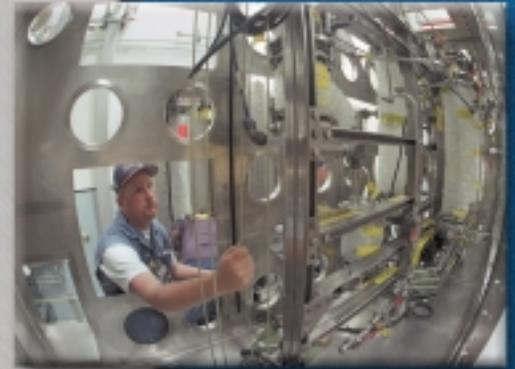


Fluor Hanford

CLEANUP PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL – JUNE 2000



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Prime Contractor:

Fluor Hanford, Inc., A Fluor Global Services Company

Contributing Subcontractors:

- DynCorp Tri-Cities Services, Inc.
- Numatec Hanford Corporation
- Protection Technology Hanford
- Waste Management Federal Services of Hanford, Inc.
- Westinghouse Safety Management Solutions LLC



Disposal Room 2, underground at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in New Mexico, was dedicated June 2 as the Washington Room by Ines Triay, manager of the Department of Energy (DOE) Carlsbad Area Office; U.S. Congressman Doc Hastings from Washington's 4th District; and Keith Klein, DOE Richland Operations Office manager. The Washington Room will receive about 20,000 cubic meters of transuranic waste from Hanford over the next three decades. Transuranic wastes are radioactively contaminated rags, clothing and debris.



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3RD QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2000 HIGHLIGHTS



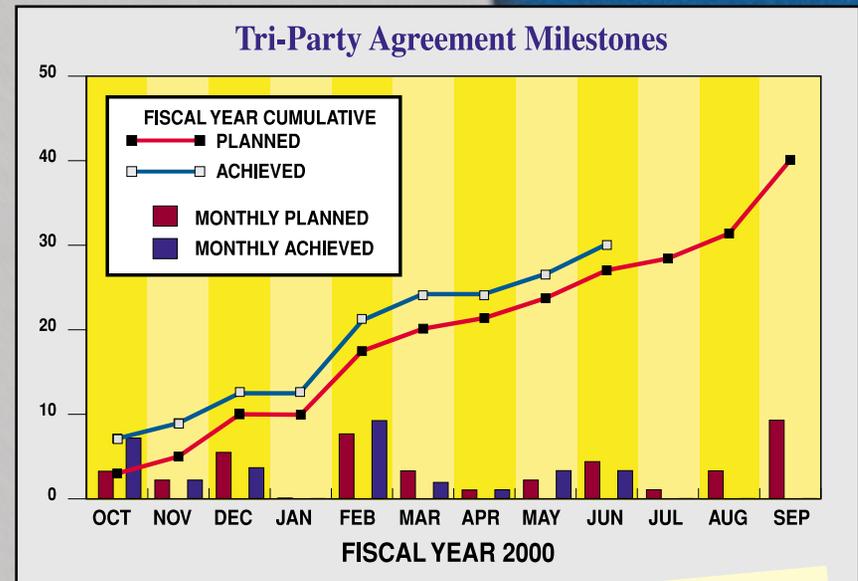
Ron Hanson,
Fluor Hanford President
and Chief Executive Officer

I believe our contributions to the cleanup effort in the past three months are particularly notable on several fronts:

- Our revised timetable was approved to complete cleanup of the K Basins near the Columbia River a year early, in 2004 instead of 2005.
- Our stabilization of plutonium oxides is quadruple last year's rate.
- We've developed a plan to accelerate cleanup of the 300 Area, just north of the city of Richland, by 35 years.
- And by mid-June, our first batch of transuranic wastes – barrels of radioactively contaminated clothing, rags and debris – was safely packed and ready to leave for permanent disposal offsite as soon as the Department of Energy and New Mexico gave us the green light.

I am also very pleased that, despite the complex, hazardous, radioactive environment our workers face, safety has truly become an integral part of our culture. Fluor Hanford employees, including union craft workers, and employees of our subcontractors, surpassed the 5-million and then the 6-million-hour mark, going nearly seven months straight without a lost-workday injury. This is particularly impressive because it represents the safe work habits of more than 5,000 individuals.

We're not only performing our cleanup tasks safely, we're doing so at a pace that is meeting and often beating the deadlines imposed by the Tri-Party Agreement, as the chart above shows.

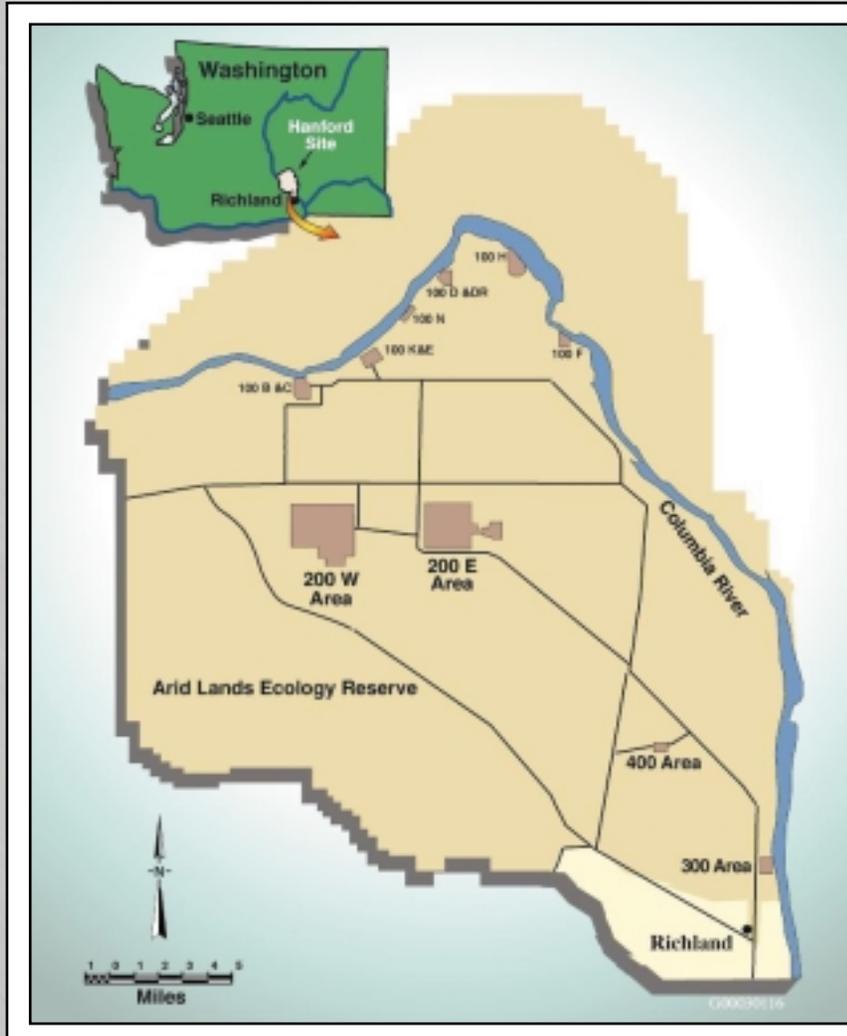


NOTE: A range fire sparked by a June 27 auto accident on a public road at Hanford was contained by July 1 after burning 250 square miles, or 45 percent, of Hanford land and about 50 square miles offsite. No sensitive Site structures were damaged. The fire's impact was being assessed at press time, and will be covered in our next Progress Report.



HIGHLIGHTS

HANFORD FACILITIES FEATURED IN THIS REPORT



100 K Area

- K Basins
- Cold Vacuum Drying (CVD) Facility

200 East Area

- 242-A Evaporator
- Canister Storage Building (CSB)

200 West Area

- 222-S Laboratory
- Central Waste Complex
- Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF)
- Mixed Low-Level Waste Trench
- Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP)
- T Plant
- Waste Receiving and Processing (WRAP) Facility
- Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility (WSCF)

300 Area

- 309 Building (former Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor)
- 310 Treated Effluent Disposal Facility (TEDF)
- 324 Building
- 327 Building
- 337 Building

400 Area

- Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF)

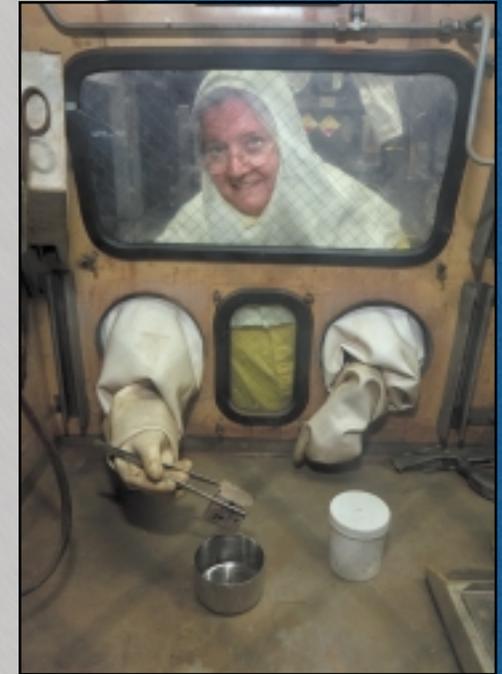
NUCLEAR MATERIAL STABILIZATION

Expectation:

Safely stabilize special nuclear materials at the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) and then deactivate the facility to minimize risk to workers and the environment while decreasing cost to taxpayers.

Status:

- Thermal stabilization of plutonium-bearing materials continues at an increasing pace. Started operating three additional furnaces two months ahead of schedule. Through June, more than 300 items have been stabilized with the five furnaces now operating.
- Stabilized, and repackaged where necessary, some high-risk plutonium metal items. Other high-risk stabilization activities are under way. A new packaging unit, called a bagless transfer system, will be operational later this year (see “What’s Next” on Page 6).



A Fluor Hanford scientist examines one of 1,600 polycubes to be stabilized starting early next year. PFP and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory staff teamed up to test the polycubes. They confirmed the two-inch cubes can be safely stabilized in the same furnaces now used to stabilize other plutonium-bearing materials, saving the cost of installing special equipment.

NUCLEAR MATERIAL STABILIZATION

Status: (continued)

- Completed studies of the risks posed by plutonium-bearing sludge remaining in the bottom of Tank 361, a settling tank once used for PFP effluents, and recommended a non-time-critical removal of the sludge. As scheduled by the Tri-Party Agreement, DOE forwarded the data and recommendation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which will make the final decision on the regulatory path forward.
- A yearly assessment at the Plutonium Finishing Plant by the Facility Evaluation Board concluded that overall plant performance has steadily improved during the past three years. Areas making significant progress include radiation protection, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance, emergency management, and engineering.



Studying the contents of Tank 361 over the past two years posed numerous challenges due to the unknowns associated with the settling tank, which was taken out of service in 1973. For example, to keep the weight directly over the tank under 2,000 pounds, a bridge was built to support the weight of the sampling truck.

NUCLEAR MATERIAL STABILIZATION

What's Next:

- Construction activities are nearly complete on the magnesium hydroxide precipitation gloveboxes and process equipment. Once installation is complete in July, the remaining activities will include operational testing, operator training and operational readiness reviews. Startup, to stabilize plutonium liquids, is set for early September.
- The Washington State Department of Health approved construction of the bagless transfer system. The first packaging system, fabricated at the DOE Savannah River Site and incorporating “lessons learned” for specific Hanford use, is onsite and being used for mockup training until installation begins. Startup is scheduled for later this summer. A second unit is being purchased, with startup expected early in 2001.



A Fluor Hanford nuclear chemical operator and Fluor Federal Services construction coordinator verify installation of the magnesium hydroxide precipitation process glovebox against approved print drawings.

RIVER CORRIDOR

Expectation:

Safely deactivate contaminated facilities, including several near the Columbia River, to reduce risk to workers and the environment while decreasing cost to taxpayers.

324 Building Cleanout:

- Packaged in grout containers the remnants of the final 17-foot equipment rack inside B Cell. The two-story rack, the last of 12 that were once in the large cell, was removed from the wall and cut into pieces using remote manipulators earlier this year. We completed the packaging effort three weeks ahead of a DOE-imposed deadline.
- Completed 12 shipments of grout containers to compliant storage in the 200 Area ahead of schedule. The shipments are part of a 17-container campaign that began in March to support removal of waste and equipment from B Cell by November, an important Tri-Party Agreement milestone.



A crane lifts a grout container from a special 25-ton cask assembly, and lowers it into a low-level waste trench in the 200 Area. The container is one of 12 shipped so far this year and holds remnants of racks and other equipment from B Cell, the largest and most contaminated of the eight hot cells in the 324 Building.

RIVER CORRIDOR

327 Building Deactivation:

- Removed two-thirds of the 297 sample cans of radioactive materials from dry storage in the building's sub-floor carousel.
- Shipped out more than 22 cubic meters of bulk waste and packaged another nearly 29 cubic meters so far this fiscal year.
- Moved all remaining fissile pieces from D and E cells to F Cell for consolidation, packaging and eventual shipment to the 200 Area.

310 Treated Effluent Disposal Facility (TEDF):

- Processed 11 33-gallon drums of sodium hydroxide, avoiding \$31,600 in disposal costs.
- Unloaded eight 55-gallon drums of sulfuric acid into the TEDF sulfuric acid storage tank. Reuse of the acid, which was excess product from the 200-Area Effluent Treatment Facility, eliminates the need to dispose of the product as hazardous waste and avoids more than \$100,000 in disposal costs.



Fluor Hanford and COGEMA Engineering collaborated on the design and procurement of this versatile robotic crawler that will be used in cleanup of the 324 Building. Here, engineers demonstrate how the crawler's arm and vacuum system will collect materials from the floor and other hard-to-reach places inside the highly contaminated B Cell.



RIVER CORRIDOR

RIVER CORRIDOR

Other Project Achievements:

- Project workers completed 750,000 safe work hours without a lost-time injury.
- Developed a 300-Area Accelerated Closure Project Plan, modeled after successes at Fluor commercial projects and Fluor's work at DOE's Fernald Site. The 300-Area plan, including schedules and cost estimates, was developed in partnership with DOE and other Hanford contractors, including the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

What's Next:

- With recently approved funds, preparations are under way to ship nearly half of Hanford's excess uranium to DOE facilities in Portsmouth, Ohio, where it will be safely disposed. The shipments are expected to begin this summer and represent an important element of the 300 Area's cleanup and a key Tri-Party Agreement milestone.



Accelerated cleanup could transform much of the 300 Area, next to the Columbia River, up to 36 years sooner than currently planned. The top photo shows an aerial of the area in the mid-1990s; the bottom photo is the same view altered to show how it might look after the proposed accelerated cleanup. Preliminary schedules and cost estimates have been developed for DOE's consideration.

RIVER CORRIDOR



SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

Expectation:

Protect the Columbia River by safely moving more than 2,100 metric tons of deteriorating spent nuclear fuel from aging, wet storage near the river to safe, dry, interim storage on Hanford's central plateau.

Fuel Movement Preparations:

- Continued operational tests in the K West Basin as part of a phased approach to demonstrate equipment and systems performance and build worker proficiency prior to moving fuel out of the Basin in November.
- Received and accepted the first 18 multi-canister overpacks (MCOs) and the first 60 steel-and-copper baskets. The MCOs and baskets will hold the spent fuel during movement out of the K Basins, drying, and interim storage in the Canister Storage Building.
- Successfully completed integrated testing in the first of two process bays of the Cold Vacuum Drying Facility and transferred the bay to the Operations organization for training.



During successful integrated testing, workers check equipment in one of the bays of the Cold Vacuum Drying Facility.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

Fuel Movement Preparations: (continued)

- Transferred the Canister Storage Building from construction to operational status.
- Working in collaboration with regulatory agencies, shipped the first load of debris from the K Basins to the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility. This advances the Hanford Site vision by moving nuclear waste away from the Columbia River shore to the central plateau.
- Established a Web Site to deliver timely information about the Project to the public (www.hanford.gov/doe/snf/).

Safety and Compliance Update:

- Project workers completed one million hours without a lost-workday injury for the second time in a year.
- With DOE and regulator agreement, formalized major baseline schedule changes as Tri-Party Agreement milestones. The new schedule accelerates sludge removal from the Basins and calls for fuel removal from K West and K East Basins to be done in sequence. The changes will enable the full Project to be complete a year earlier than originally planned.



The Spent Nuclear Fuel Project's safety record is especially impressive in light of the unique, difficult work conducted in radiation zones. An example is the April installation of a 15-foot immersion pail in the K West Basin.

SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL



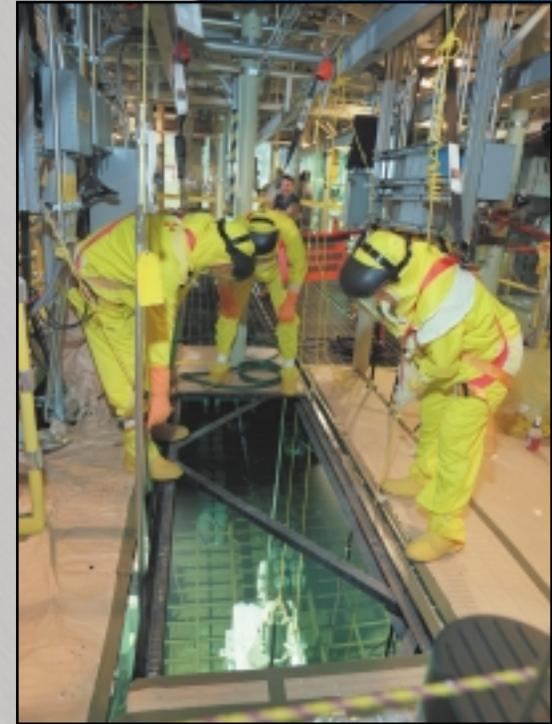
SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

Safety and Compliance Update: (continued)

- Obtained DOE approval of more than 4,000 pages of safety documentation crucial to Project operations.
- Received verification by the U.S. Navy Crane Center (NCC) of safe practices in the Project's crane program. The NCC evaluated our use of five cranes vital to the success of operations at the K West Basin, Cold Vacuum Drying Facility and Canister Storage Building.

What's Next:

- Conduct a readiness assessment and hot testing of the fuel retrieval and integrated water treatment systems in the K West Basin.
- Complete a management self-assessment and operational readiness reviews leading to the start of fuel movement out of the K West Basin this November.
- In concert with Fluor Hanford's Waste Management Project, continue to prepare T Plant for compliant storage of sludge from the K Basins.



Workers observe the decapper through the water of the K West Basin during cold testing of equipment. The decapper is used in the first step of fuel retrieval, the in-basin process of uncapping the aging spent-fuel canisters and then washing, sorting and repackaging the fuel in new storage containers.

WASTE MANAGEMENT & ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Expectation:

Safely treat, store and dispose of solid wastes and liquid effluents; store cesium and strontium capsules; provide waste generator, environmental and waste minimization services; and integrate and provide analytical laboratory services to the Site.

Transuranic (TRU) Waste:

- The first three TRUPACT shipping containers were loaded and awaiting DOE and state of New Mexico approval for shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.
- We continue to prepare TRU waste for shipment at the Waste Receiving and Processing Facility. We performed non-destructive examination of 590 drums, non-destructive assays of 563 drums, visual examinations of 25 drums, radiography on 27 boxes and repackaged 14 TRU-waste drums.
- Met a Tri-Party Agreement milestone by completing the project management plan for remote-handled TRU waste.



Drums of transuranic waste are carefully guided into a TRUPACT shipping container and capped. The shipping container is then sealed, ready for transport to New Mexico.

WASTE MANAGEMENT & ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Waste Treatment and Disposal:

- Processed 1.3 million gallons of high-level radioactive waste through the 242-A Evaporator. The record 99.7 percent operational efficiency – which means the evaporator ran almost non-stop – enabled us to complete the job in 12 days instead of 19.
- Shipped 990 cubic meters (708 containers) of mixed low-level waste – against our fiscal year 2000 target of 1,060 cubic meters – to the local Allied Technology Group facility for treatment. This effectively reduced the volume stored in Hanford’s Central Waste Complex by 1,670 cubic meters, 40 percent more than the amount shipped out due to waste over-packing and storage requirements. To date, 114 treated containers have been returned and disposed in Hanford’s mixed low-level waste trench.
- Disposed of 4,071 cubic meters of low-level waste from Hanford and offsite generators in the 200-Area low-level burial grounds thus far this fiscal year.



A nuclear chemical operator keeps the 242-A Evaporator running smoothly from this control room. The latest campaign removed 700,000 gallons of water from double-shelled underground waste tanks, reducing the volume of contaminated liquids on the Site to about 53 million gallons and providing critical support to DOE’s Office of River Protection.

WASTE MANAGEMENT & ANALYTICAL SERVICES

Analytical Services:

- 222-S Laboratory and Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility workers completed analysis and characterization of high-level waste in Tank AZ-102 and compatibility analyses on the contents of tanks U-106 and SY-102 in support of DOE's Office of River Protection.



What's Next:

- Begin shipping transuranic waste offsite.
- Continue preparations at T Plant for receiving spent-fuel sludge from the K Basins, including clearing off more of the canyon deck, initiating procurement of long-lead-time items and completing planning documents.
- Retrieve 425 drums of transuranic waste from the low-level burial grounds.
- Analyze the contents of two more high-level waste tanks to support tank characterization and retrieval for glassification.

One of two towers from the former Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) Facility leaves T Plant on its way to the low-level waste burial grounds. Removal of the towers, temporarily stored in T Plant since PUREX's deactivation in 1997, was part of clearing the T Plant canyon deck. The cells under three of the deck's 20 sections are slated for storage of sludges from the K Basins, and two of the cells are now ready.

FAST FLUX TEST FACILITY

Expectation:

Maintain the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) in a safe and compliant condition. Prevent facility degradation and optimize the ability to respond cost effectively to a DOE mission decision. Continue deactivation of related legacy facilities in the 300 Area.

FFTF Maintenance:

- Completed the second of three scheduled maintenance work periods on May 31. However, funding levels for the fiscal year are limiting resources available for repairs and upgrades to fuel handling equipment.

Deactivation of Legacy Facilities:

- Cleanup of the residual sodium-potassium alloy from the cold-trap cooling system is under way in the high bay of the 337 Building.
- Stabilization activities are in progress on the lower levels of the containment portion of the 309 Building, the former Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor. Equipment and asbestos-bearing wastes are being removed and radioactive contamination is being stabilized in preparation for long-term surveillance and maintenance. When possible, removed equipment is being released for reuse or excess.

SITE SERVICES

Expectation:

Provide site services ensuring that the infrastructure, safeguards and security, emergency services, engineering laboratories and corrective action management functions are properly aligned to support Hanford projects.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Basket Fabrication Project:

- Delivered the first 60 multi-canister overpack baskets to the Spent Nuclear Fuel Project two weeks ahead of schedule. The baskets will hold the spent fuel throughout the drying and interim storage process. To support an aggressive schedule, 216 more baskets are to be delivered by September 30.
- The multi-contractor team was praised in an audit of procedure implementation, fabrication activities and quality assurance by DOE's National Spent Nuclear Fuel Program as "an exceptional example of how cooperative teamwork should function." The audit report said the entire team is "very dedicated to the task at hand and ... making every effort to do the job right the first time. They should be applauded."



A Fluor Hanford Site Services worker welds a spent nuclear fuel basket. Team members have provided numerous cost-cutting ideas to simplify design and assembly methods, including eliminating about 75 redundant procedures from the welding process.

SITE SERVICES

Reducing Costs:

- Won the Washington Department of Ecology Recycling Award for 1999 in the Best Federal Facility category. The Site recycled in excess of 5 million pounds of material last year, saving more than \$2 million.
- Identified new technology to ascertain the metal chemical composition of purchased materials, which will reduce procurement, inspection and processing costs by \$1.2 million over five years.

Safeguards and Security:

- Received the highest possible rating for the periodic DOE survey of our Safeguards and Security program. The survey team inspected compliance and performance of program management, protection program operations, information security, nuclear materials control and accountability, and personnel security.

Emergency Preparedness:

- Successfully completed all objectives in an unannounced “No-Notice Exercise” conducted by DOE Headquarters Emergency Management. Our response was noted as one of the most effective across the DOE complex.

VOLPENTEST HAMMER TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER

Expectation:

Host, broker and provide training to the Hanford workforce with hands-on use of realistic props and settings to save lives, reduce injuries and increase worker productivity, and serve as a catalyst for regional training.

Hanford Support:

- Delivered 512 classes this quarter for a total of 9,270 student days, including 467 classes for Hanford workers, HAMMER's first priority.
- Hosted, with DOE, a Voluntary Protection Program evaluators' class. The class is expected to serve as a model that can be used by the OSHA Training Institute.
- Developed an "incident command system" template that Site emergency preparedness organizations can incorporate in training programs.



The Hanford Fire Department practices rescue techniques using HAMMER's confined-space prop (left foreground) and a dummy victim (on the ground, right foreground).

HAMMER



VOLPENTEST HAMMER TRAINING AND EDUCATION CENTER

Hanford Support: (continued)

- Graduated nine students from the University of Washington Safety and Health Specialist Certificate Institute.

National DOE Programs:

- With HAMMER in the lead for National Transportation Program Regulatory Compliance Training, 34 classes at 10 DOE sites have already been held this fiscal year. Costs per student day for stand-and-deliver training are down 28 percent from \$261 in fiscal 1999 to \$189 for the first half of the year. HAMMER also expects a 90-percent recovery of funds expended for its stand-and-deliver training.
- Conducted a course by video teleconference on securing transport loads for workers at seven DOE sites, saving the Department significant travel expenses.



Aerial robotic technology demonstrated at HAMMER during the annual International Aerial Robotics Competition may one day help first responders and cleanup workers perform high-risk tasks more safely and precisely. DOE's Office of Science and Technology sponsors staging of the competition.

HAMMER



ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH

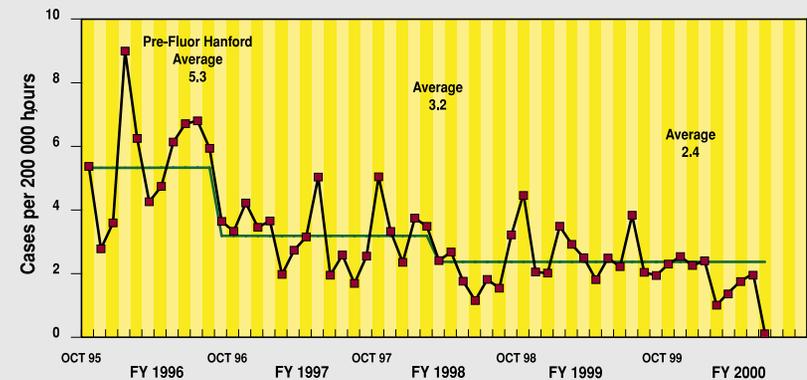
Expectation:

Achieve safe, compliant, quality performance by implementing an Integrated Environment, Safety and Health Management System (ISMS).

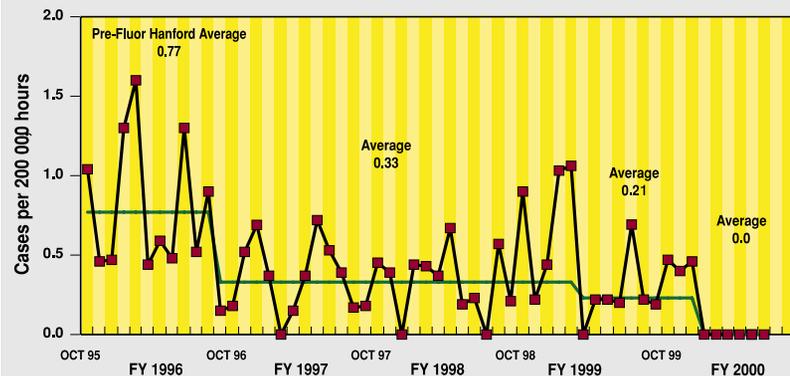
Status:

- DOE approved our ISMS description for the full Fluor Project Hanford Team, and we successfully completed Phase I verification. Phase II got under way in June with field observations by a 44-member DOE-led assessment team, to verify the integration of safety in all aspects of our planning and execution of work.
- As of June 24, Fluor Hanford workers had exceeded 6 million consecutive work hours without an injury keeping an employee from returning to work. More than 5,000 workers contributed to this achievement, including bargaining unit, clerical and professional staff, as well as employees of our subcontractors.

OSHA Reported Injury/Illness Rate



Lost Workday Injury/Illness Rate



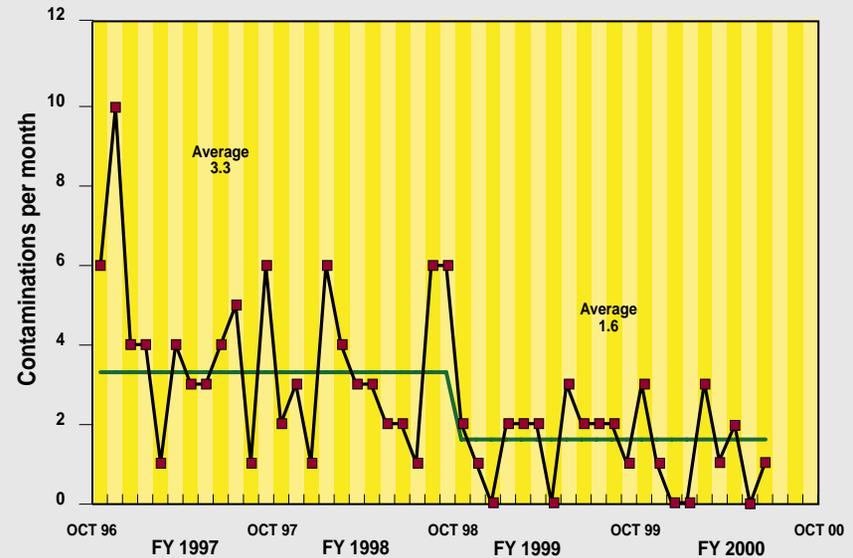
We've experienced a significant decrease in our OSHA recordable case rate, with seven months in a row below average. That's accompanied by a record of more than 6 million hours and nearly seven months of continual work without a lost-workday injury.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH

Status: (continued)

- More than 100 booths and demonstrations at the annual Health and Safety Exposition showcased Fluor Hanford safety programs and worker expertise. The event drew 18,000 people, exceeding expectations by 50 percent. DOE and other government agencies, other Hanford contractors, local safety and health professionals, and vendors also participated.
- Fluor Hanford Radiation Protection sponsored a second annual Hanford ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) Workshop for attendees from the Site, DOE, commercial nuclear power plants, naval shipyards and three foreign countries. In addition to formal presentations and panel discussions, a Site tour focused on practical radiological safety methods and tools.

Skin and Personal Clothing Contaminations



The number of worker skin and clothing contaminations per month continues to indicate a long-term decrease over the past four years, and data from recent months show further improvement is occurring. This is significant in light of the increased cleanup activities taking place in radiological areas.

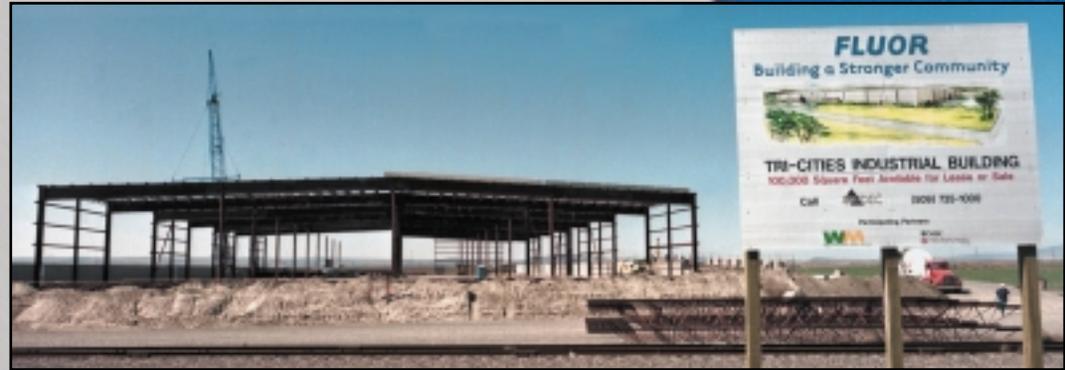
ECONOMIC TRANSITION

Expectation:

Support economic diversification and growth in the Tri-Cities by collaborating with regional economic development entities.

Status:

- Fluor Hanford partnered with DynCorp Tri-Cities Services to roll out a \$1-million agreement with Columbia Basin College to transform the Workforce Development Center into the Columbia Basin Advanced Technology Center. The revamped Center will be designed to train and build a strong information technology workforce, and serve as an incubation center for high-tech entrepreneurs starting businesses in the Tri-Cities.
- Only side paneling and landscaping remain to be completed on the Fluor multi-million-dollar multipurpose industrial building. It should be finished well ahead of the year-end completion target. Local economic development officials already consider the building a success in that it has attracted 20 serious inquiries. Two of the inquiring businesses have chosen to locate in the Tri-Cities.



Fluor's 100,000-square-foot-plus multipurpose industrial building, designed to attract new firms and jobs to the Tri-Cities, is 90 percent complete.



ECONOMIC TRANSITION

Status: (continued)

- Asset conversion activity continues to help local companies fulfill needs with underutilized and excess equipment from the Hanford Site. Assisted in the past quarter were rail-repair company Gunderson Northwest, Parson/Thompson Mechanical, Meyer Plastic, De Rose Industries (a plastics molding company), Foster-Wheeler Environmental, and LaMarr Motor Coach. Asset transitions this quarter will help create more than 300 new jobs in the Tri-Cities.
- To encourage entrepreneurial employees to pursue self-employment and job creation, Fluor sponsors a leave of absence program. It provides a “safety net” while employees start their own businesses. So far, two Fluor Hanford employees have taken advantage of the program to establish their own companies.
- Corporate subsidiary Lockheed Martin Services, Inc., located in Richland, developed and sponsored a new Web Site for the Tri-City Industrial Development Council (TRIDEC) to promote the Tri-Cities and recruit new businesses. TRIDEC President Bill Martin calls it “one of the most critical components of our marketing strategy.”



About 1,500 feet of excess rail, removed to pursue cleanup work in the 300 Area, were donated to Gunderson Northwest, enabling the firm to increase its capacity to repair and refurbish railroad cars.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT HANFORD CLEANUP

Environmental Restoration Project:

- The original Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) cells are full and wastes are now being disposed in new cells built to meet expansion needs as cleanup proceeds. To date, the Bechtel Hanford-led Environmental Restoration Contractor (ERC) team has removed nearly 2.4 million tons of contaminated soil and debris from cleanup sites along the Columbia River and safely disposed of it in the ERDF.
- In a four-month “spring cleaning” effort, the ERC team safely removed nearly 80 tons of legacy waste from the K East and K West reactors, working in concert with Fluor Hanford’s preparations to remove spent fuel from the K Basins. Legacy waste refers to spare parts, tools and equipment abandoned in place after closure of the reactors.
- Decontamination and decommissioning work by the ERC team continues at plutonium concentration facilities in 200 West and 200 East.
- Reactor interim safe storage, or cocooning, of the DR and F reactors is under way.



To date, 16 wells have been drilled to inject a barrier that prevents toxic chromium from spreading underground to the Columbia River.

FOR MORE INFORMATION....



- **U.S. Department of Energy**
Office of Intergovernmental,
Public & Institutional Affairs
P.O. Box 550, MS A7-75
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 376-7501

Fluor Hanford

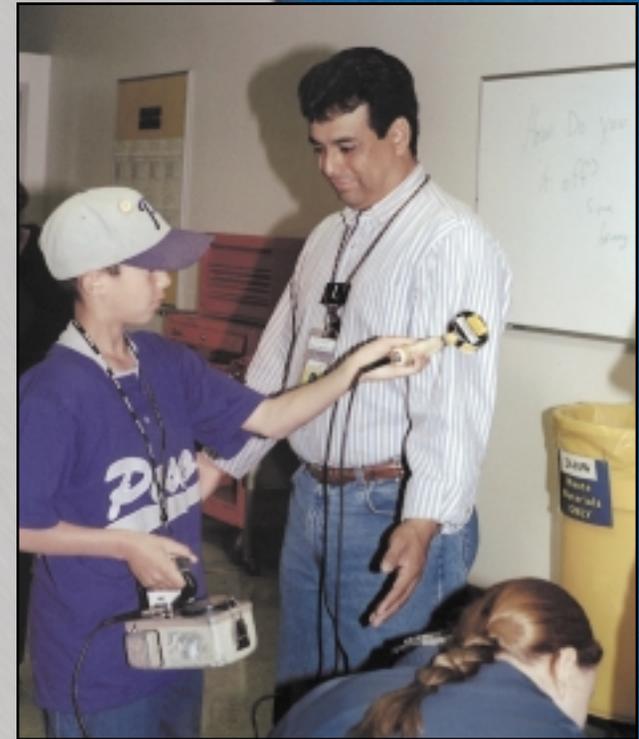
- **Fluor Hanford, Inc.**
Office of Communications & Media Relations
P.O. Box 1000, MS B3-30
Richland, WA 99352
(509) 376-5101

OR

- Visit the Hanford Homepage at:
<http://www.hanford.gov>

RL-F98-009 07/00

Previous editions of this report can be viewed at <http://www.hanford.gov/doe/progress/progress.htm>.



Fluor Hanford and its subcontractors participate in variations of the annual national Take Your Daughter to Work Day, bringing both sons and daughters to the Site to learn about their parents' work environment. At the HAMMER Training and Education Center, children of employees were able to test their skill at performing radiation checks on the adults.



CONTACTS