SRS Citizen's Advisory Board

SRS Citizens Advisory Board
Meeting Minutes

May 19-20, 2003

Hyatt Regency Hotel
Savannah, Ga.

Monday, May 19, 2003 Attendance

SRS CAB Members
Jennifer Barrington
Leon Chavous
Gerald Devitt
Mary Drye
Perry Holcomb
William Lawrence
Harold Rahn
Lola Richardson
Murray Riley
DeAnne Smoak
Jean Sulc
Bill Vogele
Wade Waters
Bill Willoughby

Stakeholders/Regulators
Don Siron, SCDHEC
Dawn Taylor, EPA
Bob Meisenheimer
John Flantz
Gary Zimmerman

DOE /Contractor
Becky Craft, DOE
Larry Ling, DOE
Sachiko McAlhany, DOE
George Mishra, DOE
Tony Polk, DOE
Paul Huber, DOE
Joe Carter, WSRC
Sonny Golston, WSRC
Paul Bertsch, SREL
Teresa Haas, WSRC
Paul Sauerborn, WSRC
Dawn Haygood, WSRC
Lyddie Broussard, WSRC
Kelly Way, WSRC
Jim Moore, WSRC

Ex-Officio Members
Alice Doswell, DOE
Keith Collinsworth, SCDHEC
Chuck Gorman, SCDHEC

SRS CAB members Meryl Alalof, Donna Antonucci, Ann Dalton, Mel Galin, Bill Lawless, Wendell Lyon, Darryl Nettles, Dorene Richardson, Carolyne Williams, and Gloria Williams-Way were unable to attend. The meeting opened with Alice Doswell serving as Designated Federal Official. Mike Schoener served as facilitator and the Board's Technical Advisor Rick McLeod was also present. The meeting was open to the public and posted in the *Federal Register* in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Environmental Restoration Committee Report

F&H Seepage Basin Corrective Action Plan Strategy
Gerald Blount provided a briefing to the CAB on the proposed Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the F and H Seepage Basins (see attachment). Mr. Blount discussed Phase II requirements, which were to evaluate the performance of Phase I, reduce the mass flux of tritium into Fourmile Branch (FMB) by 70 percent, reduce the discharge of other constituents at the seepline to less than Groundwater Protection Standards (GWPS), and evaluate the phase II CAP. A Phase III CAP would then have to be submitted.

Mr. Blount addressed the following F-Area Seepage Basin (FASB) Testing Conclusions:

- The majority of the groundwater contamination is present in the aquifer within localized structural depressions on the top of the Tan Clay, which was derived from the Cone Penetrometer (CPT) characterization data.
- The upper portion of the aquifer, above the structural depressions, is highly flushed by the pump and treat process and contaminated the least evidenced by the CPT data.
- The highly contaminated portions of the aquifer within depressions in the Tan Clay represent a significant residual secondary source evidenced by CPT, seepline piezometers, and process history.
- The majority of the contamination seems to discharge to FMB through troughs connecting the depressions to the creek evidenced by the tree kill areas, seepline piezometer data, CPT characterization data.

Mr. Blount stated the H-Area Seepage Basin (HASB) Testing Conclusions as follows:

- Groundwater contamination is less widespread and severe than F-Area Seepage Basin evidenced by CPT characterization data, monitoring wells, and seepline piezometers.
- Contaminant concentrations in FMB (within the discharge area of H-Area Basins) are relatively close to drinking water standards evidenced by surface water data.
- Concentration within the aquifer has been impacted by injection (larger dilute plume), and ongoing releases from basin four evidenced by monitoring wells and CPT data.
- Significant residual secondary sources are not present in the aquifer evidenced by CPT data.
- The majority of contamination seems to discharge toward FMB through a shallow depression in the Tan Clay evidenced by CPT data.

In order to make significant steps toward achieving the initial Phase IIA permit goals, the following should happen:

- The releases to the creek from FASB, the secondary source in the aquifer, must be contained (barriers across the troughs)
- The releases to the aquifer from HASB four must be contained (double barrier across the depression)
- The water that is released around and through the containment at FASB may require treatment to remove metals (base injection in the gate areas)
- At this time, treatment or an Alternate Concentration Limits/Mixing Zone (ACL/MZ) does not seem to be required at HASB (need for treatment or ACL/MZ may best be determined after containment.

- The phase I system operation should be concluded immediately for the following reasons:
- the phase I system is not compatible with containment approach to limit the transport of contaminants to the creek
- spreads contaminants
- no significant influence in FMB (like MWMF)
- sufficient operation time for an effect

Mr. Blount stated that based on calculations, if the pump and treat was shut down and an alternate plan accepted, cost savings could total approximately $320 million over a 30-year period.

Mr. Blount concluded by discussing remedies for both F and H Area Seepage Basins.

The F-Area Seepage Basins Corrective Action Plan phase IIA remedy is as follows:

- Build a Funnel/Gate System
- barrier across geologic troughs to contain the residual highly contaminated secondary source term
- inject base at gates (gaps) in barrier (to achieve GWPS for metals)
- Monitor effects of remedy at gates, tree kill areas, and within FMB
- Conclude phase I system operations
- Plan modification to 2A remedy if needed, plan 2B remedy

The H-area Seepage Basins CAP phase 2A is as follows:

- Build containment walls
- double barrier across geologic depression to contain the residual highly contaminated secondary source term
- Monitor effects of remedy at tree kill areas, and within FMB
- Conclude phase I system operations
- Plan modification to 2A remedy if needed, Plan 2B remedy

Perry Holcomb presented a draft motion regarding passive treatment of F/H Area groundwater in which the SRS CAB supports shut down of the F and H Area extraction/re-injection system and offered several recommendations to the three agencies. The SRS CAB has had significant concerns regarding pump-and-treat since 1995 regarding the efficacy of the system to achieve risk reduction. Following discussion, several minor modifications were made to the motion and the third recommendation regarding public education was deleted so that the motion would only address the technical issues associated with the project.

Waste Management Committee Report

Transuranic Waste
Sonny Goldston, BNFL, provided a copy of the *Solid Waste Annual Report* and provided a presentation on Transuranic Waste (see attachment). Mr. Goldston discussed SRS shipments to

the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) and described various activities required to ready a shipment. If a "prohibitive item" is found during x-raying, it has to be removed. SR does not have the facilities to do this expeditiously and cannot accommodate certain types of material. The WIPP state permit issued by the State of New Mexico defines what constitutes prohibitive items.

Mr. Goldston outlined some of the challenges facing SRS. One is the "prohibitive item" restriction. SRS just undertook the first removal of prohibitive items. The process requires that several drums are opened and the waste removed to verify the x-ray interrogation. SRS doesn't have the facilities necessary to open large containers and must store them until these facilities are available, said Goldston. The site also has 108 large boxes. Inside of these boxes are plywood boxes and some remote manipulator sleeves. SRS does not want to open these boxes, remove the items, and repack them in another shipping container. These bulk containers cannot be shipped in a TRUPACT II. A "TRUPACT III, " currently being developed, would enable SRS to ship these big boxes. If SRS can get relief on opening these boxes to verify the x-ray, then SRS can put these big boxes in a TRUPACT III for shipping. The licensing is currently being prepared. Mr. Goldston also discussed the high activity TRU Pu-238 challenge and the need for the "ArrowPak" shipping container for high activity drums to mitigate the hydrogen concerns.

The committee discussed two recommendations (see attached). After discussion, the committee clarified several issues on hydrogen getters for the High Activity TRU Waste Packaging Motion and voted to present it to the full CAB. After much discussion and some verbiage changes, the committee voted to present the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Non-Compliant Item WAC Recommendation to the full CAB.

High Level Waste Accelerated Sludge Removal

Tony Polk, DOE, explained accelerated sludge removal and presented a Waste on Wheels (WOW) process (see attachment). He stated that the cost to take an active sludge tank and prepare it for closure is about $30 million. Twenty-three of the 49 high level waste tanks require sludge removal. SR is planning to remove radioactive sludge from tanks much quicker. Ten tanks may require heel removal to less than 1,000 gallons of residual waste, and nine of the tanks may require waste removal from the annulus as well.

Mr. Polk explained the two-year Systems Engineering Evaluation used to identify new technologies that would remove waste at a significant cost reduction. Tank 5 will be the first sludge tank to deploy all of the WOW cost savings alternatives. Mr. Polk illustrated the process with pictures, drawings, and diagrams. He contrasted the old system of preparing/transferring bulk sludge, preparing/transferring the heel, water washing, and preparing/transferring annulus waste with the new WOW method. Mr. Polk summarized the advantages to WOW over the present baseline. WOW will eliminate significant infrastructure, it will reduce: removal and disposal of obsolete tank equipment; radiation exposure; facility outages; design costs; and required safety related instrumentation.

SRS could potentially save between 35 percent and 85 percent over current waste removal costs; however, WOW has not yet been implemented and a better estimate is not available at this time. Over the long term, waste removal cost savings could be significant. Mr. Polk concluded that the

speed at which SRS can empty these tanks utilizing WOW, lowers risk to the public, the workers and the environment.

Several questions arose on the Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) lawsuit. DHEC raised concern over the wording in the WIR ("technically feasible") and questioned the new "WOW" technology. DHEC would hate to see a scenario in which less waste was removed from the tanks because the new technology turned out to be less effective than the old methods.The CAB discussed the motion for expediting tank cleanout and annulus cleaning. After a few minor edits, the group voted to present it to the full CAB the next day.

Strategic Initiatives Committee Report

Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL)
Paul Bertsch, Director, provided an overview of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (see attachment). He provided a history and discussed the SREL mission and vision, which is to provide an independent evaluation of the ecological effects of SRS operations through a program of ecological research, education and outreach. The vision is for SREL to be recognized internationally for integrated multidisciplinary research in the ecological and environmental sciences. Mr. Bertsch discussed SREL administration and staffing and discussed SREL funding at length. He discussed SREL responsibilities under a Cooperative Agreement regarding research and communications and discussed some of SREL's basic ecological studies. Mr. Bertsch addressed SREL's integration into SRS operations and discussed ongoing environmental remediation research. Mr. Bertsch concluded noting the challenges and opportunities ahead. He also provided a quote from the National Academy of Sciences that states "Ecological risk are better characterized at SRS that at any other DOE installation due in part to the designation of the site as a national environmental research park and the presence of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory.

Malcom Orr and Kendall Stevens of St. Paul Academy for Boys were recognized for environmental essays submitted for an SRS CAB essay contest.

Tuesday, May 20, 2003 Attendance

SRS CAB Members	Stakeholders/Regulators	DOE /Contractor
Jennifer Barrington	Kim Newell , SCDHEC	Becky Craft, DOE
Leon Chavous	Dawn Taylor, EPA	Larry Ling, DOE
Gerald Devitt	Bob Meisenheimer	Sachiko McAlhany, DOE
Mary Drye	Don Kantor	Dawn Gilles, DOE
Perry Holcomb	Gary Zimmerman	Fran Williams, WSRC
William Lawrence	Becki and Howard Dawson	Joe Carter, WSRC
Harold Rahn	Andy Smith, Envirocare	John Dickenson, WSRC
Lola Richardson	John Flantz	David Burke, WSRC

Murray Riley
DeAnne Smoak
Jean Sulc
Bill Vogele
Wade Waters
Bill Willoughby

Paul Deason, WSRC
Teresa Haas, WSRC
Paul Sauerborn, WSRC
Dawn Haygood, WSRC
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Approval of the Minutes

The draft minutes of the March CAB meeting were approved with no changes.

Agency Update

Alice Doswell, DOE, discussed an integrated approach to accelerated cleanup, noting a team structure developed to achieve the cleanup, which consists of an Executive Team, a Management Team and three teams regarding area closure, decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) and closure management. Representatives from all three agencies compose the teams. Ms. Doswell commented on the very positive relationship DOE-SR has with its regulators and noted that a new Appendix E is expected by September. The teams are working hard to align cleanup with the budget cycle. Ms. Doswell commented on the withholding of $53 million from the FY03 appropriations due to a clause requiring endorsement of the Performance Management Plan (PMP) by the regulators. She noted a letter of support had been drafted and was to be signed May 22, 2003, by all parties. Ms. Doswell also provided copies of the draft Integrated D&D plan for public comment and offered to host a workshop regarding the plan. She noted the plan does propose end states for all facilities including F Canyon.

Jay Bassett, EPA, introduced Dawn Taylor, the Federal Facilities Manager for SRS and commented that a response to CAB Recommendation 159 had been mailed.

Chuck Gorman, SCDHEC reported further on accelerated cleanup initiatives noting the development of metrics and a memorandum of understanding among the parties.

Facilitator Update

Mike Schoener provided a recommendation status report noting that 13 recommendations are pending, four are open and 143 are closed. Mr. Schoener also noted that follow-up actions from the Process Retreat would be addressed during the July meeting.

Key Decisions by the Board

Recommendation 161- Passive Treatment of F/H Area Groundwater
The SRS CAB recommends the three agencies support the shutdown of the F and H Area extraction/reinjection system and in a cooperative effort, ensure that the passive alternatives meet remediation standards and schedules. It also requests that SRS, with SCDHEC concurrence, permanently shut down the system as soon as possible to allow the groundwater system to return to natural conditions before beginning construction of passive treatment systems.

Recommendation 162-High Level Waste Accelerated Sludge Removal
The Board asks SRS to accelerate the implementation of the "Waste on Wheels" process, a portable sludge removal system that can be moved from tank to tank, and report on the progress of the acceleration to lower the costs and risks as soon as the information becomes available. It also asks SRS to characterize the annulus waste and evaluate the need for annulus cleaning in HLW Tank 5 and to provide a schedule for development of a plan to demonstrate the WOW process and present the plan by November 19, 2003.

Recommendation 163- High Activity Transuranic Waste Packaging
The CAB recommends that DOE accelerate shipments of high activity TRU waste from SRS by expediting the design, certification and fabrication of the TRUPACT III shipping containers. These containers must be designed to alleviate the hydrogen gas concerns. These shipping containers are needed as soon as possible and should be available to allow the first shipment of high activity TRU waste to be compatible with the PMP shipping schedule of FY05. The recommendation also addresses expeditious certification of the Arrow Pak shipping containers and asks DOE to continue to investigate hydrogen "getters."

Recommendation 164- WIPP Non-Compliant Item Waste Acceptance Criteria
A recommendation that by November 19, 2003, DOE-Headquarters, working with DOE-SR and DOE-Carlsbad, develop a path forward that will eliminate non-compliant items and or reduce the number of drums that are opened, sorted and segregated because of non-compliant items. The Board also asks DOE-SR to ensure the path forward also significantly reduces or eliminates the need to remove the non-compliant items in the large containers of TRU waste at SRS and helps to expedite the removal schedule for this waste stream.

Nuclear Materials Committee

(A portion of the agenda was moved to the morning session to accommodate several individuals' return to SRS for a meeting with the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.)

F Canyon Complex Deactivation Project
Sachiko McAlhany, DOE, noted public law regarding certification necessary before deactivation of F Canyon may proceed. Congress is proposing to change the legislation and DOE and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board agree on the interpretation of the language in the new legislation. They were not in agreement regarding interpretation of several terms in the current legislation. Deactivation cannot proceed until Congressional approval is received, which may be provided as early as this summer.

John Dickenson, WSRC, provided a briefing on the F Canyon Complex Deactivation Project (see attachment). He provided background information regarding the F Canyon noting it was built in the early 1950s and chemically separates and decontaminates Pu-239 and U-238 from fission products. He discussed the history of the FB-Line portion of the facility and noted the current mission, which is hazard reduction. He discussed the materials in the Canyon and FB-line. The Canyon has been deinventoried and tanks are being flushed and scheduled for completion by the end of 2003. Mr. Dickenson discussed the Amercium/Curium transfer from F Canyon to the tank farms, which is complete. He also discussed depleted uranium oxide dispostion, 37,000 drums of which, are being packaged for shipment.

Mr. Dickenson discussed the definitions of suspension, deactivation, and decommissioning. He discussed the path forward from suspension to deactivation and eventual decommissioning of F Canyon. The F Canyon Deactivation end state is cold, dark and dry with one exhaust ventilation fan running, one in backup and quarterly entries for inspection. He discussed the basis for this deactivation endstate, which goes far enough to significantly reduce hazards and costs but not so far as to eliminate future options for decommissioning. This is based on a Hanford success with a similar facility. Mr. Dickenson summarized that significant progress has been made on suspension. Hazards are being removed and surveillance and maintenance costs are decreasing. There is significant suspension work left to do and deactivation will commence once legal requirements are met and the plan approved.

Board members questioned how the F Canyon can be maintained in a high state of readiness and deactivated simultaneously. Mr. Dickenson clarified that public law requires that the facility be maintained at this state until certain legal prerequisites are met and that basically suspension and the readiness state are the same. One Board member questioned the proposed end state noting the "cavalier" attitude in stating it will be cold, dark and dry since there is no way to fully decontaminate the facility.

Environmental Restoration Committee

Perry Holcomb presented a draft motion regarding passive treatment of F and H Area groundwater. It recommended that the three agencies support the F and H Area extraction/re-injection system shut down and in a cooperative effort, insure that the passive alternatives meet remediation standards and schedules. It also asked that SRS, with SCDHEC concurrence, should as soon as possible permanently shut down the F and H area extraction/re-injection system to allow the groundwater system to return to natural conditions (equilibrium) before beginning the

construction of the passive treatment systems. Murray Riley moved the Board adopt the recommendation and Bill Willoughby seconded. ***The motion was adopted unanimously by a vote of 14 in favor.***

SRS Deactivation & Decommissioning (D&D) Program
Dave Freeman, WSRC, provided a description of the Integrated D&D Plan and provided a status of ongoing D&D at SRS (see attachment). The Integrated D&D Plan defines the appropriate end states for all facilities, waste tanks and waste sites. It addresses the decision models, ranking of facilities, and baseline technical, cost and schedule issues. Mr. Freeman defined several terms regarding D&D and discussed the D&D process and strategy. He also described the two main end states, in-situ disposal and demolition. The D&D Plan uses a project approach and considers various factors including risk, business and programmatic factors. SRS is using a graded approach to decommissioning and streamlining the 22-step process required in the DOE Order. The Integrated D&D Plan was issued on April 30 for internal review and provided to the Board on May 20 for public comment.

Mr. Freeman discussed current progress with D&D noting the PMP initiative to demolish T, D, and M Areas. Fourteen buildings have been demolished, reducing the footprint of SRS by 53,000 square feet. Eight of 143 truckloads of depleted uranium have been shipped from M Area to Envirocare of Utah for disposal and seven subcontracts have been placed to remove 11 buildings.

Waste Management Committee

Bill Willoughby presented a draft motion regarding High Level Waste Accelerated Sludge Removal (see attachment). The recommendation is for SRS to accelerate the implementation of the Waste on Wheels process and report on the progress of the acceleration to lower the costs and risks as soon as the information becomes available. It also asks SRS to characterize the annulus waste and evaluate the need for annulus cleaning in HLW Tank 5 and to provide a schedule for development of a plan to demonstrate the WOW process and present the plan by November 19, 2003. Wade Waters moved the Board adopt the motion and Lola Richardson seconded. ***The motion passed unanimously with 13 members in favor.***

Bill Willoughby presented a draft motion regarding High Activity TRU Waste Packaging (see attachment). The motion recommends that DOE accelerate shipments of high activity TRU waste from SRS by expediting the design, certification and fabrication of the TRUPACT III shipping containers. These containers must be designed to alleviate the hydrogen gas concerns. These shipping containers are needed as soon as possible and should be available to allow the first shipment of high activity TRU waste to be compatible with the PMP shipping schedule of FY05. The motion also addresses expeditious certification of the Arrow Pak shipping containers and asks DOE to continue to investigate hydrogen "getters." Bill Willoughby moved the Board adopt the motion and Mary Drye seconded. ***The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote of fourteen members.***

A third motion was presented by the Waste Management Committee regarding Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Non-Compliant Item Waste Acceptance Criteria (see attachment). It recommends that by November 19, 2003, DOE-Headquarters, working with DOE-SR and DOE-Carlsbad, develop

a path forward that will eliminate non-compliant items and or reduce the number of drums that are opened, sorted and segregated because of non-compliant items. It also asks DOE-SR to ensure the path forward also significantly reduces or eliminate the need to remove the non-compliant items in the large containers of TRU waste at SRS and helps to expedite the removal schedule for this waste stream. Following discussion and a minor modification, Bill Willoughby moved the board adopt the motion and William Lawrence seconded. ***The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote of 14 members.***

Bill Willoughby announced the availability of the Solid Waste Division Annual Report. He also announced that the WM Committee would provide comments on the West Valley Demonstration Project Environmental Impact Statement since comments were due before the full Board would have an opportunity to consider comments as a formal recommendation.

Nuclear Materials Committee Report

David Burke, WSRC, provided a briefing on Radioactive Material Transportation (RAM) (see attachment). The purpose of the presentation was to inform the CAB on why it is safe to transport nuclear materials. Mr. Burke provided RAM transportation statistics, discussed regulations, and addressed package tests and handling. Over 45 million shipments of radioactive materials in the U.S. have been made over the last 30 years with no loss of containment of any form. Over 3000 shipments of spent nuclear fuel and over 1.7 million miles of U.S. highway and rail have been made without incident since 1964. Transportation is regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Transportation. The NRC certifies packages as being Type B on the basis of safety analysis reports submitted by the package designer that demonstrate the package can withstand the tests specified by NRC and IAEA regulations for the package type.

Mr. Burke showed photos and video clips of various package testing including fire, free drop, puncture and immersion. He discussed receipts of spent fuel at SRS, spent fuel storage facilities and certified storage packaging for plutonium. He concluded by stating that radioactive material transportation is a strength of the nuclear industry with a proven safety track record and poses less risk to the public than other hazardous material shipments.

Envirocare of Utah, Inc.

Andy Smith provided an overview of Envirocare (see attachment). Envirocare was established in 1998. It is the largest commercial radioactive waste disposal facility and receives an average of 10 million cubic feet per year. It treats and disposes of low-level and mixed waste and its clients include DOE, EPA, the Department of Defense and USACE. The facility is capable of accepting Class A Low Level Radioactive Waste, Mixed Waste, PCB/Radioactive Waste, 11e(2) byproduct material, large components and asbestos. Mr. Smith described the waste disposal process and mixed waste treatment, which is macroencapsulation. SRS disposes of the following waste streams at Envirocare:

- Uranium Tri-Oxide – 3,300 drums with 33,000 drums to follow
- Uranium Metal Slugs- over 6 million pounds

- Process Debris Waste- over 100 containers
- Elemental Mercury Waste
- Lead and Lead Bearing Debris Wastes
- Other Liquid Waste Streams

Strategic Initiatives Committee

Paul Deason, WSRC, provided an update on Savannah River Technology Center (SRTC) Programs (see attached). He discussed the role of science and technology. Technology is vital to the success of SRS because it enables improvements in safety and risk reduction, supports plant operations, reduces costs, provides alternatives to the baseline and enables new missions. Core technologies include radio/chemical processing and process development, robotics and remote systems, environmental remediation, tritium/hydrogen technology and national security, instrumentation and sensors and aluminum reactor fuel technology. Mr. Deason discussed the diverse technical capability of SRTC staff and discussed major program areas including EM closure programs, Savannah River Operations, Homeland Security and National Energy Programs. He discussed funding, which is $137.5 million in FY03 and funding projections. Under the new WSRC organization structure, the SRTC Director reports to the WSRC President. Mr. Deason discussed several specific projects at SRS including enhanced Saltstone operations, improved Defense Waste Processing Facility operations, accelerated canyon closure, disposition of plutonium, the Low Curie Salt Program and Salt Tank Heel Disposition. Mr. Deason discussed new Beryllium analysis methods and D-Area Sulfate Reduction. He noted a DOE Office of Science Workshop to be co-hosted by SREL and SRTC and concluded by again noting the crucial role of technology.

Public Comments

Don Kantor commented that more advertisement was needed for SREL and SRTC.

Becki Dawson, former CAB member, addressed new members wishing them well.

Handouts

- SRS CAB May 19-20, 2003 Agenda
- F&H Seepage Basin Corrective Action Plan Strategy, Gerald Blount, WSRC
- Passive Treatment of F/H Area Groundater, Perry Holcomb, CAB
- Accelerated Sludge Removal, Tony Polk, DOE
- Transuranic Waste, Sonny Goldston, WSRC
- High Activity TRU Waste Packaging, Bill Willoughby, CAB
- The Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Paul Bertsch, SREL
- Operations Update, May 2003
- Status Update as of May 19, 2003, Projects of Interest to CAB
- F Canyon Complex Deactivation Project, John Dickenson, WSRC

- SRS CAB Recommendation Summary
- Passive Treatment of F/H Area Groundwater, Perry Holcomb, CAB
- SRS Deactivation & Decommissioning Program, Dave Freeman, WSRC
- WIPP Non Compliant Item WAC, Bill Willoughby, CAB
- High Activity TRU Waste Packaging, Bill Willoughby, CAB
- Radioactive Material Transportation, David Burke, WSRC
- Envirocare of Utah, Andy Smith, Envirocare
- Update on Savannah River Technology Center Programs, Paul Deason, WSRC
- SRS CAB Budget Summary
- SRS CAB Calendar
- NEPA EIS Report
- Fact Sheet on Historic Preservation of the Cold War Resources at SRS, May 2003