2. Compliance Summary and Community Involvement

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

When environmental concerns or problems are identified during routine operations or during ongoing self-assessments of compliance status, the issues are typically discussed with the regulatory agencies. The following sections summarize the major environmental statutes and 2011 status for DOE operations on ORR. A number of facilities at ETTP and ORSTP sites have been leased to private entities over the past several years through the DOE Reindustrialization Program. The compliance status of these lessee operations is not discussed in this report.

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

2.1 Laws and Regulations

Table 2.1 summarizes the principal environmental standards applicable to DOE activities on the reservation, the 2011 status, and references to the report sections that provide more detailed information.

2.2 Release of Property

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

B&W Technical Services Y-12 L.L.C. (B&W Y-12), UT-Battelle, BJC, ETTP, and UCOR (which succeeded BJC as the prime contractor at ETTP in 2011) each use a graded approach for release of material and equipment for unrestricted public use. WAI and Isotek return all government material, equipment, and property from nonradiological areas, other than what is outlined below, to UT-Battelle for appropriate management. Material that may be released to the public has been categorized so that in some cases an administrative release can be accomplished without a radiological survey. Such material originates from nonradiological areas and includes the following:

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

Table 2.1. Applicable environmental laws/regulations and 2011 status

Regulatory program description	2011 Status	Report sections
CERCLA provides the regulatory framework for remediation of releases of hazardous substances and of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.	ORR has been on the EPA NPL since 1989. The ORR FFA initiated in 1992 among EPA, TDEC, and DOE establishes the framework and schedule for developing, implementing, and monitoring remedial actions on ORR. CERCLA §121 requires a review of remedial actions "that result in any hazardous substances, pollutant, or contaminant remaining at the site…to assure that human health and the environment are being protected." Five-year reviews are required for sites that have contamination left in place above unrestricted land use cleanup criteria. The third reservationwide Five-Year Review was conducted in 2011. Twenty-seven actions were evaluated and most were deemed to be protective (or will be protective) of human health and the environment. Two sites, Bear Creek Valley and Upper East Fork Poplar Creek, were determined to not be protective of human health and the environment; however, intuitional controls are in place to prevent human exposure. There were no NOVs issued for CERCLA-related ORR actions during 2011.	3.3.10 4.3.7 5.3.7
NEPA requires consideration of how federal actions may impact the environment and an examination of alternatives to the actions. NEPA also requires that decisions include public input and involvement through scoping and review of NEPA documents.	During 2011, DOE activities on ORR were conducted in accordance with NEPA requirements.	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
NHPA provides protection for the nation's historical resources by establishing a comprehensive national historic preservation policy.	ORR has several facilities eligible for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Proposed activities are reviewed to determine potential adverse effects on these properties, and methods to avoid or minimize harm are identified. During 2011, activities on ORR were in compliance with NHPA requirements.	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
CAA and Tennessee environmental conservation laws regulate the release of air pollutants through permits and air quality limits. Emissions of airborne radionuclides are regulated by EPA via NESHAPs authorizations. Greenhouse gas emissions inventory tracking and reporting are regulated by EPA.	In 2011, all ORR activities were conducted in accordance with CAA requirements. The decommissioning environmental protection program is consistent with CAA.	3.3.5 4.3.3 5.3.2
CWA seeks to improve surface water quality by establishing standards and a system of permits. Wastewater discharges are regulated by NPDES permits issued by TDEC.	Discharges to surface water at each of the three sites are governed by NPDES permits. A compliance rate of greater than 99% was achieved by the three major ORR sites in 2011.	3.3.6 4.3.4 5.3.3

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2011 Status	Report sections
SDWA establishes minimum drinking water standards and monitoring requirements.	The city of Oak Ridge supplies potable water to the facilities on ORR and meets all regulatory requirements for drinking water.	3.3.7 4.3.5 5.3.4
EPCRA, also referred to as the SARA Title III, requires reporting emergency planning information, hazardous chemical inventories, and environmental releases of certain toxic chemicals to federal, state, and local authorities.	In 2011, DOE facilities on ORR were conducted in accordance with emergency planning and reporting requirements.	3.3.12 4.3.9.2 5.3.9
RCRA governs the generation, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes. RCRA also regulates underground storage tanks containing petroleum and hazardous substances, universal waste, and recyclable used oil.	The Y-12 Complex, ORNL, and ETTP sites are defined as large-quantity generators of hazardous waste because each generates more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Each site is also regulated as a handler of universal waste. In addition, several permits have been issued for hazardous waste management units on ORR. During 2011 each site operated in accordance with the RCRA permits that govern waste treatment, storage, and disposal units.	3.3.8 4.3.6 5.3.6
TSCA regulates the manufacture, use, and distribution of all chemicals.	The ORR facilities manage TSCA-regulated materials, including PCBs. The ORR PCB FFCA between EPA and DOE continues to provide a mechanism to address legacy PCB-use issues across ORR. The agreement specifically addresses the unauthorized use of PCBs, storage and disposal of PCB wastes, PCB spill cleanup and/or decontamination, PCBs mixed with radioactive materials, PCB research and development, and records and reporting requirements for ORR. EPA is updated annually on the status of DOE actions with regard to management and disposition of PCBs covered under the ORR PCB FFCA. There were no TSCA-related noncompliances or violations in 2011.	3.3.11 4.3.8 5.3.8
ORR Floodplains Management Programs are established to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.	ORR floodplains management programs incorporate management and protection goals into planning, regulatory, and decision-making processes through each site's NEPA program. Goals include flood-loss reduction, minimization of the impact of floods, and the restoration and preservation of ORR floodplains.	3.3.4 4.3.2 5.3.1
ORR Protection of Wetlands Programs are implemented to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of ORR wetlands and to preserve and enhance their beneficial values.	Protection of about 243 ha of ORR wetlands was implemented through each site's NEPA program, and surveys for the presence of wetlands are conducted on a project- or program-as-needed basis.	1.3.6.1 3.3.4 4.3.2
The Endangered Species Act prohibits activities that would jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or cause adverse modification to a critical habitat.	ORR is host to several plant and animal species that are categorized as endangered, threatened, or of special concern and that were protected in accordance with this act.	1.3.6.2

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2011 Status	Report sections
DOE O 231.1B, *Environment, Safety and Health Reporting*, ensures timely collection, reporting, analysis, and dissemination of information on environment, safety, and health issues.	The *ORR Annual Site Environmental Report* will summarize ORR environmental activities during 2011 and characterize environmental performance.	All chapters
DOE O 435.1, Change 1, ***Radioactive Waste Management***, is implemented to ensure that all DOE radioactive waste is managed in a manner that protects workers, public health and safety, and the environment.	Waste certification programs that are protective of workers, the public, and the environment have been implemented for all activities on ORR to ensure compliance with this DOE order.	3.8.1 4.2.3.4.2 5.8.8
DOE O 436.1, *Department Sustainability*, was approved in May 2011 and cancels DOE O 450.1A, *Environmental Protection Program,* and DOE O 430.2B, *Departmental Energy, Renewable Energy and Transportation Management*. DOE O 436.1 requires SSPs that identify a site's contributions toward meeting DOE's sustainability goals and an EMS that conforms to the ISO 14001:2004 standard.	DOE contractors on ORR have developed SSPs and have implemented environmental management systems which are incorporated with the contractors' ISMSs to promote sound stewardship practices and to ensure compliance with this DOE order.	3.2 4.2 5.2
DOE O 458.1, *Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment*, was issued in June 2011 and canceled DOE O 5400.5, *Radiation Protection.* This order establishes requirements to protect the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation associated with radiological activities conducted by DOE.	See status discussion below for DOE O 5400.5, which remained the primary contractual obligation for radiation protection of the public and environment in 2011.	
DOE O 5400.5, *Radiation Protection*, was established to protect members of the public and the environment against undue risk from radiation. This order established standards and requirements for operations of DOE and DOE contractors. This order has been substantially canceled by DOE O 458.1 but remained a contractual obligation in 2011.	A dose assessment, performed to ensure that the total dose to members of the public from all DOE ORR pathways did not exceed the 100 mrem annual limit established by this order estimated the maximum 2011 dose to a hypothetically exposed member of the public from all ORR sources could have been about 3 mrem.	2.2 Chap. 7
EISA Section 438 provides requirements for federal agencies to reduce storm water runoff to protect water resources.	The site sustainability plans and associated reporting provide data on sustainability projects and supports EISA Section 438 compliance.	5.2.1.4.4 4.2.6.8

Table 2.1. (continued)

Regulatory program description	2011 Status	Report sections
EO 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, instructs federal agencies to conduct their environmental, transportation, and energy-related activities under the law in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically, and fiscally sound, integrated, continuously improving, efficient, and sustainable manner. **EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*,** expands on the energy reduction and environmental performance requirements for federal agencies identified in EO 13423 and establishes an integrated strategy towards sustainability in the federal government to make reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority for federal agencies.	In 2011 the DOE sites' "executable plans," previously developed annually to update and report energy use, were renamed "site sustainability plans" and expanded to cover the requirements of EO 13423 and 13514 and DOE's *Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, Discovering Sustainable Solutions to Power and Secure America's Future*.[a] Progress toward achieving DOE sustainability goals is summarized in this report. ORR activities complied with the planning and reporting requirements of these EOs in 2011.	3.2.3 4.2.6.3 5.2.1.4.2

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

Abbreviations

CAA = Clean Air Act
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CWA = Clean Water Act
DOE = US Department of Energy
EISA = Energy Independence and Security Act
EMS = environmental management system
EO = executive order
EPA = US Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ETTP = East Tennessee Technology Park
FFA = federal facility agreement
FFCA = Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement
ISMS = integrated safety management system
NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPs = National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act
NOV = Notice of Violation
NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL = National Priorities List
ORNL = Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORR = Oak Ridge Reservation
PCBs = polychlorinated biphenyls
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act
SSP = site sustainability plan
TDEC = Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
Y-12 Complex = Y-12 National Security Complex

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 External Oversight and Assessments

Inspections of ORR environmental activities by regulatory agencies were conducted during 2011 and are summarized in Table 2.2. This table does not include internal DOE or DOE contractor assessments, audits, or evaluations.

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

Table 2.2. Summary of regulatory environmental evaluations, audits, inspections, and assessments conducted at ORR, 2011

Date	Reviewer	Subject	Issues
		ORNL (including UT-Battelle, UCOR, Isotek, and WAI activities)	
January 5	TDEC	Annual CAA Inspection	0
February 7	Knox County	Operating Permit Inspection for NTRC	0
April 28	Knox County	Annual CAA Inspection for NTRC Facility	0
May 16-17	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection	0
October 31 – November 1	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection of UT-Battelle facilities at Y-12 Complex	0
November 7	Knox County	Operating Permit Inspection for NTRC	0
December 12-16	EPA/TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection	5
		ETTP	
February 7-8	TDEC	Annual RCRA Compliance Inspection	0
June 28	TDEC-Nashville	TSCA PCB Inspection	0
September 21	TDEC-Knoxville	CNF NPDES Compliance Evaluation Inspection	0
October 27	EPA	ETTP TSCA Incinerator and Site Visit	0
		Y-12 Complex	
February 3	City of Oak Ridge	Semiannual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	0
April 12	TDEC	RCRA Inspection of the Union Valley Facility	0
August 3 – 4	TDEC	Annual Clean Air Compliance Inspection	0
August 25	City of Oak Ridge	Semiannual Industrial Pretreatment Compliance Inspection	0
October 31 – November 1	TDEC	Annual RCRA Inspection	0

Abbreviations

CAA	Clean Air Act	ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation
CNF	Central Neutralization Facility	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ETTP	East Tennessee Technology Park	TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Isotek	Isotek Systems LLC	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	UCOR	URS | CH2M Oak Ridge LLC
		WAI	Wastren Advantage, Inc.
NTRC	National Transportation Research Center	Y-12 Complex	Y-12 National Security Complex
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory		

2.4 Reporting of Oak Ridge Reservation Spills and Releases

CERCLA hazardous substances are substances that are considered to be severely harmful to human health and the environment. Many are commonly used substances that are harmless in their normal uses but are quite dangerous when released. CERCLA establishes a corresponding reportable quantity (RQ) for each hazardous substance. Any hazardous substance release exceeding an RQ triggers reports to the

National Response Center, the State Emergency Response Center, and community coordinators. Discharges of oil must be reported if they "cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines" [40 CFR 110.3(b)].

During 2011, B&W Y-12 reported one oil sheen and one release into upper East Fork Popular Creek that resulted in a fish kill, and an accidental release of potable water to Fifth Creek at ORNL resulted in a kill of nine fish, stoneroller minnows, on March 16, 2011. Details on these releases can be found in Sections 4.3.9.4 and in 5.3.4.

During 2011 there were no releases of hazardous substances on ORR that exceeded the CERCLA RQs.

2.5 Notices of Violations and Penalties

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

- No NOVs, penalties, or consent orders were issued to UT-Battelle during 2011.
- No NOVs, penalties, or consent orders were issued to WAI or Isotek during 2011.
- No NOVs, penalties, or consent orders were issued to ETTP during 2011.
- An NOV was issued to B&W Y-12 during 2011 by the TDEC Division of Underground Storage Tanks for failure to report a suspected release from an underground storage tank (UST) system within 72 h. Details of the event and corrective actions are provided in Section 4.3.9.4.

2.6 Community Involvement

2.6.1 Public Comments Solicited

Public input and comments were solicited on a variety of proposed actions, documents, and plans in 2011 including the following.

- Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, which provides an analysis of the potential environmental consequences of the reasonable alternatives to support expansion of domestic and international nuclear energy production
- Proposed approval of the radioactive, remote-handled TRU waste characterization program implemented by the Central Characterization Project in Oak Ridge
- Revision of DOE's Freedom of Information Act regulations, which streamlines DOE's procedures for determining the release of information and updates the requirement for reproduction of the documents
- Proposal for major modifications to the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for the Oak Ridge Reservation that would add new Integrated Facility Disposition Program work scope and extend the EM cleanup completion time frame
- Environmental impact statement for the long-term management and storage of elemental mercury, which will evaluate alternatives for a storage facility
- Covenant Deferral Request for the Proposed Transfer of Parcel ED-12, which addresses the transfer of about 13 acres in the central portion of ETTP to Heritage Center, LLC
- Floodplain Involvement Notification and Statement of Findings for the proposed installation of a 69 kV delivery point at the Horizon Center, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

- Proposed approval of the transfer of permit modifications of RCRA Permit for the DOE Oak Ridge Facilities for ETTP and ORNL permit numbers TNHW-015, TNHW-117, TNHW-133, and TNHW-145 and the post-closure permit application for Solid Waste Storage Area (SWSA) 6 or the biosolids

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

2.6.2 Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board

The Oak Ridge Site Specific Advisory Board (ORSSAB) is a federally appointed citizens' panel that provides independent advice and recommendations to the DOE Oak Ridge EM Program. The board was formed in 1995 and is composed of up to 22 members, chosen to reflect the diversity of gender, race, occupation, views, and interests of persons living near the DOE ORR. Members are appointed by DOE and serve on a voluntary basis, without compensation. ORSSAB continued its mission during FY 2011 with a number of activities, including the following.

- Participation in the development of reference sheets for the ORR Stewardship map. These sheets will provide specific information on the contaminants remaining on remediated ORR land parcels, associated hazards, use restrictions, etc.
- Recommendation to DOE for the development of fact sheets for closure sites to assist in ensuring long-term stewardship of remediated areas on the ORR with continuing missions.
- Generation of nine local recommendations on cleanup-related issues and participation in efforts with the seven other SSABs to draft joint recommendations to DOE on three topics of national interest. Complete text of all recommendations is available at www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/recc.htm.

In addition to these 2011 activities, ORSSAB was actively involved in providing a public forum for major projects that have had and will continue to have significant impact on the Oak Ridge EM Program. Through presentations at the ORSSAB board and committee meetings, the public received detailed briefings on a variety of topics, including the following.

- FY 2011 Remediation Effectiveness Report
- Groundwater Management Strategies
- FY 2013 DOE Oak Ridge EM Budget Request
- Uranium-233 Disposition Project
- Focused Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan for Zone 1 at ETTP
- ORNL Central Gaseous Waste System
- ORR Site Treatment Plan
- K-1007 Ponds Ecological Restoration
- Bear Creek Valley Response Actions
- CERCLA Waste Facility Expansion
- Molten Salt Reactor Engineering Study
- Wastes Stored Longer than One Year at ETTP
- Corehole 8/Tank W-1A Removal
- TRU Waste Processing Center
- National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit for the Y-12 Complex

2.6.3 DOE Information Center

The DOE Information Center, located at 1 Science.Gov Way, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is a one-stop information facility that maintains a collection of more than 40,000 documents describing environmental activities in Oak Ridge. The center is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The DOE ORO website (www.oakridge.doe.gov) includes a "Public Activities" tab, which links to a page with

descriptions of DOE ORO program activities for the general public. The "Online Catalog" tab, under the "Information Center" tab on the Public Activities page, can be used to search for DOE documents by author, title, date, and other fields. The recently added New Documents tab provides links to recently published documents.

2.6.3.1 Telephone Contacts

- DOE Information Center: (865) 241-4780; toll free 1-800-382-6938 (option 6)
- DOE Public Affairs Office: (865) 576-0885
- DOE ORO Public Information Line: 1-800-382-6938
- ORSSAB: (865) 241-4583, (865) 241-4584, 1-800-382-6938
- TDEC, DOE Oversight Division: (865) 481-0995
- EPA Region IV: 1-800-241-1754
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: 1-800-232-4636

2.6.3.2 Internet Sites

- DOE Main Website: www.energy.gov
- DOE ORO Home Page: www.oakridge.doe.gov
- DOE ORO EM Program: http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/external/Programs/EnvironmentalManagement/tabid/42/Default.aspx
- ORSSAB: http://www.oakridge.doe.gov/em/ssab/default.htm
- ETTP: http://www.ettpreuse.com/default.htm
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: www.atsdr.cdc.gov
- EPA: www.epa.gov/region4/
- TDEC: www.state.tn.us/environment/
- TDEC, DOE Oversight Division: http://www.state.tn.us/environment/doeo/
- DOE Information Center: www.oakridge.doe.gov/info_cntr
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: www.recovery.gov and www.energy.gov/recovery

2.7 Reference

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