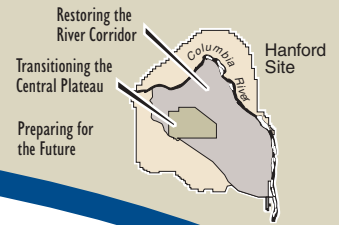




U.S. Department of Energy
 Richland Operations Office
 and Office of River Protection

Hanford Site



Strategic Initiative 1:

Accelerate Columbia River Corridor Cleanup by More Than 20 Years to 2012

This strategic initiative combines the River Corridor cleanup actions (excluding groundwater), places them in one contract, and accelerates them. The River Corridor Project includes 50 burial grounds, 579 wastes sites, 357 excess facilities, and 7 plutonium production reactors adjacent to the Columbia River. These waste sites and facilities have contaminated the groundwater with radionuclides and chemicals above drinking water standards and are within one mile of the river or inside the area designated as the Hanford Reach National Monument.

We will "cocoon" the remaining six reactors for interim safe storage pending a final decision on their disposal; remove and revegetate or provide for the long-term



Workers construct a new roof structure to safely enclose the 100-D/R Reactor core; this is the final step in Interim Safe Storage of the core.



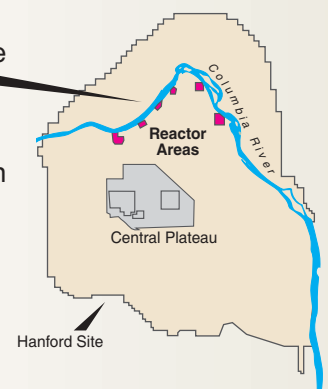
As part of the Interim Safe Storage Project, the control rod room for the 100-DR Reactor is demolished.

stabilization of all remaining wastes that threaten the Columbia River; take down the remaining buildings (with the exception of a few laboratory/research facilities in the 300 Area); and with the exception of two major burial grounds (618-10 and 11), eliminate the threat this area poses to the groundwater and enable us to perform the risk analyses and the final Records of Decision (RODs) necessary to remove these areas from the National Priorities List (NPL).

HIGHLIGHTS

Accelerating this work to achieve compliant, high-quality cleanup is a priority for Tribal Nations and Hanford stakeholders, and the Tri-Parties have agreed to an accelerated schedule for the River Corridor Project. They have asked that we address the most urgent risks in the River Corridor first, and to that end, we will focus on 100 Area cleanup prior to significant work in the 300 Area. We have separated this scope and structured it as a discrete project and in November 2002 expect to award a cost-plus-incentive-fee contract that will reward efficiency and results measured as concrete endpoints. The contract also provides enhanced rewards for contractor performance that accelerates cleanup and reduces cost.

Nine reactors operated in these six areas along the Columbia River on the Hanford Site from 1944 to 1989.



Completing River Corridor cleanup more than 20 years earlier than the current baseline will save more than \$1 billion compared to initial estimates. When we complete the work and minimize River Corridor risks to human health and the environment, DOE will petition EPA to remove the River Corridor (100 Area and the majority of the 300 Area) from the NPL, which will shrink the footprint of active cleanup at Hanford by 210 square miles (544 square kilometers), and allow us to focus those freed-up resources and attention on accelerating risk reduction on the Central Plateau.

All interim RODs for cleanup along the Columbia River are in place with our regulators. In addition, DOE, EPA, and Ecology have reached agreement for the cleanup schedule of the River Corridor, in accordance with the TPA, which provides the overall regulatory strategy and milestones for completing cleanup.



Workers are cleaning up trenches and associated waste sites around the trenches at the 100-N Area.



Digging up reactor effluent cooling water piping and surrounding contaminated soil.



Removing contaminated soil near the retired reactor areas along the Columbia River.