1. The Hanford Advisory Board recommends that the Department of Energy (DOE) continue to place a high priority on cleanup of the 100 Area operable units, in accordance with the schedules established in the Tri-Party Agreement (TPA). The goal of this cleanup should be to release a high percentage (~95%) of the 100 Area corridor for fully unrestricted surface use by 2018. Earlier phased release of significant portions of the corridor should also be considered.

2. The Board supports plans to initiate cleanup of several sites in the B-C Area this summer. Specific plans for these actions should be reviewed with the Hanford Advisory Board, Indian Tribes and other affected stakeholders when they are available.

3. Deferring cleanup of some areas that might be impacted by eventual removal of the reactors appears appropriate subject to the following: (a) The area not cleaned up should be kept to a minimum contiguous configuration, (b) Any loose or mobile surface contamination that might be transportable to surrounding areas should be appropriately removed or stabilized, (c) Appropriate methods for isolation of these areas from unrestricted areas should be provided.

Specific identification of these uncleaned areas should be defined by the December 1996 date for agreeing on a schedule for cleanup and removal of the reactor cores. This information should be reviewed with the Hanford Advisory Board, Indian Tribes and other affected stakeholders as it is being developed.

4. Cleanup levels for all areas that are released for fully unrestricted use should meet cleanup standards established by the responsible regulatory agencies. The Board concurs with the proposed use of the Washington Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) as the basis of establishing cleanup. Department of Health is currently developing standards that should also guide cleanup.

Notes:

1. Use of groundwater is not addressed in this advice, but will be considered in future advice.
2. Fully unrestricted surface use means that full-time access to the surface, and to a depth of 15' below the normal surface elevation, is assumed without exceeding the specified post-release risk level.