
United States Department of Energy

Savannah River Site



**SAVANNAH RIVER SITE
FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN (U)**

WSRC-RP-96-120

Revision 7

February 2011

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Community Involvement Plan

1.0 Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

The foundation of the Savannah River Site (SRS) community involvement program is the belief that members of the public have a right to know what the U.S Department of Energy – Savannah River (DOE) is doing in their community and to have a say in the decision-making process. The objectives of the program are:

- Keep the public well informed of ongoing and planned activities
- Encourage and enable the public to get involved
- Listen carefully to what the public is saying
- Identify and deal responsibly with public concerns
- Change planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit
- Explain to citizens how DOE considered their comments, what DOE plans to do, and why DOE reached its decision

DOE has conducted a range of community involvement activities at SRS to solicit community input and to ensure that the public remains informed about site activities throughout the site cleanup process. Outreach activities have included public notices and information meetings on cleanup progress and activities.

The SRS Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) serves as a valuable conduit between SRS and the public by providing opportunities for regular contact between DOE and public stakeholders. The CAB complements and facilitates existing community involvement activities. Through the CAB, particularly the Facilities Disposition and Site Remediation (FD&SR), the Strategic and Legacy Management (S&LM), the Nuclear Materials (NM), and the Waste Management (WM) Committees, the parties are able to discuss their concerns and better understand the competing needs and requirements of the government and local citizens. The CAB also broadens the scope of decision making to account for local stakeholder issues in addition to consideration of technical data required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) public comment rules.

CAB Combined Committee Meetings, Full Board Meetings, and Committee Meetings are held bimonthly. DOE, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) work actively with the CAB members on the various committees.

In addition, DOE participates in many meetings that are focused on the Environmental Justice communities around SRS. EPA and DOE jointly fund a grant to Savannah State University to work with these communities and minority students and teachers in the area to promote an understanding of the cleanup work at SRS and its impacts on the community. DOE also provides

a variety of science and literacy outreach programs at SRS. The primary goals of these outreach programs are to enhance interest in science, mathematics, engineering and technology and to support improvements in education in the Central Savannah River Area by using the unique resources available at the Site. DOE, business, industry, government and the education community all work together as partners to improve the educational opportunities for students in the region.

DOE developed this *Community Involvement Plan (CIP)* to facilitate two-way communication with the surrounding community and to encourage community involvement in Site activities. DOE will utilize the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are continuously informed and provided opportunities to be involved. The CIP provides an overall framework for community involvement, explaining the purposes, requirements, and opportunities for stakeholder involvement in the SRS cleanup under the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

SRS is a National Priorities List (NPL) Superfund site under CERCLA due to confirmed releases of contaminants to the soil and groundwater. DOE entered into an FFA in 1993 with the EPA and the state of South Carolina. The FFA ensures that environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Site, including the high-level radioactive waste tank systems, are thoroughly investigated and appropriately addressed.

This CIP addresses the SRS relationship with the community (Section 2.0), provides a background of the community (Section 3.0), presents the SRS community involvement program (Section 4.0), and provides a list of resources available (Appendices A-M)

To receive additional information on how to become involved or to be added to the mailing list to receive informational materials, please call the SRS Public Affairs Office at (803) 952-9584. Additionally, you can contact the EPA Remedial Project Manager for SRS at (404) 562-8506, or the SCDHEC Project Manager at (803) 896-4014.

2.0 Capsule Site Description

2.1 Site History

During the early 1950s, SRS began constructing the facilities to produce materials used in nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. Five reactors were built to produce nuclear materials. Support facilities were built, including two chemical separations plants (F- & H-Areas), a heavy water extraction plant (D-Area), a nuclear fuel and target fabrication facility (A/M Area), a tritium extraction facility (F- & H-Areas) and waste management facilities (E-Area). Irradiated materials were moved from the reactors to one of the two chemical separations plants. In these facilities the irradiated fuel and target assemblies were chemically processed to separate useful products from waste. After refinement, nuclear materials were shipped to other DOE sites for final application.

There are presently three primary missions at SRS: (1) DOE Environmental Management (EM) responsibilities for cleaning up the Cold War legacy and preparing the Legacy Sites for turnover to the DOE Office of Legacy Management for long-term stewardship, (2) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Defense programs, and (3) NNSA Nuclear Nonproliferation. Based on current funding, the EM mission comprises the largest effort at SRS. As EM successfully accomplishes its mission requirements, it will likely have a decreasing presence at SRS, and other missions, including the Legacy Management mission, will increase in significance. Nevertheless, because of the size of the Site and the magnitude of the tasks, EM will continue to play a significant role long into the future.

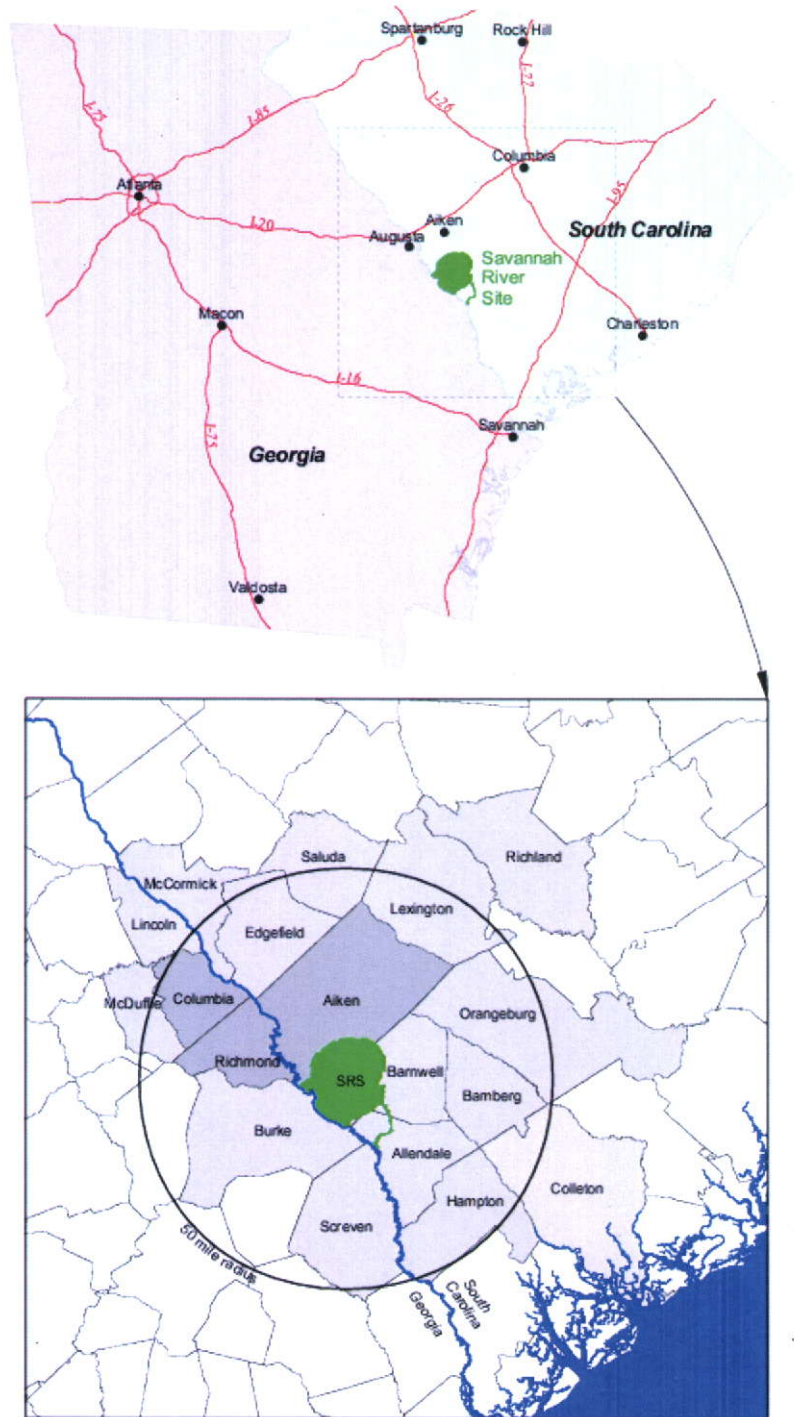
Contractors operating at SRS include: Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS); Savannah River Remediation LLC (SRR); Parsons Corporation; University of Georgia; Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL); Wackenhut Services, Inc. (WSI); Shaw AREVA MOX Services, LLC; and numerous subcontractors. The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service – Savannah River (USFS-SR) maintains an interagency agreement with DOE for management of the Site's forests and wildlife.

Overall, community knowledge of SRS is high since it has been operating for over sixty years and has had a long-running cleanup program.

2.2 Site Description/Location

SRS is located in the western portion of South Carolina, 12 miles south of Aiken, South Carolina, and 15 miles southeast of Augusta, Georgia, the nearest population centers. About 90 percent of SRS land area consists of natural forests and managed pine plantations, which are planted, maintained, and harvested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service–Savannah River. SRS is bounded on its southwestern border by the Savannah River for about 35 river miles and is approximately 160 river miles from the Atlantic Ocean. SRS covers 198,344

acres in Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties of South Carolina. Burke County in Georgia is across the Savannah River from the SRS.



2.3 SRS Cleanup Activities

The SRS cleanup began in 1981. Since then, SRS has established a successful environmental remediation program focused on the cleanup of soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination. The DOE Area Completion Project (ACP) is responsible for cleaning up these waste and groundwater units to reduce risk and protect human health and the environment. Remediation of the waste units and groundwater is regulated under the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA) and the CERCLA.

As of February 2011, DOE has identified 515 waste and groundwater units that required investigation for possible remediation. Of the 515 units, 375 are complete, and the remaining 140 are either under remediation or will be investigated. These units contain various types of contaminants, primarily volatile organic solvents, heavy metals, and radionuclides. Fact sheets providing a quick and easy way to gain a broad understanding of the numerous projects under way are available on the SRS web page at www.srs.gov/general/news/pad.htm.

Cleanup work includes closure of inactive seepage basins, rubble pits, rubble piles, and disposal facilities. Major groundwater cleanup systems operate in A/M, C, F, H, and TNX areas as well as in the Mixed Waste Management Facility (MWMF), Chemical, Metals, and Pesticides (CMP) Pits, and Nonradioactive Waste Disposal Facility (NRWDF, also known as the Sanitary Landfill). Innovation is driving the progress and efficiency of actions for contaminated groundwater, soils, and excess facilities: the Area Completion Strategy is the remediation of multiple waste units and facilities in a geographic area conducted as one integrated action to implement regulatory agreements and cost-effectively cleanup entire areas. Closing large structures *in situ* as part of the Area Completion Strategy will dramatically reduce cost of cleanup, shortening the schedule and reducing surveillance and maintenance costs.

DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC follow the FFA to ensure that SRS cleanup satisfies CERCLA and RCRA requirements. The FFA includes cleanup schedules and contains provisions for adding any newly discovered waste units. SRS also has an ongoing Decommissioning & Demolition (D&D) program and may use the CERCLA removal action process when certain facilities (those with potential for significant releases of hazardous substances to the environment) undergo D&D.

Although CERCLA is the primary environmental law governing SRS cleanup, other federal environmental laws and directives play important roles, including: Health and Safety Plans for individual projects, which meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); RCRA; Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Clean Air Act; and Clean Water Act. In 1994, DOE adopted a policy that combines the public involvement procedures of NEPA and CERCLA for major cleanup decisions. This policy states, "CERCLA documents will incorporate NEPA values, such as analysis of cumulative, off-site, ecological, and socioeconomic impacts, to the extent practicable." In addition, DOE must "...ensure opportunities for early public involvement in the CERCLA process and will make CERCLA

documents available to the public as early as possible.” DOE’s policy (DOE Order 451.1A, “National Environmental Policy Act Compliance Program,” June 1997) and announcements on pending NEPA actions are available on its web site.

3.0 Community Background

3.1 Community Profile

There are residential communities in the area surrounding the SRS, as well as industrial, manufacturing, military, medical and agricultural operations. The industrial and manufacturing operations include textile and paper mills, chemical processing plants and a commercial nuclear power facility. The military and medical facilities include a major military base and a state-supported medical school and complex in Augusta, Georgia. Horse and cattle farms, as well as cotton, soybean, and corn farms, contribute significantly to the success of the agriculture industry in the area. Due to the size of the Site and the concentration of major industrial areas near its center, the surrounding communities and facilities are not located close to SRS operating facilities or remediation activities.

The largest population concentrations around SRS are located in Augusta, Georgia, and Aiken and North Augusta, South Carolina. The average population density in the counties surrounding SRS is about 91 people per square mile, with the largest concentration in the Augusta metropolitan area. Based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data, the population within a 50-mile radius of the center of SRS is approximately 712,780.

The socioeconomic region of influence is a six county area around SRS. These six counties are Aiken, Allendale, Barnwell, and Bamberg Counties in South Carolina, and Columbia and Richmond Counties in Georgia. The 2006 population within this six-county area was approximately 503,000. The average of the six counties’ percent growth was approximately 14.8 percent from 1990 to 2006. Columbia County, and to a lesser extent Aiken County, contributed to most of the growth due to migration from surrounding counties and States. Over the same period, Bamberg and Barnwell Counties experienced net emigration.

The total civilian labor force for the region of influence was approximately 243,000 in 2006 with average unemployment rate of approximately 8.1 percent. In 2009, the unemployment rate was 9.3 percent in the United States, 9.2 percent in Georgia, and 11.5 percent in South Carolina. Aiken County had 9.7 percent of its population unemployed, Allendale County had 21.4 percent, Barnwell County had 16.1 percent, Bamberg County had 16.5 percent, and Richmond County had 10.2 percent.

The average per capita personal income in 2008 (latest year for which figures are available) was \$23,850 for the six counties. For 2009, the per capita personal income was \$39,138 for the United States, \$31,799 for South Carolina, and \$33,786 for Georgia.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

Due to SRS's extended history as a regional source of employment, community members, as well as businesses and local leaders, consider SRS a vital local resource. SRS spends a significant amount on contractual services, supplies, materials, and equipment. In addition to its payroll and procurements, many other retail businesses rely on what is known as the multiplier effect, i.e., every job at SRS creates additional jobs in the community. Workers at SRS are active members in local church, community and civic organizations and help maintain communication with these groups. Because SRS has been part of the community since the 1950's, it is not uncommon for two or three family generations to have worked there. This results in strong community identity with and loyalty to SRS. However, due to staffing reductions and lack of new missions, multiple-generation SRS workers may decline. Due to its proximity to Augusta, GA and Columbia, SC, SRS events and operations often stimulate attention from newspapers and television stations that broadcast news to a large geographic area.

In 1991, SRS interviewed 85 South Carolina and Georgia residents to identify their concerns and issues. These interviews were conducted with key congressional, federal, and state officials; local officials; environmental organizations; public interest groups; residents of surrounding communities; residents downstream of SRS; and private citizens. Those who were interviewed were deliberately chosen to represent a cross section of constituencies and viewpoints. The concern expressed most often was contamination of the Savannah River, air, and groundwater caused by SRS activities. DOE plans to conduct a new round of interviews before the next update of the CIP.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

Over the years, the CAB has been the primary forum to respond to key community concerns about SRS. The board's membership is carefully considered to reflect a full diversity of viewpoints in the affected community and region. Board members are composed of people who are directly affected by DOE site clean-up activities, and represent entities including, but not limited to, stakeholders from local government; Tribal nations; environmental, civic and religious groups; labor organizations; and/or academia.

The CAB has developed this list of concerns based on input from a variety of sources:

Liquid Waste

The solidification of highly radioactive liquid wastes stored in SRS's tank farms and disposal of liquid low-level waste generated as a by-product of the separations process and tank farm operations.

Plutonium Storage, Surveillance & Disposition

Plutonium disposition, including plutonium not suitable for the Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Program; plutonium storage and surveillance, and the DOE-EM vision on plutonium.

Budget Development

Adequate funding to perform work to reduce risk posed to public health, worker safety, and the environment and monitoring progress against work schedules, key performance indicators, and annual financial reports.

Transuranic Waste (TRU) Waste Disposition

Drummed waste is now being shipped to WIPP. High activity TRU (mostly Pu238 wastes) and non-drummed TRU waste remain a challenge.

Canyon Utilization

Appropriate utilization of H Area's capability for any new missions that support cleanup.

As issues and concerns are identified, the CAB provides advice and recommendations to DOE that reflect the concerns of the public. However, the above CAB concerns do not represent all of the community concerns. Efforts to include more of the concerns are addressed in the next section.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

The large impact area and demographic characteristics of the surrounding communities continue to pose a challenge. The population is dispersed over six counties and two states and includes a high percentage of African Americans. Many African Americans have historically been unrepresented and not involved in site issues. For this reason, DOE plans additional outreach activities using venues other than the CAB. Prior to the next update of this CIP, DOE will perform a rebaselining of community concerns to insure that it is appropriately responding to concerns about the current operations of SRS and affirm its commitment to protecting the health and safety of the communities surrounding the Site.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

In 1991, the concern expressed most often was contamination of the Savannah River, air, and groundwater caused by SRS activities. In 2010, CAB concerns include waste disposition, plutonium storage, new missions, D&D, and waste site clean-up.

Stakeholder concerns are typically addressed through direct mailings, public notices, public meetings, and the SRS website. These efforts may not be sufficient to reach the minority communities surrounding the Site. The planned rebaselining may include interviews, similar to those conducted in 1991, to discuss the types of information residents want to receive about the site, and the most effective ways for DOE to communicate that information.

4.0 SRS Community Involvement Program

The goals of the SRS public involvement program are to promote two-way communication between citizens and the Site and to provide opportunities to the community for meaningful and active involvement in the process. SRS will implement the activities described below as part of its rebaselining efforts, with the CAB continuing in its current role.

4.1 The Plan

Issue 1: Reaching Surrounding Communities

Activity 1: SRS will travel to local communities (including Burke County) and meet with the affected residents to determine current community concerns and the most effective ways of communicating information.

- **Objective:** To provide the affected residents with peace of mind in regards to their safety and inform them of SRS cleanup activities
- **Method:** DOE will host meetings and/or conduct interviews in locations that are agreeable to the residents in question. The meetings will be advertised.
- **Timing:** DOE will hold meetings before the next CIP revision.

Activity 2: SRS will offer 30 public tours of the Site during 2011.

- **Objective:** To provide the public an opportunity to tour SRS and to inform them of the activities and missions taking place on site.
- **Method:** Tours are announced and publicized through local media outlets and on the SRS website and slots are filled on a first come, first serve basis.
- **Timing:** The tours were announced in December 2010 and are scheduled for January through December 2011.

Activity 3: SRS will participate in Community Leaders Institutes in the local communities of Blackville, Jackson, New Ellenton, Beech Island, and Petticoat Junction, in public meetings to determine community concerns and issues.

- **Objective:** To provide the public an opportunity to communicate their issues and concerns and to provide them with information on resources available to them.
- **Method:** DOE and SRNS Public Affairs partner with the Medical University of South Carolina Office of Public Information and Community Outreach to conduct two day workshops to address issues and concerns in the communities.
- **Timing:** Community Leaders Institutes are currently scheduled for April 1-2, 2011 for the towns of Jackson, New Ellenton, Beech Island, and Petticoat Junction, and for July 29 – 30, 2011 for the town of Blackville and the surrounding communities.

Activity 4: SRS will offer opportunities for students, educators, and faculty to participate in education outreach initiatives.

- **Objective:** To provide students and educators the opportunity to understand the activities and missions taking place at SRS and to create a better informed public on issues concerning the Site.
- **Method:** Education outreach initiatives include student and faculty internships, K-12 hands-on environmental science activities on Site, and classroom presentations by Site engineers and scientists.
- **Timing:** Education outreach initiatives are conducted throughout the academic year and student/faculty internships are conducted during the academic and summer months.

Issue 2: Environmental Justice

Activity 1: SRS will conduct Environmental Justice meetings

- **Objective:** To increase communication among and outreach to minority and low-income communities that may be affected by SRS operations
- **Method:** DOE will schedule public meetings to make them accessible and user-friendly; provide information in a timely, accessible, and understandable manner; seek to ensure the active involvement of affected communities early and throughout the decision-making process; and develop relationships with affected community organizations.
- **Timing:** DOE will hold meetings as needed.

Activity 2: SRS will conduct Teaching Radiation, Energy and Technology Workshops (TREAT)

- **Objective:** To provide local science and math teachers with information regarding radiation, energy, and technology as it relates to SRS.
- **Method:** DOE provides a three-day, classroom setting workshop, to teachers, who in turn provide the information to the classroom. The workshop provides presentations from DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC, and uses a hands-on method of teaching the information. Additionally, future career opportunity information is provided to the teachers for their students.
- **Timing:** DOE will hold annual July workshops.

Activity 3: SRS will partner with EPA for the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SJTI) Program

- **Objective:** SJTI is a collaborative partnership with EPA to support underserved, under-employed, and unemployed individuals. SJTI maintains self-sustained relationships between SRS and the community, and enhances the community relations established by EPA.
- **Method:** Establishment of a Core Planning Team, develop training curriculum, identify committed careers, identify eligible candidates from surrounding communities, conduct orientation, select candidates, provide pre-employment job skills training, and arrange interviews.
- **Timing:** Dependent upon the availability of government funds.

Issue 3: Environmental Monitoring

Activity 1: SRS will conduct Environmental Report meetings

- **Objective:** To provide the residents with information they can use and understand about any present or potential health threats associated with contamination from the Site as reported in the SRS Annual Environmental Report.
- **Method:** DOE will schedule public meetings to present summary environmental data that characterizes Site environmental management performance and confirms compliance with environmental standards and requirements.
- **Timing:** DOE will hold meetings as needed.

Issue 4: CAB Meetings

Activity 1: SRS will continue to use the CAB to provide advice, information, and recommendations on issues affecting the cleanup program. Among those issues are clean-up standards and environmental restoration; waste management and disposition; stabilization and disposition of non-stockpile nuclear materials; excess facilities; future land use and long-term stewardship; risk assessment and management; and clean-up science and technology activities.

- **Objective:** To provide advice and recommendations to DOE from the public's perspective.
- **Method:** CAB Board meetings and committee meetings are in various locations on a variety of topics and public participation is encouraged. Also, public comment periods are offered at various times throughout the meetings. As issues and concerns are identified, the CAB provides advice and recommendations to DOE that reflect the concerns of the public.
- **Timing:** CAB Board meetings, Combined Committee meetings, and the various individual committee meetings are held bimonthly.

4.2 Time Frame Summary for Community Involvement Activities

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
Prepare and distribute Site fact sheets and technical summaries	Ongoing
Provide a toll-free 800 number for the community to contact SRS	Currently in operation
Maintain a mailing list for the Site	Established, update as needed
Establish and maintain Information Repositories	Established, update as needed
Establish and maintain the Administrative Record	Established, update as needed
Offer public tours of the Savannah River Site	Thirty tours scheduled for 2011

Participate in Community Leaders Institutes in the local communities	Scheduled for April 1-2, 2011 for the towns of Jackson, New Ellenton, Beech Island, and Petticoat Junction, and July 29 – 30, 2011 for the town of Blackville and the surrounding communities
Offer opportunities for students, educators, and faculty to participate in education outreach initiatives	Throughout the academic year (student/faculty internships will be conducted during the academic and summer months)
Conduct Teaching Radiation, Energy and Technology Workshops (TREAT)	Annual workshops in July
Offer the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SJTI)	Timing dependent upon the availability of government funds
Provide SRS information on the Internet	Currently available, update as needed
Conduct special events	As needed
Hold public meetings	As needed
Hold public workshops	As needed
Hold CAB meetings (Full Board, Combined Committee, and various individual committee meetings)	Bimonthly, beginning in January
Make informal visits to community	As needed
Solicit comments during a Public Comment Period	As needed and required
Prepare and issue a Responsiveness Summary	Following public comment periods
Host meetings and/or conduct interviews in local communities to determine community concerns	Before next CIP revision
Conduct Environmental Justice meetings	Burke County in April 2011, Aiken/ Graniteville on July 13, 2011, and Blackville/Barnwell/Allendale in September 2011
Revise the CIP	Review every 3 years, update as necessary

Appendix A

Acronyms and Definitions

Administrative Record - The Administrative Record is a library of documents which includes information from SRS Federal Facility Agreement activities, as well as all correspondence signed by agency project managers. The Administrative Record also provides information for public participation on remediation projects. On the World Wide Web at www.srs.gov/general/programs/soil/arf/arfirf.html

ACP – Area Completion Project; the DOE organization at SRS that manages the environmental remediation program.

CAB - Citizens Advisory Board; a group of 25 citizens who provide advice to DOE, EPA and SCDHEC on the SRS environmental management program, which includes soil and groundwater cleanup, facility decommissioning, nuclear materials stabilization and disposition, and waste management. On the World Wide Web at www.srs.gov/general/outreach/srs-cab/srs-cab.html

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund); a federal statute enacted in 1980 and reauthorized in 1986. It provides the authority for cleanup of hazardous substances that could endanger public health, public welfare, or the environment.

CIP - Community Involvement Plan; a document that provides information on public participation activities and information resources, also called a Community Relations Plan (CRP).

CMS - Corrective Measures Study; a study or report identifying and recommending, as appropriate, specific corrective measures that will correct the release(s) identified during the RCRA Facility Investigation.

CSRA - Central Savannah River Area.

D&D – Decommissioning and Demolition; Decommissioning is typically the final stage for the facility, when the residual hazards are eliminated permanently, or reduced to a safe final (end state) condition. Demolition is typically the removal of the facility.

DOE - U.S. Department of Energy; the federal agency that has responsibility for the Savannah River Site and other nuclear weapons facilities. On the World Wide Web at www.em.doe.gov

EE/CA – Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis; the EE/CA identifies objectives for a Non-Time Critical (NTC) response action, and includes an analysis of cost, effectiveness, and implementability of the various alternatives that may be used to satisfy these objectives.

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; the federal agency that is responsible for overseeing and administering environmental cleanup programs and protecting the environment in the U.S. On the World Wide Web at www.epa.gov/region4/

EM - Environmental Management; a DOE program that includes non-defense work, such as waste management, environmental restoration, nuclear materials management, etc.

FFA - *Federal Facility Agreement for the Savannah River Site*; a legally binding agreement among EPA, SCDHEC and DOE that outlines how remediation work will be completed at SRS.

FS - Feasibility Study; a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site. The feasibility study usually recommends selection of a cost-effective alternative. It usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is under way; together, they are commonly referred to as the "RI/FS."

Information Repository - Information repositories contain background information and current studies involving SRS, general remediation activities, technical studies, and other information that may be of interest to the public (such as press releases, fact sheets and information on public technical assistance grants).

NPL - National Priorities List; EPA's list of hazardous waste sites that require investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

O&M - Operations and Maintenance; activities conducted at a site to ensure that the remedial action is effective and operating properly.

PP - Proposed Plan; a plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment after it has been approved by regulators.

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; a federal law enacted in 1976 (and amended in 1980 and 1984) that regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

RA - Remedial Action; the implementation of the remedy outlined in the Record of Decision for a contaminated site.

RD - Remedial Design; the phase of remediation that follows the selection of a remedy and includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup.

Rem - Roentgen Equivalent in Man; A unit of radiation dose. One millirem (1 mrem) = 10^{-3} rem.

RI/BRA - Remedial Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment; a study that describes the waste site investigation results and characterizes the current and potential threats to human health and the environment that may be posed by contaminants.

ROD - Record of Decision; the CERCLA document that declares the remedial alternative that will be used at a waste site.

Responsiveness Summary - A summary of oral and written comments received by DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC during a public comment period on key documents or actions proposed to be taken, and their response to those comments.

SCDHEC - South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control; the state agency in South Carolina responsible for overseeing and administering cleanup and protecting the environment. On the World Wide Web at www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/

Sv – Sievert; a unit of radiation dose. One millisievert (1 mSv) = 10^{-3} Sv.

Site Evaluation - The initial characterization of a site by collection and analysis of samples by certified methods, with appropriate data deliverables, to determine the need for an RI/FS.

SRNS – Savannah River Nuclear Solutions LLC; the primary management and operations contractor at the SRS. SRNS is a contractor to DOE.

SRS - Savannah River Site; the DOE facility located in South Carolina and the subject of this CIP. On the World Wide Web at www.srs.gov

SRSOC - Savannah River Site Operations Center

Stakeholder - Any organization, governmental entity, or individual that has a stake in, or may be impacted by, a given approach to SRS CERCLA activities.

TAG - Technical Assistance Grant; a grant available from EPA to qualified groups of citizens affected by hazardous waste. The grants are designed to enhance community involvement. A maximum of \$50,000 per NPL site is available. Grant money must be used for the purpose of interpreting information regarding CERCLA activity at the site.

Appendix B SRS, EPA, and SCDHEC Contacts

For clarification on information contained within this document or to request additional information about SRS, EPA or SCDHEC, please contact any of the following individuals or visit their web pages.

Web Pages

SRS: www.srs.gov
EPA: www.epa.gov/region4/
SCDHEC: www.scdhec.gov/environment/twm/

SCDHEC Contact

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC
(803) 896-8955

EPA Contact

U.S. EPA - Region 4, Atlanta Federal Center
Superfund Division, Federal Facilities Branch
61 Forsyth Street, S. W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8506

SRS Contacts

DOE-SR Office of External Affairs
P.O. Box A
Aiken, SC 29802
(803) 952-7606

SRNS Public Affairs
Bldg 730-1B, Savannah River Site
Aiken, SC 29808
(803) 952-9584

Appendix C
State and Federal Government Web Pages

South Carolina Local and State Government

www.sc.gov

Georgia Local and State Government

www.georgia.gov

Federal Government

www.firstgov.gov

Appendix D
Media Web Pages

Lists of Newspapers, Radio Stations, and Television Stations by State

www.mondotimes.com

Lists of EPA Regional Contacts, State and Local Officials, Federal Elected Officials, Environmental and Active Citizens Groups, or Media Contacts are available upon request.

Appendix E Information Sources

Information regarding SRS programs and activities is available to the public at the U.S. DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken. DOE makes the administrative record available to the public at the information repositories in the Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina (USC) in Columbia and at the U.S. DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken. Copies of documents that have been issued for public review and comment are available at the Thomas Cooper Library at USC, the U.S. DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken, the Reese Library Government Information Section at Augusta State University and at the Asa H. Gordon Library at Savannah State University.

SRS CAB Meetings are held at various locations in South Carolina and Georgia every other month on Mondays beginning at 1 p.m. Full Board meetings begin at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesdays. All meetings are open to the public and public participation is encouraged. Check the SRS CAB website (www.srs.gov/general/outreach/srs-cab/srs-cab.html) for the meeting schedule and agency representatives. Also, SRS CAB representatives are also available to speak to interested organizations. For more information, please call (800) 249-8155.

DOE and SRNS have designated spokespersons to answer questions and provide written materials and schedules of public involvement opportunities. Please contact SRNS Public Involvement, Building 730-1B, Aiken, SC 29808, (803) 952-9584. The SRS FFA Project Manager can be reached at (803) 952-8365.

Environmental information, including the SRS Environmental Bulletin, can be accessed on the SRS website at www.srs.gov under Documents and Publications.

Other Websites of Interest:

- SRS FFA Administrative Record - www.srs.gov/general/programs/soil/arf/arfirf.html
- U.S. Department of Energy - www.em.doe.gov
- SRS Citizens Advisory Board - www.srs.gov/general/outreach/srs-cab/srs-cab.html
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 - www.epa.gov/region4/
- South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control - www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/
- Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance - www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/
- SRS Annual Environmental Report - www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ERsum/index.html

- Official Website of the State of South Carolina - www.sc.gov
- Online Access to Georgia Government - www.georgia.gov
- U.S. Government's Official Web Portal – www.firstgov.gov
- The Worldwide Media Guide – www.mondotimes.com
- Local information for 5,900 cities and towns in the USA – www.FindaCity.net

Other SRS communications:

- *SRS Environmental Bulletin* – an SRS newsletter published on a frequent basis to address a variety of environmental topics. It is used to notify contiguous landowners, the media and nearby communities about proposed actions that require public comment under CERCLA. It is also used to provide timely information on any pertinent topics that may be of interest to stakeholders, regulatory required or otherwise. The bulletin is distributed through several different avenues, including regular mail (approximately 2000 names) and various electronic distributions (approximately 9200 names). Additionally, the SRS Environmental Bulletin can be accessed on the SRS website at www.srs.gov under Documents and Publications.
- *SRS InSite* – an electronic communication, which reaches an SRS-only audience of approximately ten thousand employees on a daily basis with current topics that affect the Site.
- *SRS Update* – a publication distributed electronically and by regular mail that specifically targets SRS retirees and informs them of a variety of topics, including environmental cleanup.
- SRS website (www.srs.gov)
- SRNS Public Affairs (803) 952-9584

Appendix F

SRS Historical Highlights

- **1950** - E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company was asked by the Atomic Energy Commission to design, construct and manage the Savannah River Plant (SRP).
-An area for the site was chosen.
- **1951**- Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) begins ecological studies of SRP plants and animals.
-Construction began at the site.
- **1952** - Production of heavy water for site reactors begins in Heavy Water Rework Facility.
- **1953** - R-Reactor, the first production reactor, goes critical.
- **1954** - P-Reactor, L-Reactor, K-Reactor go critical.
-The first irradiated fuel is discharged.
-F-Canyon, a chemical separation facility, begins radioactive operations
- **1955** - C-Reactor goes critical.
-The first plutonium shipment leaves the site.
-H-Canyon, a chemical separation facility, begins radioactive operations
- **1956** - Construction of the basic plant is complete.
- **1963** - Receiving Basin for Off-Site Fuels (RBOF) receives first shipment of off-site spent nuclear fuel.
- **1964** - R-Reactor shut down.
- **1968** - L-Reactor shut down for upgrades.
- **1971** - K-Reactor becomes the first production reactor automatically controlled by computer.
- **1972** - The site is designated as the first National Environmental Research Park (NERP).
- **1981** - SRP begins environmental cleanup program.
-M-Area Settling Basin cleanup begins under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- **1982** - Heavy Water Rework Facility closed.

- **1983** - Ground is broken for construction of the Defense Waste Processing Facility (DWPF).
- **1985** - HB-Line begins producing plutonium-238 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) deep-space exploration program.
 - L-Reactor restarted and C-Reactor shut down.
 - Groundwater remediation system constructed in M-Area.
- **1986** - Construction of Saltstone Processing Facility begins.
 - Construction of the Replacement Tritium Facility (RTF) begins.
- **1987** - DuPont notifies DOE that it will not continue to operate and manage the Site.
- **1988** - K-, L-, and P-Reactors were shut down.
 - Effluent Treatment Facility (ETF) begins operations to treat low-level radioactive wastewater from F- and H- Area Separations facilities.
- **1989** - The site is officially included on the National Priority List (NPL).
 - Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC) assumes management and operation of site facilities.
- **1990** - Construction of a cooling tower for K-Reactor begins.
 - Saltstone began operations.
- **1991** - Mixed Waste Management Facility (MWMF) is the first SRS facility closed and certified under the provisions of the RCRA.
 - L-Reactor shut down.
 - M-Area Settling Basin closure completed.
 - Cold War ended and production of nuclear materials for weapons use at SRS stopped.
- **1992** - K-Reactor operated briefly for last time.
 - Secretary of Energy announces phase-out of all uranium processing.
 - Non-radioactive operations begin at the RTF.
- **1993** - K-Reactor placed in cold-standby condition.
 - Non-radioactive test runs of the DWPF begin.
 - Construction begins on Consolidated Incineration Facility (CIF).
 - Tritium introduced into the RTF and radioactive operations begins.
- **1994** - SRS Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) was established.
- **1996** - DWPF introduces radioactive material into the vitrification process.
 - K-Reactor placed in shutdown condition.
 - F-Canyon restarts and begins stabilizing nuclear materials at SRS.

- **1997** - First high-level radioactive waste tanks closed.
- **1998** - SRS is selected as the preferred site of three new plutonium missions.
- **2000** - K Reactor building is converted to K Area Materials Storage Facility (KAMS).
 - Record of Decision is announced, selecting SRS as the site of new plutonium missions: Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility, Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility, and Plutonium Immobilization Facility
 - DWPF poured its 1,000th canister of vitrified radioactive waste.
- **2001** - WSRC Operations employees worked ten million hours without an injury resulting in time away from work.
 - First shipment of transuranic waste was shipped to DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico.
 - Environmental cleanup mark surpassed with the removal of industrial solvents from over four billion gallons of groundwater.
 - DWPF takes the lead worldwide with the pouring of four million pounds of environmentally acceptable vitrified waste.
- **2002** - After 50 years of service to the nation, the F Canyon and FB Line facilities completed their last production run to process legacy materials.
 - Savannah River Technology Center (SRTC) begins a study of hydrogen-based energy sources as an alternative to fossil energy.
- **2003** - WSRC reached a significant milestone when it successfully completed a continuous transfer of 30,000 gallons of highly radioactive americium/curium solution from F Canyon to H Tank Farm, the last of F Canyon's highly radioactive material.
 - DWPF began radioactive operations with its second melter, which was installed during a successful six-month outage.
 - SRS shipped the last depleted uranium metal from M Area to Envirocare of Utah.
 - The last unit of fuel was removed from RBOF.
- **2004** - SRS shipped its 10,000th drum of transuranic waste to the WIPP near Carlsbad, New Mexico. As a result of the site's accelerated cleanup efforts, this 10,000-drum milestone comes 12 years ahead of the original schedule.
 - Secretary of Energy recognizes SRTC for its continuous commitment to technical excellence and research, and designates it SRNL, one of only twelve DOE national laboratories.
 - Construction forces achieved their first-ever safety milestone of 15 million safe hours.
 - Two prototype bomb disposal robots developed by the Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) are being deployed for military use in Iraq.

- **2005** - Completion of construction of the Tritium Extraction Facility's (TEF) major process systems. The \$506 million project is a key part of the supply system for the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile.
 - SRS's first shipment of neptunium oxide arrived safely in Idaho, at the Argonne West Laboratory. The material represents the last of the US neptunium inventory.
 - F Canyon is the first major nuclear facility at SRS to undergo suspension and deactivation.
 - DWPF pours its seven millionth pound of radioactive glass.
 - Blended low-enriched uranium from SRS is used by a Tennessee Valley Authority reactor to generate electricity
 - The Tritium Facilities Modernization & Consolidation Project completed start-up, and replaces the gas purification and processing that took place in 232-H from the mid-1950s until April 2005.
- **2006** – SRNL designated as the Office of Environmental Management's "Corporate Laboratory."
 - Aiken County's Center for Hydrogen Research opened to facilitate cooperative research for the emerging hydrogen economy.
 - Completed all deactivation work required in the current contract for F Area.
 - T-Area closure complete.
- **2007** – Construction forces have surpassed 20 million safe hours, extending the record they set in May 2004.
 - Resumption of operations at the Saltstone Processing and Disposal Facilities.
- **2008** – Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC (SRNS) assumed management and operations responsibility at SRS.
 - DWPF poured its 10 millionth pound of radioactive glass.
- **2009** – SRS received \$1.615 billion, via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), to accelerate decommissioning of nuclear facilities and contaminated areas throughout the Site, including in-place decommissioning of two nuclear materials production reactors. Recovery Act work includes shipping more than 4,500 cubic meters of waste out of South Carolina and will reduce the site's industrial area by 40 percent, (79,000 acres) by September 2011.

For a complete description of SRS history, visit
<http://www.srs.gov/general/about/history1.htm>.

Appendix G

History of SRS Community Involvement

SRS was listed on the National Priorities List on December 21, 1989. In 1991, SRS interviewed 85 South Carolina and Georgia residents to identify their concerns and issues. These interviews were conducted with key congressional, federal, and state officials; local officials; environmental organizations; public interest groups; residents of surrounding communities; residents downstream of SRS; and private citizens. Those who were interviewed were deliberately chosen to represent a cross section of constituencies and viewpoints. This approach is recommended by EPA in its guidance for conducting community interviews.

1991 Community Interview Participants

Elected Officials

John McMillan, Past Senior Director, Division of Energy, Agriculture, and Natural Resources

Governor Carroll A. Campbell, South Carolina

Tina Coria, Staff Assistant

Sam Nunn, U.S. Senator Georgia

Chris Schepis, Staff Assistant

Wyche Fowler, U.S. Senator, Georgia

Trip King, Staff Assistant

Ernest F. Hollings, U.S. Senator, South Carolina

Staff Assistant

J. Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senator, South Carolina

Bob Degross, Staff Assistant

John Spratt, U.S. House of Representatives, South Carolina

Beverly Bell, Staff Assistant

Douglas Barnard, U.S. House of Representatives, Georgia

Triece Gignilliat, Staff Assistant

Lindsay Thomas, U.S. House of Representatives, Georgia

State Officials

Senator Thomas Moore, South Carolina Senate, Nuclear Waste Consultation Committee
Irene Rudnick, State Representative, South Carolina House of Representatives
Joe Wilder, State Representative, South Carolina House of Representatives
Harriet Keyserling, State Representative, South Carolina House of Representatives
Charles Sharpe, State Representative, South Carolina House of Representatives

City and County Officials

Thomas Brady, Mayor of Williston, South Carolina
Thomas Green, Mayor of North Augusta, South Carolina (later joined the SRS CAB)
Charles DeVaney, Mayor of Augusta, Georgia
Randy Shaw, Mayor of New Ellenton, South Carolina
H. Sanders Creech, Mayor of Barnwell, South Carolina
H. Odell Weeks, Mayor of Aiken, South Carolina
John Rousakis, Mayor of Savannah, Georgia
Carrol Warner, Chairman, Aiken County Council
William Yarbrough, County Administrator, Allendale County
Jesse Carroll, Chairman, Richmond County Commission
Don Mendanza, City Manager, Savannah, Georgia
Eric Thompson, Executive Director, Lower Savannah Council of Governments
Buddy Thompson, Executive Director, Lowcountry Council of Governments
Don Reitz, Lowcountry Council of Governments
Alan Hartman, Lowcountry Council of Governments
Bobby Mauney, Aiken County Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Bill Clyburn, Commissioner, South Carolina Workers Compensation
Dan Starling, Richmond County Health Department

Environmental Groups and Interested Parties

Brian Costner, Energy Research Foundation
Tom Clements, Greenpeace Action
Peter Sederberg, Physicians & Professionals for Social Responsibility
Cheryl Jay, Coastal Citizens for a Clean Environment
Debbie Kearney, Coastal Citizens for a Clean Environment
Shelley Ainsworth, Coastal Citizens for a Clean Environment
Susan Bloomfield, Sierra Club Natural Resources Committee
Mary Kelly, League of Women Voters of South Carolina
Betty Spence, South Carolina Wildlife Federation
Stanton Green, Physicians & Professionals for Social Responsibility
Joe Spencer, South Carolina Governor's Nuclear Advisory Council
A.K. Hasan, Friends of SRS
Nelson B Rivers, NAACP
Perry Herrington, NAACP

Al Hodge, Augusta Chamber of Commerce

State Agencies

Robert King, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Wayne Sterling, South Carolina Development Board
Kim Cauthen, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Virgil Autry, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Lonice Barrett, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Jim Setser, Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Medical Professionals

Earl Hackett, Director, Pastoral Care, University Hospital
Bob Waters, Chief, Aiken County Mental Association
Robert Marino, M.D., Director, Preventative Health Services, SCDHEC
William Morgan, District Medical Director, Lower Savannah Health District
Marvin Dees, Family Practitioner, New Ellenton
Richard Stamin, District Health Director, Chatam County Health Department
Bill Meehan, Past President, Aiken County Medical Society

Nineteen private citizens and six educators were interviewed. Their names are not included to protect their privacy.

Educators: 2 College Presidents, 2 Elementary School Science Coordinators, 1 Middle School Science Department Chairperson, 1 Elementary School Principal

Private Citizens: 1 Allendale, 8 Aiken, 3 Barnwell, 2 Augusta, 1 Georgetown, 1 Denmark, 2 Gloverville, 1 New Ellenton

Appendix H

Key Historical Community Concerns

Although many diverse views were expressed, several themes emerged during the 1991 interviews. The concern expressed most often was contamination of the Savannah River, air, and groundwater caused by SRS activities. These individuals were concerned that not enough is known about the contamination in the SRS groundwater and the air, that the Savannah River water wasn't drinkable, and that the contamination in the air, groundwater or the Savannah River could have an extremely adverse impact on the public and/or the environment. Concern for the wildlife in the river was also expressed, while others were concerned about the safety of using the Savannah River for recreational purposes.

The second most frequently expressed concern involved health. The majority of those interviewed did not feel their health had been adversely affected, while several felt environmental problems at SRS had an impact on their personal health. Several others thought it possible that SRS may cause negative health effects. Ten people expressed concerns about higher incidence of cancer in areas around SRS, although they were not aware of a direct link between cancer rates and SRS activities. Several also noted a desire for health studies similar to those conducted by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Many concerns were voiced about the environmental remediation program. Many felt that limited funding would not allow SRS to complete the remediation program within 30 years. Fifteen of those interviewed also emphasized that remediation must be thorough, and that the public should be advised of ongoing activities. Six individuals expressed hope that sites that pose no problems should be left alone so unnecessary expenditure of funds could be avoided. Some questioned whether SRS understood the extent of the environmental problems and whether it was able to manage these problems. Other issues raised included: not creating additional waste that will have to be remediated; discontinuing nuclear production programs to allow DOE to focus funds on remediation; the credibility of the regulatory agencies; questioning how SRS would determine and meet remediation goals; and suspecting that "environmental concerns are simply the issues of the '90s."

Sixty-seven people interviewed believed that SRS is committed to remediation, although some questioned the strength of that commitment at DOE Headquarters. Sixty-four people interviewed knew SRS employees personally and felt they are dedicated and sincere. Some said they see a changing attitude within DOE, but noted that DOE has a reputation of being reluctant to release information. Some said that DOE is bound by bureaucracy and that unless Congress is committed to funding remediation programs,

local commitment will be diminished. Two people felt that DOE was just going through the motions and was not sincere about the remediation program.

Based on comments received since the early 1990s, numerous citizens inside and outside the six counties in South Carolina and Georgia that surround SRS are interested in SRS environmental restoration and waste management activities. In general, citizens and elected officials in the region have been supportive of SRS activities. SRS purchases products and services worth millions of dollars from local businesses, significantly contributing to the region's economic well-being.

Outside the CSRA, the attitude toward SRS varies. Various groups monitor Site activities, and comment at hearings and meetings. Some frequently call for an increased emphasis on environmental remediation and protection of at-risk communities and for less emphasis on nuclear defense-related activities; others support additional nuclear uses of the Site. These groups range from larger ones such as the Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness, the Sierra Club and Greenpeace to smaller grassroots organizations such as Georgians Against Nuclear Energy, the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League, and Citizens for Environmental Justice. Organizations are based in several states and each has its own special interests and concerns.

SRS officials continually strive to improve the Site's public participation program, both with supportive groups and with groups that are more critical of the defense missions long associated with SRS operations. SRS hosts meetings in various locations around the CSRA, as well as in communities that are located downriver from the SRS. Meeting and listening to stakeholders have been fundamental to the public participation program at SRS for the last 20 years. Numerous public meetings are also held by the SRS Citizens Advisory Board (CAB). This group has become a key asset to public participation for SRS. Another way that SRS encourages participation is by mailing regular newsletters to its stakeholders. Currently there are more than 2,000 individuals on the SRS mailing list. Additionally, the SRS communicates with its stakeholders using local media, such as newspapers and radio, electronically through the SRS *Environmental Bulletin* and the external website (www.srs.gov), and by periodically meeting with community members and business leaders.

DOE has sponsored extensive studies to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation at the various sites. The most recent study is entitled "An Evaluation of DOE-EM Public Participation Programs" by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Feb 2003 (www.pnl.gov/main/publications/external/technical_reports/PNNL-14200.pdf). Almost all interviewees from SRS agreed that the public has the opportunity to provide input to site decisions and, with few exceptions, study respondents reported that community and personal relationships are good at SRS. Overall, the report indicates a strong and effective public participation program at SRS.

Appendix I Environmental Justice

Environmental justice seeks to ensure the right of all people regardless of race, culture, education, or income level to live in a healthy environment, to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and eat food grown in uncontaminated soil. In February 1994, former President Clinton established environmental justice as a national priority by issuing Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." At that time, he directed all federal agencies with a public health or environmental mission to make environmental justice an integral part of their policies and activities. DOE realizes that public involvement must be an essential element in reaching its environmental justice goals. Because of its importance, DOE will develop and carry out activities to improve and increase communication among and outreach to minority and low-income communities that may be affected by DOE operations. These efforts include: scheduling public meetings to make them accessible and user-friendly; providing information in a timely, accessible, and understandable manner; seeking and ensuring the active involvement of affected communities early and throughout the decision-making process; and developing relationships with affected community organizations.

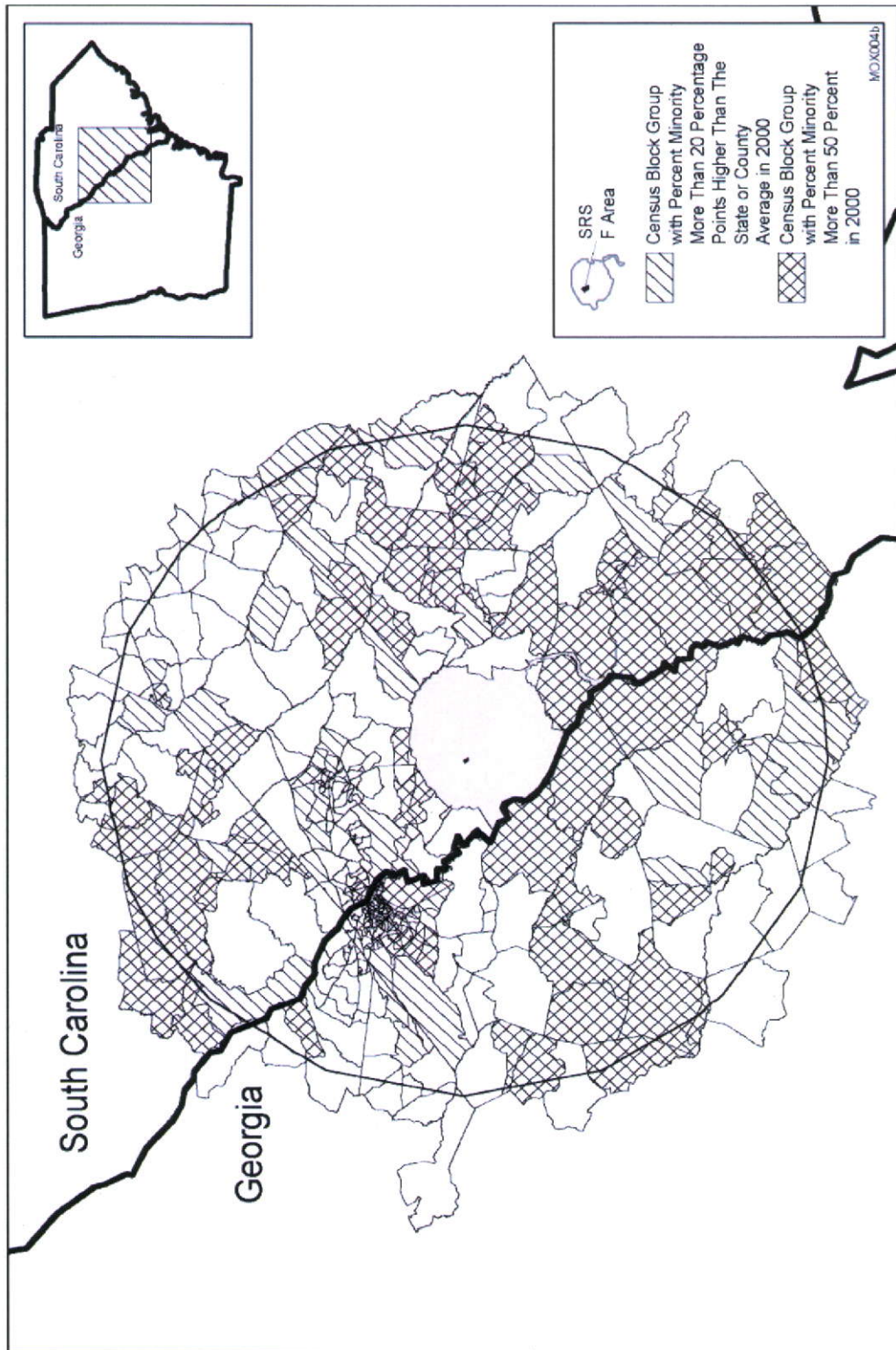
An environmental justice strategy is in place at DOE-SR under the direction of the Diversity Programs and Employee Concerns Office. The strategy addresses the need to effectively communicate DOE activities to minority communities. Efforts are under way to ensure that DOE activities are presented to the public in a manner that does not require stakeholders to possess a technical background for them to effectively participate in the decision-making process. DOE-SR's vision for environmental justice is to incorporate the highest concern for the effect on the environment into all its policies, programs, and practices; facilitate and participate in research, development, and technology and information transfer for the benefit of the environment; and contribute to the education of an environmentally literate citizenry.

DOE completed an analysis of the economic and racial characteristics of the population in areas affected by SRS operations for the *Environmental Impact Statement on the Construction and Operation of a Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina* (NUREG-1767). An 80-km (50-mi)-diameter buffer zone around F-Area at the SRS was used as the basis for the analysis, resulting in a total potentially affected population of 671,086. Of that population, 405,464 (60 percent) are white. In the minority population, approximately 91 percent are African American; the remainder consists of small percentages of Asian, Hispanic, and Native American persons. It should be noted that the *Environmental Impact Statement on the Construction and Operation of a Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina* used data on minority and low-income populations from the 2000 census.

Low-income populations occur in the region, but primarily to the south and west of SRS. This represents more than 107,000 persons, or about 16 percent of the total population.

Minority population characteristics in the vicinity of the SRS

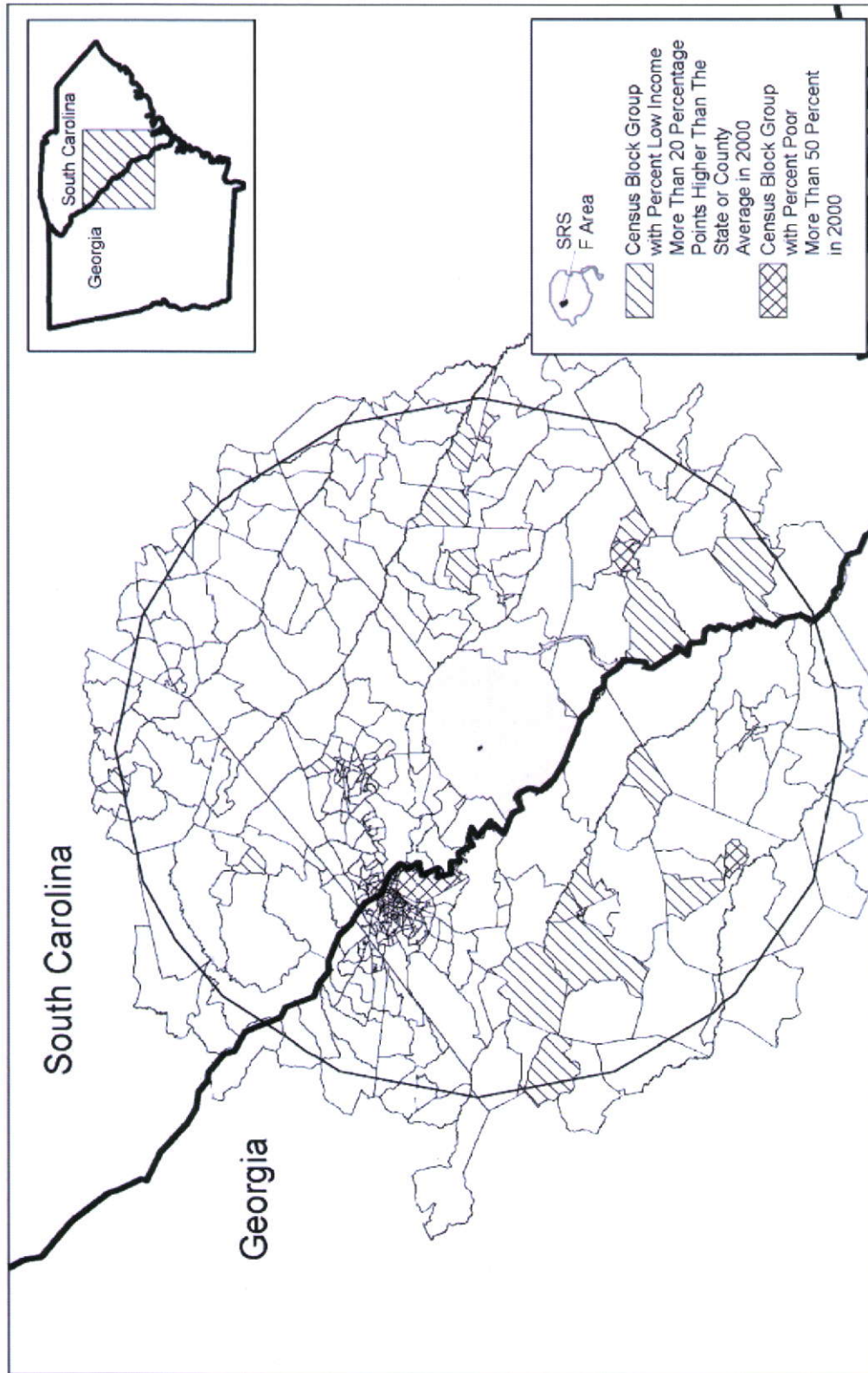
County	White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian or Alaskan		Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		Other	Two or more races	Total minority	Percent minority
				Native	Alaskan	Asian	Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander				
Georgia											
Bulloch	2,850	138	1,152	3	9	1	25	22	1,212	29.8	
Burke	10,433	316	11,343	51	57	3	141	215	11,810	53.1	
Columbia	72,862	2,297	9,952	276	2,997	80	703	1,376	15,384	17.4	
Emanuel	674	17	274	1	0	0	0	6	281	29.4	
Jefferson	3,041	101	2,713	7	15	1	56	52	2,844	48.3	
Jenkins	4,827	287	3,472	13	18	8	177	60	3,748	43.7	
Lincoln	571	3	129	1	3	0	1	7	141	19.8	
McDuffie	3,862	100	1,115	18	17	3	28	50	1,231	24.2	
Richmond	91,006	5,545	99,391	552	3,000	249	2,024	3,553	108,769	54.4	
Screven	8,234	147	6,963	22	40	8	31	76	7,140	46.4	
Warren	579	14	324	3	1	0	0	3	331	36.4	
Within 80-km buffer	198,939	8,965	136,828	947	6,157	353	3,186	5,420	152,891	43.5	
State	5,327,281	435,227	2,349,542	21,737	173,170	4,246	196,289	114,188	2,859,172	34.9	
South Carolina											
Aiken	101,745	3,025	36,442	566	905	36	1,181	1,677	40,807	28.6	
Allendale	3,068	181	7,960	10	14	7	95	57	8,143	72.6	
Bamberg	6,075	118	10,411	27	32	1	23	89	10,583	63.5	
Barnwell	12,956	327	9,990	81	91	8	182	170	10,522	44.8	
Colleton	605	102	261	0	0	0	64	20	345	36.3	
Edgefield	13,962	503	10,209	81	59	8	107	169	10,633	43.2	
Hampton	6,259	482	8,276	28	22	1	102	69	8,498	57.6	
Lexington	40,976	957	6,085	186	117	10	517	477	7,392	15.3	
McCormick	1,312	21	1,736	2	2	1	3	13	1,757	57.2	
Orangeburg	9,888	127	7,983	121	26	4	44	199	8,377	45.9	
Saluda	9,679	1,159	5,011	37	4	0	511	111	5,674	37.0	
Within 80-km buffer	206,525	7,002	104,364	1,139	1,272	76	2,829	3,051	112,731	35.3	
State	2,695,560	95,076	1,185,215	13,718	36,014	1,628	39,926	39,950	1,316,452	32.8	



Minority population concentration in census block groups within an 80-km (50-mi) radius of the SRS F-Area
(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2002).

**Low-income population characteristics in
the vicinity of the SRS**

County	Low-income population	Percent low-income
Georgia		
Bulloch	711	17.3
Burke	6,348	28.7
Columbia	4,462	5.1
Emanuel	214	22.9
Jefferson	1,155	19.6
Jenkins	2,419	28.4
Lincoln	128	18.8
McDuffie	796	15.6
Richmond	37,522	19.5
Screven	3,043	20.1
Warren	142	15.6
Within 80-km buffer	56,940	16.6
State	1,033,793	12.6
South Carolina		
Aiken	19,388	13.9
Allendale	3,466	34.5
Bamberg	4,403	27.8
Barnwell	4,834	20.9
Colleton	212	21.5
Edgefield	3,407	15.5
Hampton	2,747	22.8
Lexington	5,517	11.4
McCormick	492	16.3
Orangeburg	3,260	17.9
Saluda	2,374	15.7
Within 80-km buffer	50,100	16.2
State	547,869	13.7

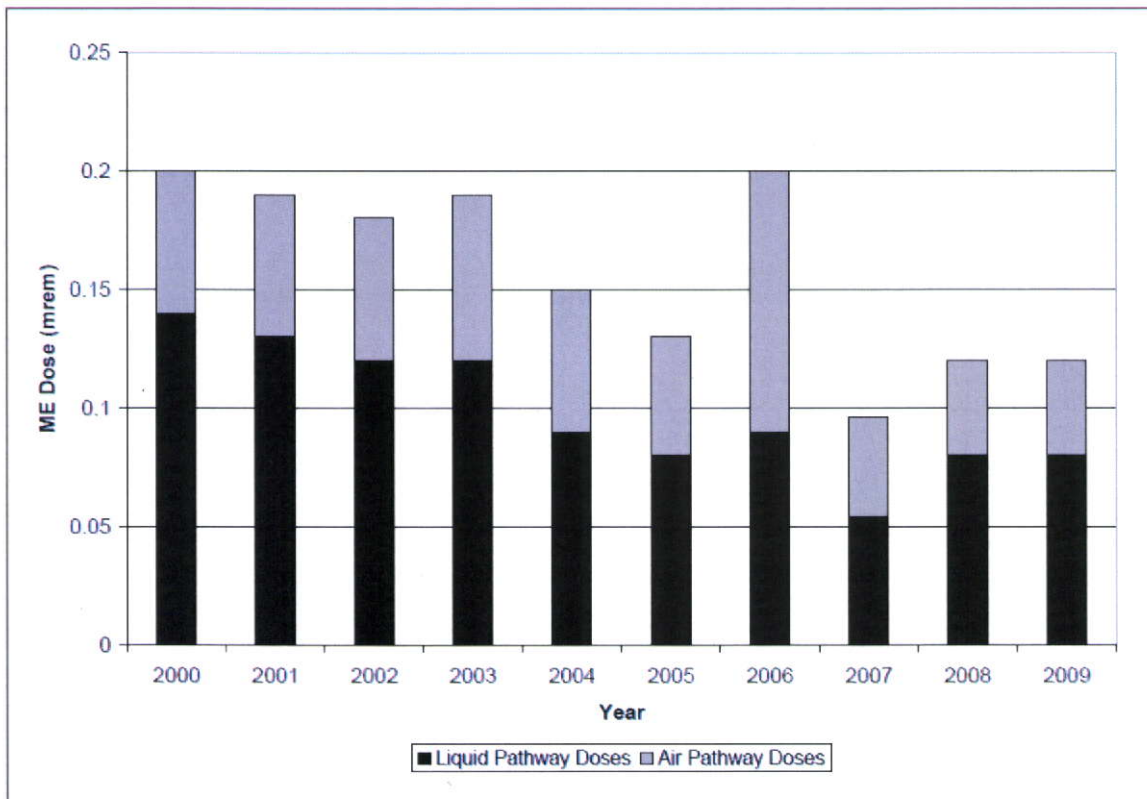


Low-income population concentration in census block groups within an 80-km (50-mi) radius of the SRS F-Area (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2002).

Appendix J Environmental Surveillance

The site is committed to protecting human health and reducing the risks associated with past, current and future operations. Environmental surveillance at SRS is designed to survey and quantify any effects that routine and non-routine operations could have on the site and on the surrounding area and population. Site surveillance activities are divided into radiological and non-radiological programs. As part of the radiological surveillance program, routine surveillance of all radiation exposure pathways is performed on all environmental media that could lead to a measurable annual dose at and beyond the site boundary. Non-radioactive environmental surveillance at SRS involves the sampling and analysis of surface water, drinking water, sediment, groundwater, and fish. For those interested in the impact of SRS on the environment and the public, the SRS Annual Environmental Report provides details concerning releases to the environment from legacy contamination, as well as from on-going site operations (www.srs.gov/general/pubs/ERsum).

To demonstrate compliance with the DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," all-pathway dose standard of 100 mrem (1.0 mSv) per year, SRS conservatively combines the maximally exposed individual airborne pathway and liquid pathway dose estimates, even though the two doses are calculated for hypothetical individuals residing at different geographic locations. For 2009, the potential maximally exposed individual all-pathway dose was 0.12 mrem (0.0012 mSv) - which is 0.12 percent of the 100-mrem-per-year DOE dose standard. The 2009 all-pathway dose is the same as the 2008 dose.



Ten-Year History of SRS Maximum Potential All-Pathway Doses

Dose to the Hypothetical Maximally Exposed Individual

When calculating radiation doses to the public, SRS uses the concept of the maximally exposed individual; however, because of the conservative lifestyle assumptions used in the dose models, no such person is known to exist. The parameters used for the dose calculations are as follows:

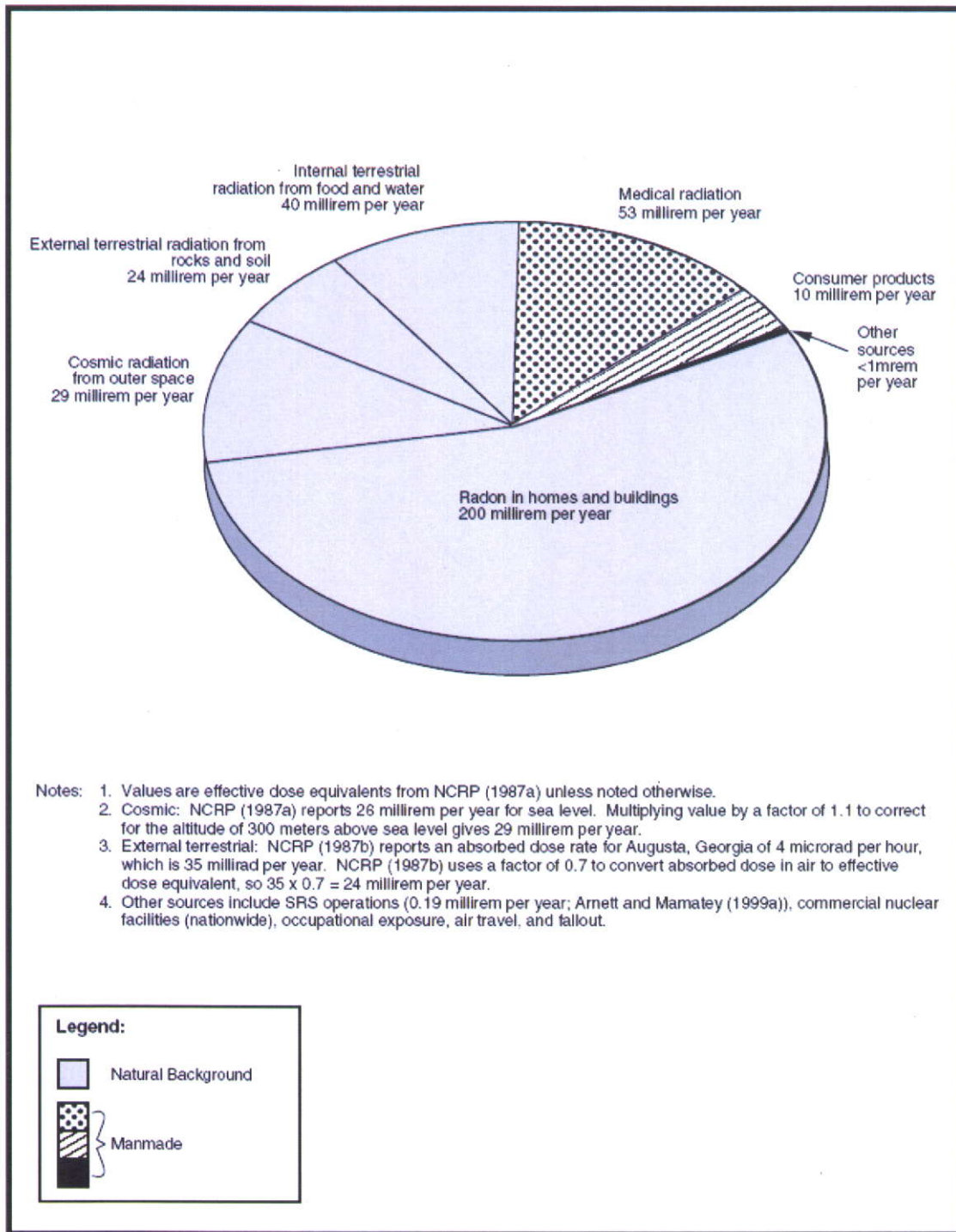
- 1) For airborne releases:** Someone who lives at the SRS boundary 365 days per year and consumes large amounts of milk, meat, and vegetables produced at that location
- 2) For liquid releases:** Someone who lives downriver of SRS (near River Mile 118.8) 365 days per year, drinks 2 liters of untreated water per day from the Savannah River, consumes a large amount of Savannah River fish, and spends the majority of time on or near the river

To demonstrate compliance with the DOE Order 5400.5 all-pathway dose standard of 100 mrem per year, SRS conservatively combines the airborne pathway and liquid pathway dose estimates, even though the two doses are calculated for hypothetical individuals residing at different geographic locations.

An individual's radiation exposure in the vicinity of SRS amounts to approximately 357 mrem per year, which is comprised of: (1) natural background radiation from cosmic, terrestrial, and internal body sources, (2) radiation from medical diagnostic and therapeutic practices, (3) weapons test fallout, (4) consumer and industrial products, and

(5) nuclear facilities.

Releases of radioactivity to the environment from SRS account for less than 0.1 percent of the total annual average environmental radiation dose to individuals within 50 miles of the Site. Natural background radiation contributes about 293 mrem per year, or 82 percent of the annual dose of 357 mrem received by an average member of the population within 50 miles of the Site. Based on national averages, medical exposure accounts for an additional 15 percent of the annual dose, and combined doses from weapons test fallout, consumer and industrial products, and air travel account for about 3 percent.



Major sources of radiation exposure in the vicinity of the Savannah River Site

SCDHEC regulates the physical properties and concentrations of chemicals and metals in SRS effluents under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. SCDHEC, which also regulates biological water quality standards for SRS waters, has classified the Savannah River and SRS streams as "Freshwaters." In 2007, 100 percent of the NPDES water quality analyses on SRS effluents were in compliance with the SRS NPDES Permit.

The states of South Carolina and Georgia continue to monitor ambient air quality near the site as part of a network associated with the federal Clean Air Act. Under existing regulations, SRS is not required to conduct onsite monitoring for ambient air quality; however, the site is required to show compliance with various air quality standards. To accomplish this, air dispersion modeling was conducted during 2007 as part of the Title V Permit renewal that was submitted to SCDHEC. The modeling analysis showed that SRS air emission sources were in compliance with applicable standards.

Atmospheric emissions of radionuclides from DOE facilities are limited under the EPA regulation "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)," 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. The EPA annual effective dose equivalent limit of 10 mrem per year to members of the public for the atmospheric pathway is also incorporated in DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment."

For 2009, the maximally-exposed-individual dose was estimated at 0.04 mrem (0.0004 mSv), which is 0.4 percent of the 10-mrem-per-year EPA standard. Tritium oxide releases accounted for about 96 percent of this dose.

Appendix K

Regulatory Public Participation Requirements

DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC have established regulations and requirements that encourage and mandate public involvement. Under RCRA, public participation is called "public involvement," while under CERCLA it is called "community relations" or "community involvement." These terms are interchangeable for the purposes of this document. The FFA outlines how SRS integrates RCRA and CERCLA remediation requirements. The FFA also lists the units that will be remediated at the SRS. All of these units must meet the requirements of CERCLA, and most of the units on the list must also meet the requirements of RCRA. Because most of the units must meet both sets of requirements, the EPA, SCDHEC, and DOE have developed a process that meets the RCRA public participation requirements as well as the CERCLA community relations requirements. By integrating the two separate sets of requirements, DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC have made the public involvement process easier to engage in and understand.

As a RCRA permittee, DOE notifies the public when it has requested that SCDHEC modify its RCRA Permit, while SCDHEC issues fact sheets on the RCRA Permit, maintains the RCRA Administrative Record File, and makes final Permit decisions. Both SCDHEC and DOE advertise or announce proposed and final Permit modifications, solicit public comments, hold public meetings, respond to public comments, and communicate Permit decisions to the public.

Under CERCLA, there are very specific activities required to meet community relations requirements. The public is provided a number of opportunities throughout the planning and implementation of cleanup to become involved in the CERCLA remedial process. The overall objectives of CERCLA community relations are to provide the public with an opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions, inform the public of planned or ongoing remedial actions, and identify and resolve conflict. The public involvement required under CERCLA centers around the Proposed Plan stage. After considering public comments on a proposed plan, the agencies select a remedial alternative before proceeding with cleanup. To enhance public participation, DOE also works with the CAB and stakeholders on selected sites during the proposed plan public comment period.

DOE will decommission facilities at the Savannah River Site in accordance with the EPA and DOE, May 22, 1995, "Policy on Decommissioning Department of Energy Facilities Under CERCLA." As such, D&D activities may be performed as CERCLA non-time critical removal actions. CERCLA requires an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to evaluate removal alternatives and provide a vehicle for public involvement. The EE/CA is released for a 30-day public comment period, and the preferred alternative may be modified or changed based on public comments.

The CERCLA-required Five-Year Review is a comprehensive culmination of the cleanup actions taken and the associated monitoring data generated during the previous five-year period. The purposes of the review are to determine whether the remedies undertaken are protective of human health and the environment and to evaluate implementation and performance of those remedies. The review may identify actions to correct any problems found. Once the changes are approved by the three FFA parties, the changes are factored into the post-remedy work plan as soon as possible for implementation. Opportunities to participate in CERCLA Five-Year Reviews

may include: public notice announcing the availability of CERCLA five-year review documents to interested citizens, community groups, and local government; a public meeting to provide stakeholders with information about remedial activities subject to the five-year review process, to explain the five-year review process, and to gather community issues related to forthcoming five-year reviews; invitations to stakeholders to participate in site visits to take samples and/or determine the effectiveness of remediation; evaluation of public recommendations and comments that will, if they have merit, be proposed as changes to decision documents (Record of Decision, Remedial Action Report) for approval by EPA and SCDHEC. Any approved changes will be reflected in subsequent five-year review documents.

Appendix L

RCRA Public Participation Requirements

SRS was issued a RCRA permit on September 30, 1987. This permit included provisions for addressing releases from solid waste management units.

This Appendix details the Public Participation requirements for SRS RCRA/CERCLA units (listed in the *Federal Facility Agreement for the Savannah River Site*) falling under the requirements of RCRA through the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations and the actions that will be taken to implement these requirements. In cases where a unit falls under the requirements of both RCRA and CERCLA, the more stringent section of each of the two requirements is implemented.

R.61-79.124, Subpart A, General Program Requirements

R.61-79.124.6 Draft permits under these regulations

All draft permits prepared by SCDHEC shall be accompanied by a fact sheet that is based on the administrative record, publicly noticed, and made available for public comment. SCDHEC shall give notice of opportunity for a public hearing, issue a final decision, and respond to public comments.

Implementation: SCDHEC prepares and makes the fact sheets that accompany the draft permit available to the public and maintains the administrative record and issues a final decision. SCDHEC provides the public with notice of opportunity to request a public hearing and provides responses to public comments in the Record of Decision for the affected unit.

R.61-79.124.8 Fact Sheet

SCDHEC shall prepare a fact sheet for every draft permit. SCDHEC shall send this fact sheet to DOE and to any other person requesting a copy. The fact sheet shall include a description of the procedures that SCDHEC will use to reach a final decision on the draft permit, the beginning and ending dates of the comment period, the address where public comments can be sent to SCDHEC, procedures for requesting a public hearing and the nature of that hearing, any other ways in which the public may participate in SCDHEC's final decision, and the name and telephone number of a person to contact for additional information.

R.61-79.124.9 Administrative record for draft permits (edited 12/92)

The provisions of the draft permit prepared by SCDHEC shall be based on the administrative record. The record shall consist of the draft permit; the fact sheet; all documents cited in the fact sheet; and other documents contained in the supporting file for the draft permit.

R.61-79.124.10 Public notice of permit actions and public comment period (edited 12/92)

This section describes permit actions and public comment periods as they apply to treatment, storage and disposal facilities. Public notices may include more than one permit or permit action. SCDHEC will give public notice when a draft permit has been prepared, when a hearing has been scheduled, when a permit application has been tentatively denied, or when an appeal has been granted.

When SCDHEC issues the draft permit, at least 45 days will be allowed for public comment period. If a public hearing is scheduled, public notice of this hearing must occur at least 30 days prior to the hearing. These public notices can be combined if SCDHEC complies with the minimum allowable time frames.

SCDHEC will mail a copy of the notice announcing the availability of the draft permit or a scheduled hearing to the applicant; to any other agency that SCDHEC knows has issued or is required to issue a permit for the same activity or facility; to all Federal and State agencies that have jurisdiction over fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources and over coastal zone management plans; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, and other appropriate Government authorities; all persons on a mailing list maintained by SCDHEC; to local governments that have jurisdiction over the area where the facility is to be located; and to State agencies that have authority under State law over the construction or operation of the facility.

SCDHEC will publish notices announcing the availability of the draft permit or a scheduled hearing in major local newspapers and will broadcast the public notice over local radio stations. Other methods determined to give actual notice of the action in question to the persons who could be potentially impacted should be considered. These methods could include press releases or other forum or medium that is appropriate to obtain public participation.

The applicant will provide public notice of proposed activities to contiguous landowners; to the county in which the facility site is located and all other political subdivisions within 20 miles of the site; to local newspapers within the area affected by the facility or activity and the major newspaper in Columbia; and notice to the local Chamber of Commerce. A copy of the permit application will be placed in the public library in the county where the site is located.

All public notices shall contain the name and address of the office that is processing the permit action; the name and address of the permittee or applicant; a brief description of the business conducted at the facility and the activity proposed in the permit application or the draft permit; name, address and phone number of a SCDHEC representative who can provide interested parties with additional information, the location of the administrative record, the times when the record is available for public review and a statement that all the submitted data is available as part of the administrative record; a brief description of the comment procedures and the time and place of the hearing, along

with the procedures that should be used to request a hearing and other procedures available to the public such that they may participate in the final decision; and any additional pertinent information.

Public notices for hearings will contain information regarding previous public notices that relate to the permit; date, time and place of the hearing; a description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including all applicable rules and procedures.

Implementation: SCDHEC gives public notice when a draft permit has been prepared, when a hearing has been scheduled, or when an appeal has been granted. SCDHEC gives notices when a permit application has been tentatively denied.

When submitting an application for a permit, or when submitting a major permit modification to SCDHEC, DOE notifies the public by issuing a notice that describes the permit application or modification. This notice, called the SRS Environmental Bulletin, is issued to all persons who are on the RCRA mailing lists maintained by SRS and SCDHEC. The mailing lists are composed of individuals who have requested to be included on the mailing list and individuals who are contiguous land owners to SRS. Additionally, the SRS Environmental Bulletin, is mailed to Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties and the towns of Olar, Aiken, Martin, North Augusta, Jackson, New Ellenton, Windsor, Williston, Barnwell, Allendale in South Carolina, and Augusta and Martinez in Georgia. Newspapers in Augusta, Georgia, and Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell, and Allendale, South Carolina, receive copies of the SRS Environmental Bulletin, as do the Aiken and Augusta Chambers of Commerce.

SCDHEC issues the draft permit and allows at least 45-days for the public comment period. SCDHEC provides public notices at least 30 days prior to all public hearings that occur.

SCDHEC mails a copy of the notice announcing the availability of the draft permit and/or a scheduled hearing to the applicant; and to all other agencies, persons, authorities and groups, as required.

For SRS actions, SCDHEC publishes notices announcing the availability of the draft permit or a scheduled hearing in the Aiken Standard and broadcasts the public notice over radio stations that broadcast in the SRS area. SCDHEC may also use other avenues to notify the public of the availability of the draft permit or a scheduled hearing.

DOE may also provides public notice of proposed activities to additional individuals, groups, state and local governments, newspaper, etc. through the distribution of the SRS Environmental Bulletin, that is mailed to Aiken, Barnwell and Allendale counties and the towns of Olar, Aiken, Martin, North Augusta, Jackson, New Ellenton, Windsor, Williston, Barnwell, Allendale in South Carolina, and Augusta and Martinez in Georgia. Newspapers in Augusta, Georgia, and Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell, and Allendale, South

Carolina, also receive copies of the SRS Environmental Bulletin, as do the Aiken and Augusta Chambers of Commerce.

All public notices issued by SCDHEC contain the name and address of the SCDHEC office that is processing the permit action; a brief description of the business conducted at the facility and the activity proposed in the permit application or the draft permit/ the name, address and phone number of a SCDHEC representative who can provide interested parties with additional information, the location of the administrative record, the times when the record is available for public review and a statement that all the submitted data is available as part of the administrative record; a brief description of the comment procedures and the time and place of the hearing, along with the procedures that should be used to request a hearing and other procedures available to the public such that they may participate in the final decision; and any additional pertinent information.

SCDHEC will provide public notices, as noted above for hearings. These notices will contain information regarding previous public notices that relate to the permit; date, time and place of the hearing; a description of the nature and purpose of the hearing, including all applicable rules and procedures.

R.61-79 § 124.11 Public comments and requests for public hearings

During the public comment period, anyone may submit written comments on the draft permit or permit application. If a hearing hasn't been scheduled, anyone may submit a written request to hold a public hearing. This request should be accompanied with the reason the hearing should be held. In making a final decision, SCDHEC will consider and address all comments.

Implementation: During the public comment period, any person wishing to submit written comments on the draft permit or permit application should provide those comments to SCDHEC. If a hearing has not been scheduled, anyone may submit a written request to SCDHEC to hold a public hearing. This request should be accompanied with the reason the hearing should be held. In making a final decision on the permit, SCDHEC will consider and address all comments.

R.61-79.124.12 Public hearings

A public hearing will be held whenever SCDHEC finds, based on the basis of requests, there is significant public interest to have such a hearing; when SCDHEC determines a hearing should be held; when SCDHEC receives written notice of opposition to a draft permit and a request for a hearing during the 45-day public notice period. The request for a hearing must be in writing and state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. SCDHEC shall schedule the hearing at a location convenient to the nearest population center to the proposed facility. SCDHEC will designate an individual who will ensure the meeting schedule is adhered to and orderly conduct is maintained.

Anyone may submit oral or written comments regarding the application or draft permit during a hearing. SCDHEC may set limits on the time allowed for oral comments, or may require statements be submitted in writing. The comment period may be extended during the hearing at SCDHEC's discretion. SCDHEC will make a tape recording or written transcript of the hearing available to the public.

Implementation: For SRS activities, DOE and SCDHEC will hold a public hearing when there is enough public interest to have such a hearing; when DOE and SCDHEC determine a hearing should be held; or when SCDHEC receives written notice of opposition to a draft permit and a request for a hearing during the 45-day public notice period.

DOE and SCDHEC may set limits on the time allowed for oral comments, or may require statements be submitted in writing. The comment period may be extended during the hearing at DOE and SCDHEC's discretion. DOE and SCDHEC will make a tape recording or written transcript of the hearing available to the public.

R.61-79.124.13 Obligation to raise issues and provide information during the public comment period

Anyone who believes that either the issuance of a permit or any conditions of a draft permit is inappropriate, or that SCDHEC's tentative decision to deny an application, terminate a permit, or prepare a draft permit is inappropriate, must notify SCDHEC in writing by the end of the public comment period. This notification should provide the reasons why the actions are inappropriate.

Implementation: SCDHEC will evaluate each notification on a case-by-case basis.

R.61-79.124.14 Reopening of the public comment period

If any data, information, or arguments submitted during the public comment period appear to raise substantial new questions concerning the draft permit, SCDHEC may prepare a new draft permit, prepare a revised fact sheet, reopen the comment period, or extend the public comment period.

Implementation: SCDHEC may prepare a new draft permit, prepare a new fact sheet, reopen the comment period, or extend the public comment period, as the above-noted conditions occur.

R.61-79.124.15 Issuance and effective date of permit

At the end of public comment period, SCDHEC will notify the applicant and everyone who submitted written comments and requested notification of the final permit decision.

Implementation: At the end of the public comment period, SCDHEC notifies DOE of the final permit decision. SCDHEC will notify everyone who submitted written comments and/or requested notification of the final permit decision.

R.61-79.124.17 Response to comments

SCDHEC will respond to comments after a final permit decision is made. The response to comments will be made available to the public.

Implementation: SCDHEC will respond to comments after a final permit decision is made. This response will be included in the Record of Decision for the affected unit. The response will be made available to the public by announcing its availability in the SRS Environmental Bulletin and placing the response in the DOE Reading Room and the Information Repositories.

R.61-79.124.18 Administrative record for final permit under these regulations (revised 12/92)

SCDHEC will maintain the administrative record that will contain all comments received during the public comment period, all written material submitted at the hearing, SCDHEC responses to public comments, other documents, as needed and the final permit.

Implementation: SCDHEC will maintain the RCRA administrative record. This administrative record will contain all comments received during the public comment period, all written material submitted at the hearing, SCDHEC responses to public comments, other documents as needed, and the final permit.

R.61-79.124.19 Appeal of Permit [See also R.61-72, Section II; clarification 12/92]

A request for an adjudicatory hearing must be served on SCDHEC's Board within 15-days following any final administrative decision made by SCDHEC.

Implementation: Members of the public or the permittee may (within 15-days after any final administrative decision made by SCDHEC) serve a request for an adjudicatory hearing on SCDHEC's Board.

Appendix M

CERCLA Community Relations Requirements

SRS was placed on the NPL on December 21, 1989. In accordance with the terms of Section 120 of CERCLA of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, DOE-SR, EPA - Region 4, and SCDHEC (the Parties) entered into an interagency agreement, the *Federal Facility Agreement for the Savannah River Site*. The FFA became effective on August 16, 1993, and is designed to integrate the CERCLA response action process with the corrective measures provisions of Section 3004(u) of RCRA. The FFA also establishes requirements for the prevention and mitigation of releases or potential releases at or from the SRS high-level radioactive waste tank systems.

This Appendix details the Public Participation requirements for SRS RCRA/CERCLA units (listed in the *Federal Facility Agreement for the Savannah River Site*) falling under the requirements of CERCLA and Part 300 of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the actions that will be taken to implement these requirements. In cases where a unit falls under the requirements of both RCRA and CERCLA, the more stringent section of each of the two requirements is implemented.

NCP §300.415 Removal Action

A removal action is one of the ways remediation can be performed. All removal actions require DOE to designate a spokesperson to inform the public about the release and actions taken, to respond to questions, and to notify immediately affected citizens, State and local officials, and when, appropriate, civil defense or emergency management agencies.

For actions where a removal action is appropriate, and less than six months exist before on-site removal activity must begin, DOE will make the administrative record available to the public and issue a notice of availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation within 60 days of the start of the on-site removal action. DOE will provide a public comment period, if appropriate, of not less than 30 days from the time the administrative record is made available for public review. Following the public review, DOE will prepare a written response to significant comments.

For removal actions where on-site action will last longer than 120 days, DOE will, by the end of the 120 days, conduct interviews with local officials, public interest groups, or other interested parties to determine their concerns and information needs, and to learn how citizens would like to be involved in the Superfund process. By the end of the 120 days, DOE will also prepare a formal Community Relations Plan (CRP) that specifies the community relations activities that DOE plans to undertake during the remedial response. This CRP will be based on community interviews and other relevant information gathered by DOE. Also within 120 days of the start of the on-site removal action, DOE will

establish at least one information repository at or near the location of the removal action. The information repository will contain items available for public review and copying. DOE will inform the public of the establishment of the information repository and provide the public with notice of availability of the administrative record in this repository.

When DOE determines that a removal action is appropriate and there will be at least a six-month planning period prior to initiating any on-site removal activities, DOE will conduct community interviews and prepare the CRP as noted above, except that interviews and the CRP will be prepared prior to completion of the engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA). Additionally, DOE will establish the information repository and administrative record, to be completed no later than the EPA, DOE and SCDHEC signing of the EE/CA approval memorandum. DOE will publish a notice of availability and a brief description of the EE/CA in a major local newspaper of general circulation. Upon completion of the EE/CA, DOE will provide a 30-day public comment period, at a minimum, for the public to submit written and oral comments. Upon timely request, DOE will extend this comment period by at least 15 days. DOE will prepare a written response to significant comments and make this responsiveness summary available to the public in the information repository.

Implementation: DOE will inform the public about the releases to be addressed in a removal action. Additionally, DOE will notify affected citizens, State and local officials, and when appropriate, civil defense or emergency management agencies, as required.

DOE makes the administrative record available to the public at the information repositories in the Thomas Cooper Library at the University of South Carolina (USC) in Columbia and at the U.S. DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken. Copies of documents that have been issued for public review and comment are available at the Thomas Cooper Library at USC, the U.S. DOE Public Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken, the Reese Library at Augusta State University in Augusta, Georgia and the Asa H. Gordon Library at Savannah State University in Savannah, Georgia. DOE issues notices of availability in newspapers in Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in Augusta, Georgia within 60 days of the start of the on-site removal action. DOE will provide a public comment period, if appropriate, of not less than 30 days from the time the administrative record is made available for public review. Following the public review, DOE will prepare a written response to significant comments.

In 1991, DOE conducted 85 interviews with local officials, public interest groups, or other interested parties to determine their concerns and information needs, and to learn how citizens wanted to be involved in the Superfund process. A brief description of this information is contained within Section 3 of this document. Also in 1991, DOE prepared a public involvement document called the SRS Public Involvement Plan (PIP) that was accepted by EPA and SCDHEC as meeting the requirements of a Community Relations

Plan (CRP). The PIP described the community relations activities that DOE would undertake during the remedial responses. The PIP was based on community interviews and other relevant information gathered by DOE. In 1999, DOE modified the CERCLA community relations portion of the PIP to develop the SRS CRP. DOE currently follows the requirements established in the SRS CIP, which replaced the SRS CRP in 2006.

DOE has established four information repositories for SRS. These information repositories are at the U.S. DOE Reading Room at the Gregg-Graniteville Library at USC-Aiken, the Thomas Cooper Library at USC-Columbia, the Reese Library at Augusta State University in Augusta, Georgia and at the Asa H. Gordon Library at Savannah State University in Savannah, Georgia.. The information repositories contain items available for public review and copying. DOE informed the public of the establishment of the information repositories and notice of availability of the administrative record in these repositories by publishing notices in the newspapers noted above, and by mailing out announcements to the SRS mailing list.

When DOE determines that a removal action is appropriate and there will be at least a six month planning period prior to initiating any on-site removal activities, DOE will publish a notice of availability and a brief description of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) in newspapers in Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in Augusta, Georgia. Upon completion of the EE/CA, DOE will provide a 30-day public comment period, at a minimum, for the public to submit written and oral comments. This comment period will be announced in the newspapers noted above and by a mailing of the SRS Environmental Bulletin. Upon timely request, DOE will extend this comment period by at least 15 days. DOE will prepare a written response to significant comments and make this responsiveness summary available to the public in the information repositories.

NCP §300.425 Establishing remedial priorities

NCP §300.425(d) Procedures for placing sites on the NPL

To list a site on the National Priorities List (NPL), EPA will publish a proposed rule that lists candidate sites for inclusion on the NPL in the *Federal Register* and seek comments through a public comment period. Following the public comment period, EPA will publish the final rule, listing sites to be included on the NPL, and respond to significant comments and significant new data that are submitted during the public comment period.

Implementation: EPA included the SRS on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket in the 52 Federal Register 4280 (February 12, 1988). EPA proposed the SRS for inclusion on the NPL in Update Nine to the NPL published on July 14, 1989 in the 54 Federal Register 29820. EPA finalized the SRS on the NPL on November 21, 1989 in 54 Federal Register 48184, which became effective on December 21, 1989.

By considering the risk associated with a waste unit, DOE, EPA and SCDHEC can determine how critical it is to remediate the waste unit. SRS initially used EPA's Hazard

Ranking System (HRS) to determine at which waste units remediation should be expedited. The HRS is no longer used because it is difficult apply to individual waste units located within the interior of an extremely large CERCLA site like SRS.

DOE prioritizes remediation projects at SRS annually, with concurrence from EPA and SCDHEC. These units listed in Appendix C to the FFA. The remediation schedules are documented in Appendices D and E to the FFA. FFA Appendices C, D, E and G are issued annually after EPA and SCDHEC have approved them.

NCP §300.425(e) Deletion from the NPL

To delete a site from the NPL, EPA will publish a notice of intent to delete a site in the *Federal Register* and provide notice of availability of this notice of intent to delete in a major local newspaper. EPA will provide a minimum of a 30-day public comment period on the proposed deletion. EPA will place copies of information that support the proposed deletion in the information repository for public inspection and copying. EPA will respond to each significant comment and any significant new data that is submitted during the comment period. These responses will be included in the final deletion package. EPA will place the final deletion package in the local information repository after the notice of final deletion has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Implementation: To delete SRS from the NPL, EPA will publish a notice of intent to delete a site in the Federal Register and provide notice of availability of this notice of intent to delete in a major local newspaper. EPA will provide a minimum of a 30-day public comment period on the proposed deletion. EPA will place copies of information that support the proposed deletion in the information repositories for public inspection and copying. EPA will respond to each significant comment and any significant new data that is submitted during the comment period. These responses will be included in the final deletion package. EPA will place the final deletion package in the local information repository after the notice of final deletion has been published in the Federal Register.

NCP §300.430 Remedial investigation/feasibility study and selection of remedy

NCP §300.430(c) Community relations

The community relations requirements of this section apply to all remedial activities. DOE will hold discussions with local officials and community members to assess their concerns and determine appropriate community relations activities. This information will be used to develop and approve a CRP before remedial investigation field activities begin.

DOE will establish an information repository to contain items that have been made available to the public and inform interested citizens of the establishment of the information repository. These items will be available for public review and copying. DOE will inform the public of the availability of Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs)

and include in the information repository material that describes the TAG application process.

Implementation: DOE has conducted interviews, developed the PIP that was approved by EPA and SCDHEC, developed a CRP, and now created a CIP.

DOE established four information repositories to contain items that have been made available to the public, as noted above. These items will be available for public review and copying. DOE informed interested citizens of the establishment of the information repositories, as noted above. DOE informed the public of the availability of Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) in this CIP, as well as prior updates, and has included in the information repositories material that describes the TAG application process. TAGs are available under an EPA program that provides communities, individuals or groups with funds (up to \$50,000) to assist in hiring technical advisors who can help interpret and comment on the planned cleanup activities for a site, participate in meetings and visit the cleanup site. TAG applicants must contribute or match with in-kind contributions, 20 percent of the total costs for technical assistance. In unusual circumstances, this requirement may be waived by EPA. Detailed information on the TAG program is described in EPA/540/G-8801, Superfund Technical Assistance Grant Guidebook and OSWER Directive 9200.5-209FS, Update - Superfund Technical Assistance Grants. These documents are available at the information repositories. Additionally, citizens can contact EPA Region 4 for additional information on TAGs.

NCP §300.430(f) Selection of remedy

As the proposed plan is ready to be issued for public comment, DOE will publish a notice of the availability of the proposed plan and a brief summary of the proposed plan in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice of availability will include and announce the public comment period. The proposed plan and all supporting information will be made available in the administrative record. A minimum of 30 days will be allowed for the public comment period, during which time written and oral comments on the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and proposed plan will be collected. Upon timely request from the public, the comment period may be extended for a minimum of 30 additional days.

DOE will provide an opportunity for a public meeting to be held at or near the site during the comment period. DOE will prepare a meeting transcript and make this transcript available to the public. Following the receipt of significant comments, criticisms, and new data that are submitted by the public on the proposed plan and RI/FS, DOE will prepare a responsiveness document that accompanies the Record of Decision (ROD) for the remedial action.

After publication of the proposed plan and prior to adoption of the preferred remedial approach, if it is determined that significant changes in the remedial approach could be reasonably anticipated by the public, DOE will include in the ROD a discussion of any

significant changes and the reasons for these changes. If these changes to the remedial approach could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public, DOE will issue a revised proposed plan that includes a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for these changes. DOE will seek additional public comment on the revised proposed plan.

If a remedial action is selected that allows hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, DOE will review the selected remedial action at least every five years after initiation of the remedial action or issuance of the ROD.

To document the selection of a remedial action, after the ROD is signed, DOE will make the ROD available for public review and copying at or near the site, prior to the commencement of any remedial action. DOE will also publish a notice of availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation. The notice will include a statement of the basis and purpose of the selected action.

Implementation: As a proposed plan is ready to be issued for public comment, DOE publishes a notice of the availability of the proposed plan and a brief summary of the proposed plan, in newspapers in Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in Augusta, Georgia. The notice of availability includes and announces the beginning and end of the public comment period. The proposed plan and all supporting information are made available in the administrative record. At least 30 days are allowed for the public comment period, during which time DOE receives written and oral comments on the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and proposed plan. Upon timely request from the public, the comment period is extended for a minimum of 30 additional days.

DOE provides an opportunity for a public meeting to be held at or near the site during the comment period. If a member of the public requests a public meeting be held to discuss the action, DOE will coordinate and hold a public meeting. DOE prepares a meeting transcript and makes this transcript available to the public in the administrative record. Following the receipt of significant comments, criticisms and new data that are submitted by the public on the proposed plan and RI/FS, DOE prepares a responsiveness document that accompanies the Record of Decision (ROD) for the remedial action.

After publication of the proposed plan and prior to adoption of the preferred remedial approach, if it is determined that significant changes in the remedial approach could be reasonably anticipated by the public, then DOE will include in the ROD a discussion of any significant changes and the reasons for these changes. If these changes to the remedial approach could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public, then DOE will issue a revised proposed plan, using the same protocol described above, that includes a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for these changes. DOE

will seek additional public comment on the revised proposed plan through a 30-day public comment period.

To document the selection of a remedial action, after the ROD is signed, DOE makes the ROD available for public review and copying at the information repositories. DOE also publishes a notice of availability in the Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in the Augusta, Georgia, newspapers. The notice will include a statement of the basis and purpose of the selected action.

If a remedial action is selected that allows hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, DOE will review, with concurrence from EPA and SCDHEC, the selected remedial action at least every five years after initiation of the remedial action or issuance of the ROD. DOE, EPA, and SCDHEC will issue a single report describing each of the reviews that has occurred for all selected remedial actions that have allowed hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Notice of the availability of this report will be made in newspapers in Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in Augusta, Georgia. Additionally, the availability will be announced in a mailing of the SRS Environmental Bulletin to the SRS mailing list. The report will be made available to the public at the four information repositories.

NCP §300.435 Remedial design/remedial action, operation and maintenance

NCP §300.435(c) Community relations

DOE will review and, if necessary, revise the CRP prior to any remedial design, to reflect community concerns resulting from the remedial design and construction phase of the remedial action and that are discovered during interviews and other activities.

When the remedial actions that are taken are significantly different from the remedy selected in the ROD, with respect to scope, performance, or cost, DOE will publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences and the reasons for such differences in a major local newspaper. DOE will make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository.

When the remedial action fundamentally alters the basic features of the selected remedy in the ROD, with respect to scope, performance, or cost, DOE will propose an amendment to the ROD and issue a notice of availability and a brief description of the proposed amendment in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

If an additional public comment period is required, DOE will follow the same process required under §300.430(f) for public comment periods and meetings, meeting transcripts, and a responsiveness summary. After these requirements are met, DOE will publish a notice of availability of the amended ROD in a major local newspaper and make

the amended ROD and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the administrative record and information repository, prior to commencement of the remedial action that is affected by the ROD amendment.

Upon completion of the final engineering design and prior to beginning the remedial action, DOE will issue a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, as appropriate.

Implementation: When the remedial actions taken are significantly different from the remedy selected in the ROD, with respect to scope, performance, or cost, DOE will publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences and the reasons for such differences in the Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in the Augusta, Georgia, newspapers. DOE will make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repositories.

When the remedial action fundamentally alters the basic features of the selected remedy in the ROD, with respect to scope, performance, or cost, DOE will propose an amendment to the ROD and issue a notice of availability and a brief description of the proposed amendment in the Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in the Augusta, Georgia, newspapers.

If an additional public comment period is required, DOE will follow the same process required under §300.430(f), and described above for public comment periods and meetings, meeting transcripts, and a responsiveness summary. After these requirements are met, DOE will publish a notice of availability of the amended ROD in the Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and in the Augusta, Georgia, newspapers and make the amended ROD and supporting information available for public inspection and copying in the administrative record and information repositories prior to commencement of the remedial action affected by the ROD amendment.

Upon completion of the final engineering design, DOE will issue a fact sheet in the form of an SRS Environmental Bulletin. The Bulletin will be mailed to the SRS mailing list. DOE will provide a public briefing, as appropriate, prior to beginning the remedial action.

NCP §300.815 Administrative Record File for a remedial action

DOE will establish an administrative record for a remedial action and this administrative record file will be made available for public review at the commencement of the remedial investigation phase. When developing this record, DOE will consider the participation of interested persons. As the administrative record becomes available for review, DOE will publish a notice of availability in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Implementation: DOE has established an administrative record file for SRS remedial actions. This administrative record file will be made available for public review at the

commencement of the remedial investigation phase. When developing this record, DOE will consider the participation of interested persons and will not exclude participation opportunities from any individual. As the administrative record becomes available for review, DOE will publish a notice of availability in the Aiken, Columbia, Barnwell and Allendale, South Carolina, and the Augusta, Georgia, newspapers.

§300.820 Administrative Record

If DOE determines that a removal action is appropriate, and a planning period of at least six months exists before the on-site removal activities begin, then DOE will establish an administrative record that will be made available to the public at a central location at or near the site, if applicable. DOE will conduct community relations requirements for all removal actions as outlined in §300.415.

Implementation: If DOE determines that a removal action is appropriate, and a planning period of at least six months exists before the on-site removal activities begin, then DOE will establish an administrative record that will be made available to the public at the four information repositories, if applicable. DOE will conduct community relations requirements for all removal actions as outlined in §300.415, and above.