and operations ceased. He then tried processing several batches of Thorium at the site, while managing to spill and contaminate areas in and around the mill. The NRC stated that the property owner lacked the technical and financial resources to cleanup the site, which was a former NRC licensee and under the purview of the NRC's regulatory requirements for cleanup of radioactive contamination. However, the NRC does not have a financial program to clean up licensed sites. The EPA Region 10 OSC completed a site assessment and decided to address the most significant threats at

the Site—chemical and radiological hazards, while the NRC conducted their MARSSIM survey and assisted in radiological screening. (*Diane Thangamani and Greg Weigel, Region 10*)

**3:00 p.m.**      **Break**

**3:15 pm**      **Radium Girls - Last Chapter.** In 1902, Marie and Pierre Currie gave a few radium salt crystals to an American inventor, William J. Hammer, who used this material to create a “glow-in-the-dark” paint. Within 20 years, people all over the world were buying radioluminescent watches, and U.S. Radium Corporation, which hired 4000 workers, brought wealth to its stock owners. However, within a few years, the entire USA sympathized with five deathly-ill girls who challenged the company in court, saying that the cause of their sufferings was radium paint. The famous trial ended with each girl being awarded \$10,000 and, in a few years, new regulations and safety standards were established. U.S. Radium Corporation reacted by changing its name, creating subsidiaries, and using different radionuclides to make new products. Despite these changes, U.S. Radium plants had contaminated the environment and exposed people to radiation for more than 80 years. Finally, on December 31, 2007, the last workers left the Safety Light plant in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. This plant was the last ex-U.S. Radium Corporation facility. Now, it’s the Safety Lights Superfund site. The site consists of a huge demolition project, which includes 20 buildings, and a complicated remedial investigation project, which currently involves soil sampling. Since EPA is the lead agency, its remedial project manager must find a way to compromise and use the talents of several experts from NRC, PADEP, TT/NUS and USACE, who each have their own vision of the project, as well as sometimes differing work practices and methodologies. EPA is following its risk assessment rules, while simultaneously utilizing some parts of MARSIM. The Agency developed Derived Concentration Guidance Levels (DCGLs) for soils based on two exposure scenarios which considered both the dose limits (15mrem/year and 25 mrem/year) and risk range (10 E-4 to 10-E-6) approach. The presentation will include several pictures showing direct push soil sampling and instrumentation. *Mitch Cron and Rom Roman, ½ hour.*

**4:00 p.m**      **Discussion on coordinating across programs and agencies for Counterterrorism Responses and CERCLA Removal/Remedial.** Any insights gained from the previous 4 presentations.

**4:15 p.m**      **Mechanical Resuspension: the effects of cars, trucks, and buses.** OSRTI is nearing completion of the SPRG calculator for establishing risk based cleanup levels on hard outside surfaces, including streets. Contaminated dust on public roads may be resuspended by as much as 6 orders of magnitude more by street traffic than by wind blown resuspension. This talk will look at how users can

either use site-specific data or use national database information from U.S. Department of Transportation and maps from DOT and states to model mechanical resuspension for risk assessments. (*Stuart Walker, OSRTI*)

**4:45p.m.**      **Summary of Action Items/Issues**

**5:00 p.m.**      **Adjourn**

Wednesday, April 30, 2008

**8:00 am**     **MARSAME (Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Assessment of Materials and Equipment).** After five years of development and three separate reviews, the final version of the Multi-Agency Survey and Assessment of Materials and Equipment (MARSAME) document will be published in 2008. This supplement to the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) will be signed by four agencies: the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The 2008 MARSAME presentation will provide an overview of the final document and a preview of planned MARSAME training, expected to be available for in-class and webinar delivery in early 2009. *(Colleen Petullo ERT, Nidal Azzam Region 2)*

**8:45 a.m.**     **Real-Time Demonstration – Project Dynamic, Real-Time Characterization, Remediation, and Verification of Cleanup for PCBs and Radionuclides in Soil/Sediment at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky:**  
A project slated for field deployment in April 2008 at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) will utilize a single two-week field mobilization to characterize, assess, remediate, and verify cleanup of a 3-acre Area of Concern contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), radionuclides including uranium, and metals. The Real-Time Demonstration Project (RTD) will demonstrate field application of approaches developed by USEPA (TRIAD), the DOE, and Argonne National Laboratory (Adaptive Sampling and Analysis Plans). Non-destructive analytical (NDA) field measurement technologies from commercial laboratories will be deployed for all project field activities including waste characterization. NDA technology to be deployed in the field includes:

- integrated radiation survey/GPS instrumentation,
- *in-situ* gamma spectroscopy for radionuclides,
- head space measurement/in-field electron capture gas chromatography or appropriate methods for volatile organics,
- in-situ and on-site XRF technology for metals, and
- PCB field test kits.

Following cleanup activities intended to demonstrate the capability of the approach to cost-effectively cleanup to levels below site risk thresholds and regulatory compliance levels, a final status verification survey of the site will be conducted through the application of statistical sampling and NDA technology. The RTD is expected to demonstrate a significant increase in characterization coverage and significant cost/time savings relative to traditional and repetitive environmental-project cycles of planning, sampling, and analysis prior to the commencement and execution of field activities. *(David Williams, Region 4)*

**9:30 a.m.      Break**

**9:45 a.m.      West Lake Landfill Site.** The West Lake Landfill NPL site is a 200-acre parcel located on the west side of the St. Louis metropolitan area. The site includes an active solid waste landfill and several inactive areas used for solid waste and demolition fill. Two inactive solid waste fill areas contain radiologically contaminated materials. In 1973, the landfill received 39,000 tons of soil that had been mixed with 8,700 tons of leached barium sulfate residues from the Cotter Corporation's Latty Avenue facility used to store uranium processing residues obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission. The contaminated soils were apparently used as daily fill and cover in routine landfill operations. The site is divided into two operable units. One focusing on the radiologically impacted areas and one focusing on the balance of the site. PRPs are performing RI/FS work under two separate AOCs. Primary issues for the RI/FS and proposed plan include:

1.      Appropriate use of the presumptive policies for municipal solid waste landfill sites.
2.      Establishing proper closure requirements in consideration of the state solid waste rules and UMTRCA rules.
3.      Evaluating selective excavation and offsite disposal.
4.      Public participation in the same community where the USACE is executing large-scale dig and haul under the FUSRAP. (*Dan Wall, Region 7*)

**10:45 a.m.      Sediment Investigation and Remediation at Li Tungsten (LT) Superfund Site, Glen Cove (NY):** The site is a former metal refining facility, which operated from 1942 to 1985. The facility's operations consisted mainly of processing tungsten ore concentrates and scrap metal containing tungsten into ammonium paratungstate along with other products. The Li Tungsten Superfund site includes the former Li Tungsten facility property, the Captain's Cove property, and nearby areas including portions of Glen Cove Creek. The property was purchased by Village Green Realty in 1983 with plans to construct a condominium development. Redevelopment efforts were abandoned in the mid-1980's when contamination was revealed and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) designated the property as a State Superfund site. The NYSDEC requested that EPA address the radioactive contamination found at the Captain's Cove property, while the State addressed the nonradioactive contamination under the State Superfund program. In 2001, EPA determined dredged spoils from the Glen Cove Creek were contaminated with chunks of radioactive slags. As a result of the discovery of the radioactive slag in the dredged spoils, an underwater gamma survey and sampling of Creek sediments was initiated. The presentation will summarize the history of the Creek, the action level used, the radiological findings, and the remediation

activities that took place in the Creek. *(Nidal Azzam, Region 2)*

**11:30 a.m. Lunch**

**1:00 p.m. High Level Waste Tanks at the DOE Savannah River Site, South Carolina, Region 4 Closure, Dispute, and more.** EPA Region 4, DOE, and SCDHEC recently resolved a formal dispute regarding a requested schedule extension for two of the high level waste tanks. The 51 high level waste tanks (HLWT) at SRS are within 2 tank farms at the General Separations Area (GSA) comprised of F and H areas. There are 46 tanks currently in service. These tanks store ~36 million gallons of liquid waste and precipitate that contain approximately 426 million curies of activity. Waste in SRS high level waste tanks is the single greatest concentration of hazardous material in Region 4. The non-compliant tanks have exceeded their design lives. Several radionuclides (e.g., Np, Tc) are highly mobile in the environment and have half-lives measured in tens to hundreds of thousands of years. The presentation will cover a brief history of tank program, tank construction, contents of the tanks, condition of the tanks, the risks the tanks pose, detail the closure activities required, describe EPA and State roles, the recent FFA Dispute history and current status, and the next steps to take on the road to Tank Closure and final cleanup. *(Turpin Ballard and Rob Pope Region 4)*

**1:45 p.m. Ecological Investigation at Welsbach/General Gas Mantle (WGGM) Superfund Site, Camden (NJ):** The WGGM Site is a multi-property site located in Camden County, New Jersey. EPA initially identified the Site in 1980 during an archive search conducted as part of the investigation of the U.S. Radium Corporation Superfund site located in Orange, New Jersey. Between the 1890s and 1940s, WGGM manufactured gas mantles. Welsbach was a major manufacturer and distributor of gas mantles until gas lighting was replaced by the electric light. Welsbach extracted the radioactive element thorium from monazite ore and used it in the gas mantle manufacturing process. Thorium causes the mantles to glow more brightly when heated. An ecological investigation (EI) was conducted at the WGGM Superfund Site in Camden and Gloucester City in April and May, 2001. The objectives of the EI were: 1) To determine the presence or absence of radiological contamination in the bottom sediments of the water bodies where on-shore deposits of Site-related radiologically contaminated materials are known or suspected; 2) To obtain some data on anticipated but non-Site related chemical contamination in the bottom sediments of the water bodies; 3) To prepare a screening-level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) for radiological contamination; and 4) To provide sufficient data to make either a no further action recommendation or recommendations for further ecological study. The presentation will summarize the purpose for the SLERA, the benchmarks used for screening the radiological and chemical constituents, the field sampling activities, and the outcome of the SLERA. *(Nidal Azzam, Region 2)*



**2:30 p.m.      Break**

**2:45 p.m.      Norwegian-Russian Regulatory Cooperation in Management of the Nuclear**

**Legacy:** The Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA) and the Federal Medical-Biological Agency (FMBA) of the Russian Federation have a collaboration programme which forms part of the Norwegian government's Plan of Action to improve radiation and nuclear safety in northwest Russia. This paper presents the substantial progress made within the NRPA-FMBA collaboration programme, describes on-going progress within specific projects and sets out the value arising from wider involvement in the programme of other organisations such as NATO and the technical support derived from other national agencies such as the IAEA, and regulatory authorities from the USA, the UK and France. The main activities of the cooperation projects are concerned with the management of the nuclear legacy in northwest Russia, in particular the remediation of facilities, and related spent fuel and radioactive waste management, at the former Russian Naval Bases at Andreeva Bay and Gremikha Village. New regulatory guidance documents have been developed, necessary because of the special abnormal situation at these sites, now designated as Sites of Temporary Storage (STS), but also because of the transition from military to civilian regulatory supervision and the evolving regulatory system in the Russian Federation. The work has involved major technical inputs from the Russian Federation Institute of Biophysics, as well as review and advice on international recommendations and good practice in other countries provided by other technical support organisations. Projects on-going in 2007 are described which involve regulatory guidance on very Low-Level Waste management, specifically for the licensing and operation of new VLLW disposal facilities; optimisation of operational radiation protection, particularly in areas of high ambient radiation dose rate as are found in some parts of the STSs; determination of factors which can be used to identify when to apply emergency procedures before the full emergency is obvious; and development of the radio-ecological basis for identifying radiation supervision area boundaries.

*(Malgorzata Sneve, Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority)*

**3:15 p.m.      Environment Agency: regulation of nuclear sites in England and Wales – the clean up challenge.**

It is the job of the Radioactive Substances Regulation team of the Environment Agency to regulate the way in which radioactive materials are used and how radioactive waste is disposed of in England and Wales. This means the team regulates over 4000 organisations (including 200 in Wales), including the civil and defence nuclear and process industries, hospitals, research organisations, industrial radiographers and even farmers. We do this in the best way that we can to protect both people and the environment from harm and improve the quality of our environment, now and in the future. Our main job involves the regulation of Nuclear sites. These cover a wide range of operation covering: eight Magnox power stations (most being decommissioned), five Advanced Gas-Cooler Reactors and one Pressurised Water Reactor; fuel fabrication and enrichment; fuel reprocessing and clean up at the Sellafield complex (our largest site); defence sites manufacturing nuclear weapons and supporting the nuclear submarine programme; manufactures of

radiopharmaceuticals; Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR); decommissioning of former scientific research sites. The Environment Agency presentation shall provide a general overview of regulation, their strategy and outcomes for all the above nuclear sites and a more detailed overview of clean up progress being made at Sellafield. *(Peter Orr, he is a nuclear regulator focused on the Sellafield site and a member of the Environment Agency clean up strategy team).*

- 3:45 p.m. **Activities of French Nuclear Safety Authority (ASN) regarding old uranium mining sites and TENORM.** There are 50 millions of tons of uranium mining residues disposed in 17 on-site repositories in France. The activity of these residues is between 3 and 30 Bq/g (Ra). Uranium mining residues and mill tailings storages were included in the French national radioactive waste management plan in 2003. The 2006 Act on sustainable management of radioactive materials and waste provides that a long term impact assessment has to be done, as well as the implementation of a strong monitoring program of storage sites. The presentation focuses on recent activities launched in this field. Regarding the first point, AREVA NC, which was the operator of mining sites in France, was asked to assess the long term mechanical and geochemical behaviour of mining residues. In addition, long term environmental impact assessments will be carried out on 9 selected sites. The presentation also addresses the missions and work of the GEP, a group of experts set up to develop a critical view on the technical documents related to the monitoring of AREVA NC mining sites in the Limousin region, and to advise the authorities and the operator on options to implement for the long term management of old mining sites. The presentation includes status of inventories regarding old mining sites and TENORM industries. *(Olivier Lareynie, French Nuclear Safety Agency)*
- 4:15 p.m. **Further discussion on similarities between U.S. and European site cleanups:** Regionally led discussion on what lessons can we draw from European cleanup approach.
- 4:45 p.m. **Summary of Action Items/Issues**
- 5:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

Thursday, May 1, 2008

[Note: ITRC and DOE Presenters arrive]

- 8:00 a.m. Monitored Natural Attenuation at the DOE Monticello Mill Tailings Site**  
**“Leaving the Problem for the Next RPM”:** Monitored natural attenuation is the selected remedy for OU 3 ground water and surface water contamination at the DOE Monticello Mill Tailings site. After four years (8 rounds) of monitoring results, MODFLOW projected uranium concentration levels are not being met in the alluvial aquifer and the restoration time, originally projected to be less than 50 years, is now projected to be in excess of 100 years for segments of the alluvial aquifer. This will be a case study of the Monticello NPL site with emphasis on the development of a new compliance strategy for meeting uranium and selenium MCL’s in the ground water. DOE is developing a new compliance strategy for the site with the expectation of requesting a TI Waiver. EPA and UDEQ need to determine whether or not a TI waiver is warranted and whether it will require an ESD or a ROD amendment. The presentation will solicit expertise of the staff present in developing a new compliance strategy consistent with EPA’s requirements for approving the use of monitored natural attenuation and the implementation of a TI waiver for uranium at the Monticello site. *(Paul Mushovic, Region 8)*
- 8:45 a.m. Attenuation Processes for Metals and Radionuclides.** Presently, there are no regulatory compliance guidance documents that specifically address the use of natural and enhanced attenuation-based remedies for metal and radionuclide contaminated groundwater, soils and sediments. This lack of guidance can contribute to inconsistent approaches and application of attenuation-based remedies and generally discourages the consideration of such remedies. The net result is that many sites face intractable closure problems. As a result of public perception, risk, and the current regulatory framework, many metals and radionuclides pose a remediation problem even when they are present at extremely low concentrations – levels that may be orders of magnitude lower than many of the common toxic organic and inorganic contaminants. Metal and radionuclide contaminants are not subject to the traditional biological or chemical degradation reactions – they are either stable or subject only to radioactive decay. The converse concept, conversion of contaminants to more stable and nontoxic species is the central opportunity – along with immobilization – for attenuation-based remedies. This stabilization can result from natural processes, geochemical gradients or biogeochemical manipulation. A new project of the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) addresses the regulatory and technical issues associated with attenuation processes for metals and radionuclides. Products from this project will provide regulators, stakeholders, and others with a consistent basis for evaluating whether an approach proposed by

a site is technically defensible when characterizing, implementing, and monitoring attenuation-based remedies for metal and/or radionuclide contaminated sites.  
(*Carl Spreng, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment*)

**9:30 a.m.      Break**

**9:45 a.m.      Office of Legacy Management: A High Performing Organization Managing the Department of Energy's Legacy Responsibilities.** The Department of Energy (DOE) established the Office of Legacy Management (LM) from elements of Environmental Management and Worker Transition to demonstrate DOE's commitment to managing the human and environmental legacies of the Cold War. LM has control and custody of legacy land, structures, records and facilities and is responsible for maintaining them at levels suitable for their long-term use, as well as placing appropriate elements into reuse compatible with the remedies and the surrounding communities. LM has recently achieved status as a High Performing Organization (HPO). This presentation will provide an overview of LM with a focus on the strategic objectives and the implementation of the Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance program at remediated DOE sites. LM's inventory of sites is approaching 100, stretching from Puerto Rico to Alaska and New York to California, with an annual total budget in FY08 of \$190,000,000. These sites are governed under a variety of regulatory regimes, including federal (Environmental Protection Agency and Nuclear Regulatory Commission), State (27 States) and tribal authorities. Sites regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) will be discussed in more detail than those under the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA), the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), and Voluntary Cleanup Programs. An overview of the numerous institutional controls implemented, and anticipated for implementation, will also be provided, including the challenges of implementation. (*Tom Pauling will be the presenter. He is the Environment Team Lead within LM's Office of Site Operations, managing 10 federal employees who are the site managers for the individual sites.*)

**10:45 p.m.      Update on DOE Cleanup Strategies and Budgets.** DOE's Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management has indicated in recent testimony to the Hill that DOE's FY 2009 budget request is not sufficient to ensure compliance with all existing enforceable milestone commitments. Do DOE's priorities support existing cleanup agreements? How should we approach this issue nationally? How well have press stories captured what is actually happening with EM budgets? This EPA-only round-table discussion will be preceded by a presentation by DOE (*Karen Guevara, Director, Office of Compliance Office of Environmental Management*).

11:30 a.m. **Lunch** *[Note: EPA Only, DOE and ITRC Presenters Leave]*

1:00 p.m. **Update on DOE Cleanup Strategies and Budgets.** Roundtable discussion continues with EPA only)

1:30 p.m. **Path to Completion: Cleanup at the Idaho National Lab.** The renamed Idaho National Laboratory (INL) site, owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), covers 890 square miles in southeastern Idaho, near Idaho Falls. The Atomic Energy Commission set up the National Reactor Testing Station on the grounds in 1949 to build, test, and operate various nuclear reactors, fuel processing plants, and support facilities. Earlier, parts of the site were used by the Department of Defense (DOD). Of the 357 areas listed in the site investigation, over 2/3 have been closed out. To date 20 of 23 planned Records of Decision (RODs) have been signed. This presentation will focus on the remaining remedies including OU 3-14 tank farm soil and groundwater at the Idaho Nuclear Technology Center and OU 7-13/14 Surface Disposal Area Landfill at the Radioactive Waste Management Complex, as well as the path forward. *(Dennis Faulk, Region 10)*

2:30 p.m. **Break**

2:45 p.m. **Deviating from Default.** Short presentation on using site-specific parameters for risk or dose assessment instead of default parameters. Also why alternate literature values are generally not be used. Group discussion of where they have used site-specific values for various media. *(Stuart Walker, OSRTI)*

3:30 pm. **Technology Reference Guide for Radioactively Contaminated Media.** The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air is producing a document “The Technology Reference Guide for Radioactively Contaminated Media”. This document will describe the technologies currently available that have the capability to remediate contaminated media (soil and water). The technologies are divided into two categories, those applicable to solid media and those applicable to liquid media. This document is intended for RPMs, OSCs and their contractors. Each of the 20 technologies includes a description, targeted contaminants, applicable media and surface characteristics, waste issues, operating characteristics, performance, costs and availability. Also included are references for each technology and some general references. *(Ron Wilhelm, ORIA, 30 min.)*

4:15 p.m. **Meeting Evaluation**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **What worked?**  
**What needs to be changed?**  
**Location for the next meeting?**

5:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

## Friday, May 2, 2007 Field Survey Class

Location: ORIA Las Vegas Laboratory

Time: 8:30 a.m. – ? :00 p.m.

Meet: Hotel Lobby

**8:00am** **Bus departs Hotel for ORIA Laboratory**

*(You should have already signed up for the ORIA Field Survey Class)*