

THE ADVISOR

A Publication of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board

Winter 1999

First Major Plutonium Building Comes Down

Rocky Flats made history at the end of October by beginning demolition of its first former plutonium production facility. The 67,000 square foot Building 779 underwent a two-year decontamination effort prior to its demolition.

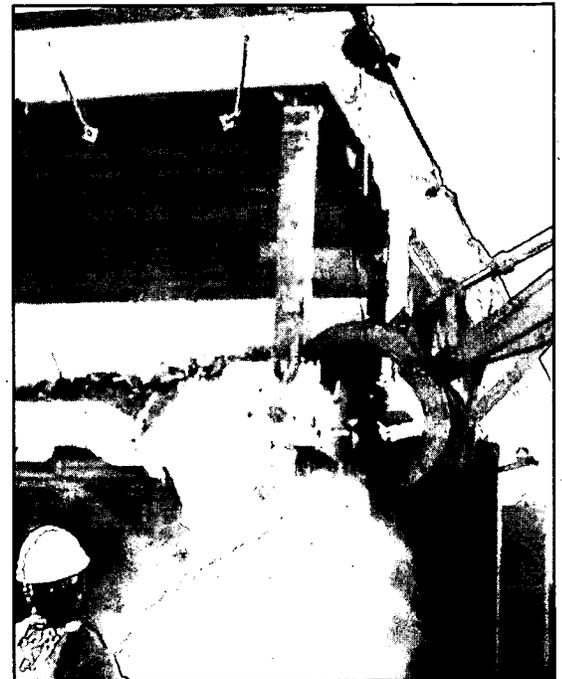
Building 779 was constructed in 1965 and was used for research and development. In 1968 and again in 1973, additions to the original building were completed. It housed equipment that was capable of duplicating the site's production mission, and laboratory equipment to conduct various material and environmental testing. Along with the other plutonium buildings, Building 779 was situated within the protected area, which has strict access restrictions and a large security force.

As workers planned the cleanup of Building 779, they were primarily

concerned with the presence of plutonium contamination. However, the building was also contaminated with americium, uranium, lead, asbestos, beryllium, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Five of the seven contaminants are considered human carcinogens; the other two are considered human toxins.

Prior to being able to demolish the building, site contractors had to remove contamination as well as strip the building of its contents. These activities included the removal of 133 gloveboxes (enclosed work areas to protect workers from radiation), miles of piping and vents, and several dangerous solution tanks.

The facility underwent a number of characterizations to determine the extent of contamination in the building. An initial



Building 779 demolition work begins in October 1999

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Plans for 2000 Include Key Plutonium Shipments

As Rocky Flats works toward an accelerated closure date of 2006, each year will involve a number of highly challenging cleanup activities. In Fiscal Year 2000, one of the most significant activities involves the initiation of a plutonium shipping campaign.

At one point, Rocky Flats stored over 14 tons of plutonium inside its highly protected vaults and storage areas. Earlier this year, Rocky Flats shipped the last of its plutonium pits off-site. These pits were the primary product of Rocky Flats for nearly forty years.

The site is scheduled to begin shipments of a second category of plutonium beginning in January 2000. These metal scraps and oxide powders are to be shipped to the Savannah River Site

in South Carolina for storage awaiting final disposition by the Department of Energy (DOE). The shipments are projected to be completed in 2002. While DOE has not released updated plutonium inventory numbers for Rocky Flats, the removal of these two categories of leftover plutonium will significantly reduce the amount of this very dangerous material stored at Rocky Flats.

Another key activity scheduled for 2000 is a continued focus on building remediation. While the bulk of building demolition will not take place until 2004-2006, work has already begun to address the over one million square feet of contaminated space that must be cleaned up prior to 2006. The

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Rocky Flats Updates



Radionuclide Soil Action Levels Review to Conclude in March

Work is progressing toward completion of the independent review of the Radionuclide Soil Action Levels for Rocky Flats. These action levels will determine the extent of cleanup of the radioactively contaminated soil at the site. Originally expected to conclude in December, the review has been extended for three months to allow the contractor, Risk Assessment Corporation (RAC), additional time to complete its calculations and recommendations. A public meeting will be held in March 2000 at the project's conclusion.

Nuclear Material and Waste Shipments Proceed

Rocky Flats began shipping certain plutonium metals to Los Alamos in New Mexico in July. Look for the initiation of shipments of plutonium metals and oxides to Savannah River, South Carolina in January 2000. All plutonium is scheduled to be gone from Rocky Flats by 2002.

During 1999, the site completed the stabilization of its "high risk" plutonium residues and repackaged a large amount of residues that will be shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. They also began shipments of one category of plutonium residue - scrub alloy - to the Savannah River Site in South Carolina. Residues are wastes that contain higher levels of plutonium than other categories of waste.

The site has continued shipments of low-level radioactive waste to the Nevada Test Site for disposal.

Low-level waste that also contains hazardous materials continue to be shipped to the privately-owned Envirocare disposal facility in Utah.

As previously reported, the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) opened in 1999. Since this time, Rocky Flats has been slowly increasing its rate of shipment to the new facility. To date, Rocky Flats has sent over 20 shipments of transuranic waste to WIPP. In October, the State of New Mexico issued the permit required for WIPP to begin accepting mixed transuranic waste. Rocky Flats will discontinue its regular shipments to WIPP at the end of November while it gets ready to ship mixed TRU waste under the new permit. The site expects to resume shipping to WIPP in January or February of 2000.

903 Pad Characterization

The characterization of the 903 Pad has been completed. At this location, corroded drums leaked plutonium contaminated oils into the soil in the 1960s. It is believed to contain the highest levels of plutonium in soil at the site.

Both surface and subsurface sampling were performed. The subsurface samples consisted of 79 boreholes through which over 500 samples were taken. Of the 62 boreholes that were sampled for plutonium, the highest preliminary result was about 15,000 picocuries per gram (the average background level for plutonium in this area is about 0.04 picocuries per gram).

The results of the sampling effort indicate that approximately 8,875 cubic yards of soil, asphalt, and artificial fill exceeds the current cleanup standards and would require remediation. Another 24,000 cubic yards may require some type of action.

Rocky Flats has begun a process to identify remedial technologies that could be used for the cleanup of the pad.

The Department of Energy is proposing to delay cleanup of this area until 2004. They wish to utilize the resources for other projects until that

time. The regulators and DOE were negotiating this issue as this update went to print.

DNFSB Introduces New Site Representatives for Rocky Flats

As part of a normal rotation among Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) staff working at nuclear weapons complex facilities, Mark Sautman - the RFETS representative for the last few years - has been transferred to work at the Hanford facility. Two new staff members have assumed his responsibilities at Rocky Flats:

- **Don Owen** used to be in the Navy and has nuclear experience. He is a mechanical engineer with prior experience at Rocky Flats, including projects in Buildings 559 and 707. For the last several years, he has worked at Oak Ridge and other weapons sites in the complex.

- **David Grover** is a nuclear engineer from MIT with Navy and shipyard experience. He has been involved with the packaging and storage of plutonium at Rocky Flats and other sites, and recently has done a lot of work on the spent fuel project at Hanford.

Rocky Flats Site Manager Nominated to DNFSB

In the fall of 1999, President Clinton nominated Jessie Roberson - DOE's site manager at Rocky Flats - to serve as a member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB). Congress approved the appointment in late October. Ms. Roberson has been site manager since June 1996. Her replacement as Rocky Flats manager has not yet been named by DOE-Headquarters.

The DNFSB is an independent entity within the executive branch that provides recommendations and advice to the President and the Secretary of Energy regarding public health and safety at DOE's defense nuclear facilities, such as Rocky Flats.

(continued on page 4)

Study Results Indicate Low Cancer Risks Around Rocky Flats

Residents of Westminster, Arvada, Broomfield and other communities near Rocky Flats have wondered for years if their health was affected by any of the radioactive or chemical releases from the site. A nine-year study completed in August may dispel some of these long-standing fears. Researchers determined that people living near the site between 1952 and 1989 have a very low risk of ever developing cancer related to Rocky Flats releases.

In 1990, the Department of Energy agreed to provide funding for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to conduct a multi-year study on health effects from Rocky Flats. The governor appointed a 12-member Health Advisory Panel to provide technical oversight to the study, which was to focus on cancer risks to the public related to releases from the site during production years (1952-1989).

The study looked at over 8,000 materials that were used at Rocky Flats throughout its history and determined that plutonium and carbon tetrachloride (a cleaning and degreasing fluid once used in large quantities at Rocky Flats) were the primary materials of concern to the off-site community. The study then focused on determining how these materials may have been released from the site and in what quantities. This part of the study involved reviewing original records, classified reports, historical monitoring data, and meteorological data. Researchers also interviewed current and former employees. Computer models were used to be able to calculate where contaminants would have traveled under given weather conditions.

The study determined that most contaminants were moved off-site through the air, rather than through water. Correspondingly, inhalation of plutonium particles into the lung was the primary exposure pathway to individuals.

Researchers identified a handful of events that accounted for the bulk of contamination leaving the site during the years studied. These included major fires in 1957 and 1969 and wind-blown releases from the 903 area at which barrels containing plutonium-contaminated oils leaked into the soil. The study

determined that the releases during the 1957 fire - estimated to be between 40 and 500 grams of plutonium - led to the highest cancer risks for people living to the south of Rocky Flats at the time of the fire.

In order to calculate the varying exposures for people at different locations and with different lifestyles, the researchers developed what they called "exposure scenarios." These included a housewife, laborer, rancher, office worker and child at different locations throughout the study area. Each scenario was characterized by different amounts of time spent indoors and outdoors, breathing rates, level of exertion and other factors. Risks were then calculated for each of the scenarios. Members of the public can pick the scenario(s) that most closely matches their history to see what kinds of risks may apply to them.

The highest risks were associated with the laborer scenario at Indiana Street and 64th Avenue near the town of Leyden, just south of Rocky Flats. This higher risk was attributed to the path of the plume from the 1957 fire. The estimated risk of the laborer developing cancer was between one in ten thousand and four in 100 million, with a median risk of about two in one million. This level of risk is about the same as a person's risk of developing cancer as a result of fallout from nuclear weapons testing.

In releasing these results, members of the Health Advisory Panel expressed their belief that the Rocky Flats community was very lucky that releases and health risks were not higher than they were. The Panel members felt that the situation could have been much worse. They advised the Department of Energy to learn from the study and to ensure that the problems of the past are not repeated in the future.

Over two dozen technical reports and numerous summary papers are available from the study. The state maintains a web site through which many of the materials can be accessed: <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/rf>. The Panel also produced a short video on the project. Contact Ann Lockhart with CDPHE at (303) 692-2640 if you would like any of these documents or further information about the Health Studies.

FY 00 Activities (continued from page 1)

demolition of Building 779, the first major plutonium building to be decommissioned, was begun in October 1999. The site plans to remove a total of 23 structures during 2000 totaling over 73,000 square feet. Cleanup work is also scheduled in Buildings 771 and 776/777.

This will also be a significant year for the stabilization and packaging of residues. Residues are contaminated materials that contained sufficient quantities of plutonium that made it cost-effective to extract the plutonium for reuse in the past. These materials have since been classified as waste and must be treated and re-packaged prior to disposal. While the site plans to complete

all residue processing by 2002, it anticipates being 90% complete by the end of this fiscal year.

The removal of waste to off-site disposal facilities will continue in 2000, including shipments of:

- Approximately 19,200 drums of low level waste to the Nevada Test Site;
- Approximately 12,000 drums of low level mixed waste to Envirocare in Utah; and
- Approximately 6,400 drums of transuranic waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico.

No significant environmental projects are scheduled for this year. None of the

remaining sites are judged to pose any significant near-term risk to people or the environment.

These activities are based on the 2006 baseline plan prepared by Kaiser-Hill in May 1999. DOE has not yet officially adopted the entire baseline. A recent independent review concluded that closure by 2006 is achievable, but will be extremely difficult. RFCAB will continue to closely monitor the accelerated cleanup with a focus on safety issues.

A complete packet of information about the closure plan and annual cleanup goals is available from John Corsi at (303) 966-6526 if you would like to have a copy sent to you.

Building 779 (continued from page 1)



Building 779 as it appeared before demolition work began (from the north, looking south)

characterization was performed by reviewing historical building records and by interviewing former facility personnel. Second, the facility was given a *reconnaissance level characterization* which documented existing contamination. Third, a number of characterizations were performed during cleanup to ensure that the chemical, radiological, and safety conditions had not changed prior to beginning the work activity. Next, a final decommissioning survey was performed to verify that contaminants in the facility had been reduced to levels that complied with the appropriate requirements. Finally, DOE and an independent party performed a confirmatory survey to verify that the facility met regulatory cleanup criteria.

After the regulatory agencies, EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, gave their approval, the demolition of the facility began on October 25. Work is expected to last through the end of December 1999.

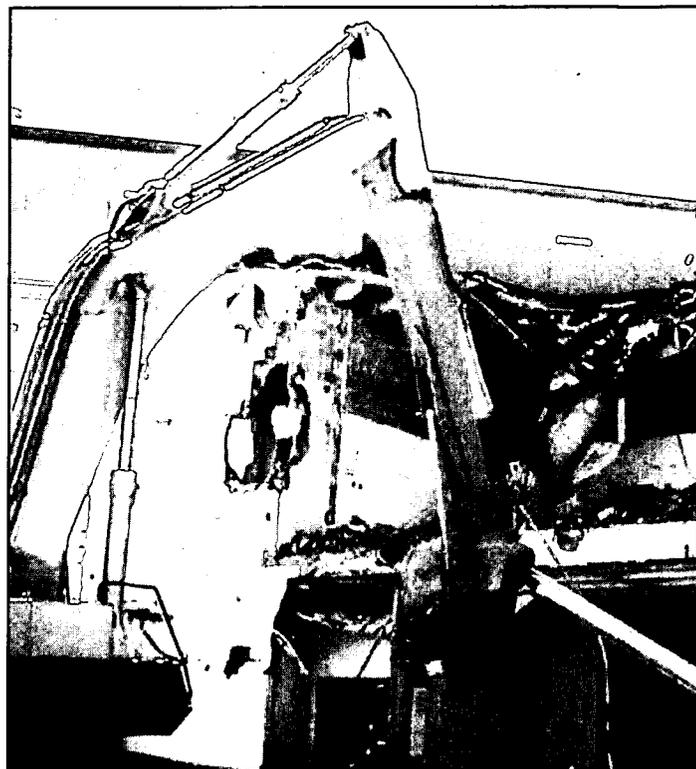
The method used to dismantle Building 779 involves the use of an excavator with claw-like grapples, shears and pulverizers. Workers also use a crane with a wrecking ball. With this equipment, the building is torn apart and crushed to its foundation. Walls are weakened by vertical drops of the wrecking ball and then the excavator pushes and pulls the walls down.

To help minimize the dispersal of dust during the demolition, a water spray is used as work is performed and procedures are in place to stop work in the event of high winds. The regular air sampling network is supplemented with five additional air monitors in the immediate vicinity of the building

to monitor for the release of contaminants as a result of the demolition.

After demolition, the building's foundation will be left in place to be cleaned up later. The site plans to begin cleanup of all building foundations in 2002. The concrete rubble that results from the demolition will be stockpiled onsite to be used as fill material for the holes left once building foundations are removed.

Site managers will use experience gained through this project to plan and implement more challenging building remediation and demolition projects in the next few years. Building 886, a former uranium processing building, is scheduled to be demolished in 2001. Other major plutonium buildings are scheduled to be demolished beginning in 2004. If all goes according to the current plan, no structures will remain on the Rocky Flats site at the end of the cleanup project.



Building 779 during the demolition process (October, 1999)

Rocky Flats Updates (continued from page 2)

Board Finalizes its Vision

Culminating a year-long effort by RFCAB, the Board approved its *Vision for the Cleanup of Rocky Flats* at its monthly meeting held in October. This Vision document lays out a comprehensive description of RFCAB's preferences for cleanup of Rocky Flats. It was distributed to about 800 interested citizens and stakeholders in early November. If

you did not receive a copy of the Board's Vision and would like to have one mailed to you, please contact Deb Thompson at (303) 420-7855.

RFCAB Slideshow Available

As part of its ongoing outreach program, RFCAB developed a new public education tool earlier this year - a slideshow designed to inform community

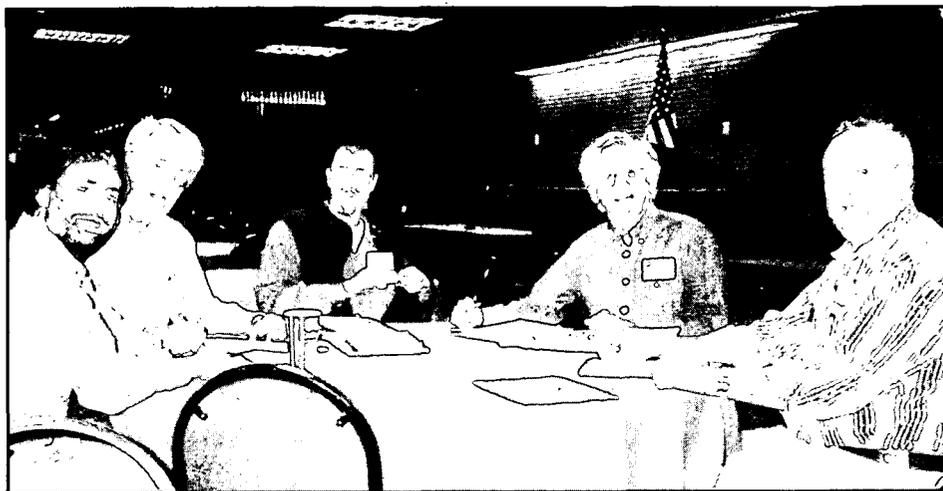
members about Rocky Flats history, cleanup activities and how they can become involved. This 20-30 minute slideshow, which includes over 50 photographs, is available to any interested group or organization. If you would like to learn more about the cleanup of Rocky Flats, please contact Erin Rogers at (303) 420-7855 or erogers@rfcab.org to schedule a presentation.

National Meeting Held to Discuss Long Term Stewardship

In late October, members of the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board traveled to Oak Ridge, Tennessee to meet with representatives from other site specific advisory boards. This meeting was the third in a series of meetings designed to bring advisory board members from across the country together to learn about and discuss issues related to the cleanup and management of the nuclear weapons complex sites. The first national meeting was held in Las Vegas in 1998 to discuss low level waste management. The second was held this past spring in Cincinnati to discuss waste and nuclear materials transportation. This latest meeting in Oak Ridge focused on issues related to long term stewardship of the former weapons sites.

Local persons attending the meeting included RFCAB members Jerry DePoorter, Joe Downey, Tom Marshall, LeRoy Moore and Bryan Taylor. Board/Staff Coordinator Ken Korkia attended as part of the facilitation team. The Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments and the City of Arvada also sent representatives. Other DOE sites participating in the meeting included Fernald, Hanford, Idaho, Nevada, Northern New Mexico (Los Alamos), Oak Ridge, Pantex, Sandia, Savannah River, and Weldon Springs.

Long term stewardship is a rather new concept being considered by the Department of Energy. Generally, it is described as those actions necessary to maintain public health and safety at those sites where contamination will remain after closure. For example, even though Rocky Flats has a goal of completing closure by 2006, contaminants such as plutonium will remain in the soil because the technology and financial



RFCAB members at the Oak Ridge stewardship meeting. From left: Tom Marshall, LeRoy Moore, Bryan Taylor, Jerry DePoorter and Joe Downey.

resources are not likely to be available to completely remove all of the contamination. As a result, there will need to be an ongoing effort stretching far into the future to make sure that the health and safety of future generations is protected.

This meeting began with presentations by representatives from the headquarters offices of both DOE and the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as a DOE representative from the Grand Junction office. Presentations providing a local context were given by spokespersons from the state of Tennessee and the city of Oak Ridge. Next, the participants discussed issues related to stewardship and later broke into smaller groups to continue the discussion. The outcome from the breakout sessions was a set of five topics for continued discussion on the second day of the meeting. These five topic areas included funding; planning, roles and responsibilities; community involvement; linkages between stewardship and technology, research, cleanup levels and land use; and information and

sustainable responsibility.

On the next day, the participants organized into breakout groups focused on the five topic areas. The goal was to discuss the topic and then develop a set of statements focusing on "next steps" for future action or discussion. To close the meeting, all the participants gathered together to hear reports from the breakout groups and comment on the statements that were developed. These statements will be written up in a final report on the meeting. It is hoped that the information will lay the groundwork for developing and gathering information to be used when a second national meeting on stewardship is held in the future. No clear timeframe has been established for this second meeting, but the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board would like to host it here in the Denver area.

For further information about the stewardship meeting, or to obtain a copy of the statements developed at the meeting, contact Ken Korkia at (303) 420-7855.

RFCAB SEEKS APPLICANTS WHO ARE DEDICATED TO
MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CLEANUP OF ROCKY FLATS.

*** WOMEN AND MINORITIES ARE ESPECIALLY ENCOURAGED TO APPLY ***

For an Information and Application Packet, contact Deb Thompson at (303) 420-7855

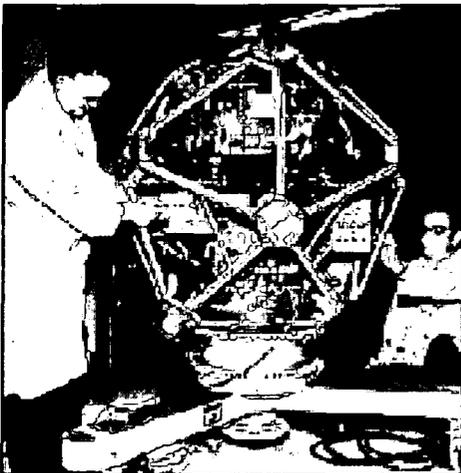
Site-Specific Advisory Boards

A R O U N D

THE DOE WEAPONS COMPLEX

This Issue: Sandia Citizens Advisory Board

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board is one of several Site-Specific Advisory Boards (SSABs) that have been formed at former nuclear weapons production sites. In each issue of The Advisor, we spotlight the activities of one of these boards.



Sandia employees test the payload for the first VELA satellite in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Sandia helped develop the satellites, which were launched to detect nuclear detonations.

Sandia National Laboratories, located adjacent to the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, is one of the most urban of DOE's laboratories. The lab has two primary facilities, one in Albuquerque and another in Livermore, California. Sandia employs about 7,500 people and manages approximately \$1.4 billion of work each year. As a prime contractor to DOE, Sandia is situated on land owned or leased by DOE, but is operated by Sandia Corporation – now a subsidiary of Lockheed Martin. The New Mexico lab operates on acreage within and adjacent to Kirtland Air Force Base and is bordered by the City of Albuquerque, the Cibola National Forest,

the Isleta Pueblo Indian Reservation, and Albuquerque International Airport.

The lab's primary function is to design all of the non-nuclear components of the nation's nuclear weapons. Sandia also works closely with government and industry groups to help preserve the nation's security. Its original mission – part of the Manhattan Project – was to serve as an ordnance design, testing, and assembly facility.

The Citizens Advisory Board for Sandia National Laboratories convened in June 1995. The group is comprised of individuals representing diverse backgrounds from social, religious, governmental, and neighborhood groups. The Board generally meets on the third Wednesday evening of each month.

The Sandia Citizens Advisory Board is still working on developing a work plan to cover its activities for the next year. However, an initial compilation of ideas and issues that many felt needed to be addressed includes: stewardship; building community bridges; documentation and evaluation of CAB history and recommendations; development of a CAB transition plan; and review and comment on the No Further Action/Class III Permit Modifications.

Similar to many advisory boards across the complex, the Sandia Board's primary focus at this time is on stewardship. Sandia CAB sent five Board members and one representative area stakeholder to the SSAB Workshop on Stewardship held at Oak Ridge in late

October (see related story on page 5).

Fiscal year 1999-2000 may be the last full year the Sandia Citizens Advisory Board is required to make recommendations to DOE, as many "No Further Action" and "Class III Permit Modifications" documents are expected to be submitted over the coming year. Thus, during this time period the Board will begin to transition away from monthly Board meetings and focus instead on Task Group meetings involving more public participation.

Right now Sandia CAB is working to increase its public outreach efforts in hopes of getting more individuals involved in the Board's task group meetings rather than full Board meetings, as more work is accomplished at the task group meetings and there is better opportunity for public involvement. The intent is to familiarize the citizens of Albuquerque with the work of the CAB on environmental restoration and waste management programs. The Public Outreach Task Group is planning to attend many neighborhood meetings and to reach out to business, professional and civic associations located near Kirtland Air Force Base, as well as others located throughout the city.

*To find out more information about Sandia National Laboratories:
<http://www.lanl.gov/worldview/>*

*You can learn more about the Sandia Citizens Advisory Board at its web site:
<http://www.abqcab.org>*

RFCAB Elects Officers for the Year 2000

Jerry DePoorter, Chair

This is Jerry's first term as an officer. He is a retired associate professor of Metallurgical Engineering at the Colorado School of Mines, and lives northwest of the Rocky Flats site in the Town of Superior.

Mary Harlow, Secretary

Mary is beginning her second term as Secretary of the Board. An RFCAB member since 1996, she works as the Rocky Flats coordinator for the City of Westminster.

Tom Marshall, Vice Chair

Tom was also re-elected this year to a second term as Vice Chair of the Board. He works with the Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center in Boulder.

Victor Holm, Treasurer

This will be Victor's second term serving as the Board's Treasurer. A retired geological engineer with a background that includes working on mining projects all over the world, Victor joined the Board in 1996.



Top: Jerry DePoorter
Bottom: Tom Marshall

Top: Mary Harlow
Bottom: Victor Holm.



Advisory Board Sets Priorities for 2000

The year 2000 will mark the seventh year of operation for the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board. Much has happened at Rocky Flats during these seven years. One of the most significant events occurred within the last year with the development of a 2006 closure baseline by the site contractor, Kaiser-Hill. Coming to a better understanding of this baseline and providing comments on it will be one of the major activities for the Board in 2000.

Organizationally, the Board will address topics and issues in three principal ways over the coming year. Certain issues will be assigned to focus groups

for consideration, others will be addressed by the Board as a whole, while the remaining issues will be assigned to staff or individual Board members for tracking and updating as necessary.

There will be two standing committees over the next year. One will address long term stewardship issues, while the other will track the work of the Actinide Migration Evaluation currently underway at Rocky Flats. Additional ad hoc groups will be formed as needed to address specific documents or issues.

The Board will continue to serve as the contracting agent for two important community-based projects - the Soil

Action Levels review and the Community Radiation Monitoring Program, known as ComRad. Each of these projects utilizes contractors to perform tasks at the direction of a community oversight panel. The Soil Action Levels project is scheduled for completion in the early spring of 2000; the ComRad program will extend throughout the entire year.

Members of the Board will also continue to participate in national meetings of Department of Energy advisory boards. Public outreach activities, such as this newsletter, the Board's website, and the Speakers Bureau will continue to be a focus in 2000 as well.

RFCAB Website: www.rfcab.org

The Advisor is published quarterly by the Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board (RFCAB). The Executive Editor is Jim Kinsinger. Please send your questions, suggestions and ideas to:

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Except as noted, all articles are written by RFCAB staff: Ken Korkia, Erin Rogers, Deb Thompson and Brady Wilson. To request a change of address or to add or remove your name from the mailing list, contact Deb Thompson at the above address and phone number. Material may be reprinted if credit is given. RFCAB is funded under a 1999 grant of approximately \$300,000 sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy.

RFCAB MISSION STATEMENT

The Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board, a nonpartisan, broadly representative, independent advisory board with concerns related to Rocky Flats activities, is dedicated to providing informed recommendations and advice to the agencies (Department of Energy, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency), government entities and other interested parties on policy and technical issues and decisions related to cleanup, waste management and associated activities. The Board is dedicated to public involvement, awareness and education on Rocky Flats issues.

Rocky Flats Public Meeting Calendar

December

2	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	Arvada Center
9	<i>Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments</i>	8 - 11 a.m.	Location TBD
9	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 8:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall

January

6	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library
6	<i>Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments</i>	8 - 11 a.m.	Location TBD
13	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 8:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall

February

3	<i>Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board Work Session</i>	6 - 9:30 p.m.	College Hill Library
3	<i>Rocky Flats Coalition of Local Governments</i>	8 - 11 a.m.	Location TBD
10	<i>Rocky Flats Soil Action Levels Oversight Panel</i>	4 - 8:00 p.m.	Broomfield City Hall

ALL MEETINGS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, PLEASE CALL BEFORE YOU GO -- (303) 420-7855

Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities, 6901 Wadsworth Boulevard, Arvada
Broomfield City Hall, One Descombes Drive
College Hill Library, Front Range Community College, 3705 West 112th Avenue, Westminster

Rocky Flats Citizens Advisory Board
9035 Wadsworth Parkway, Suite 2250
Westminster, CO 80021

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