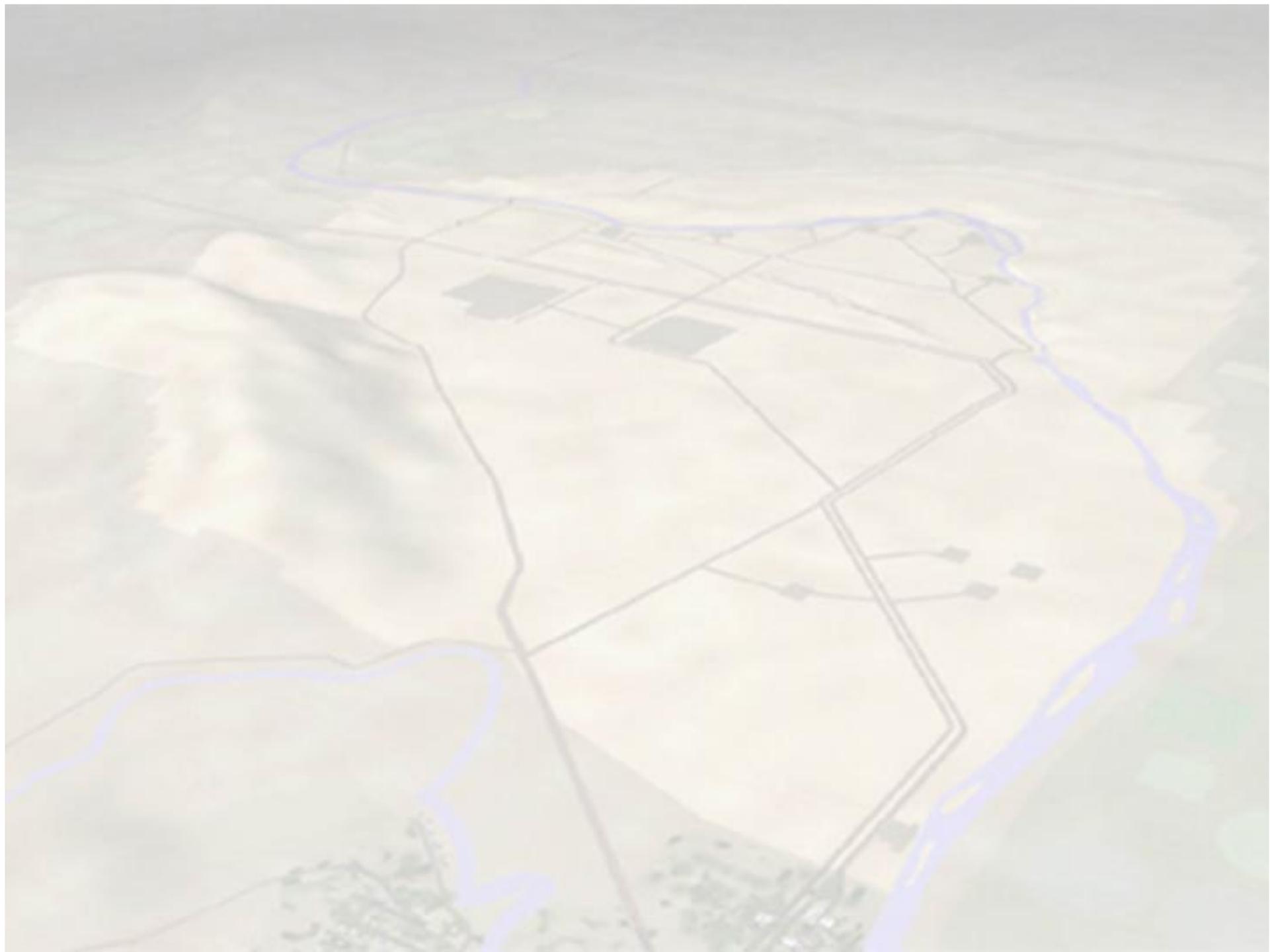




April - June 2002

Cleanup Progress Report

Prepared by
Fluor Hanford



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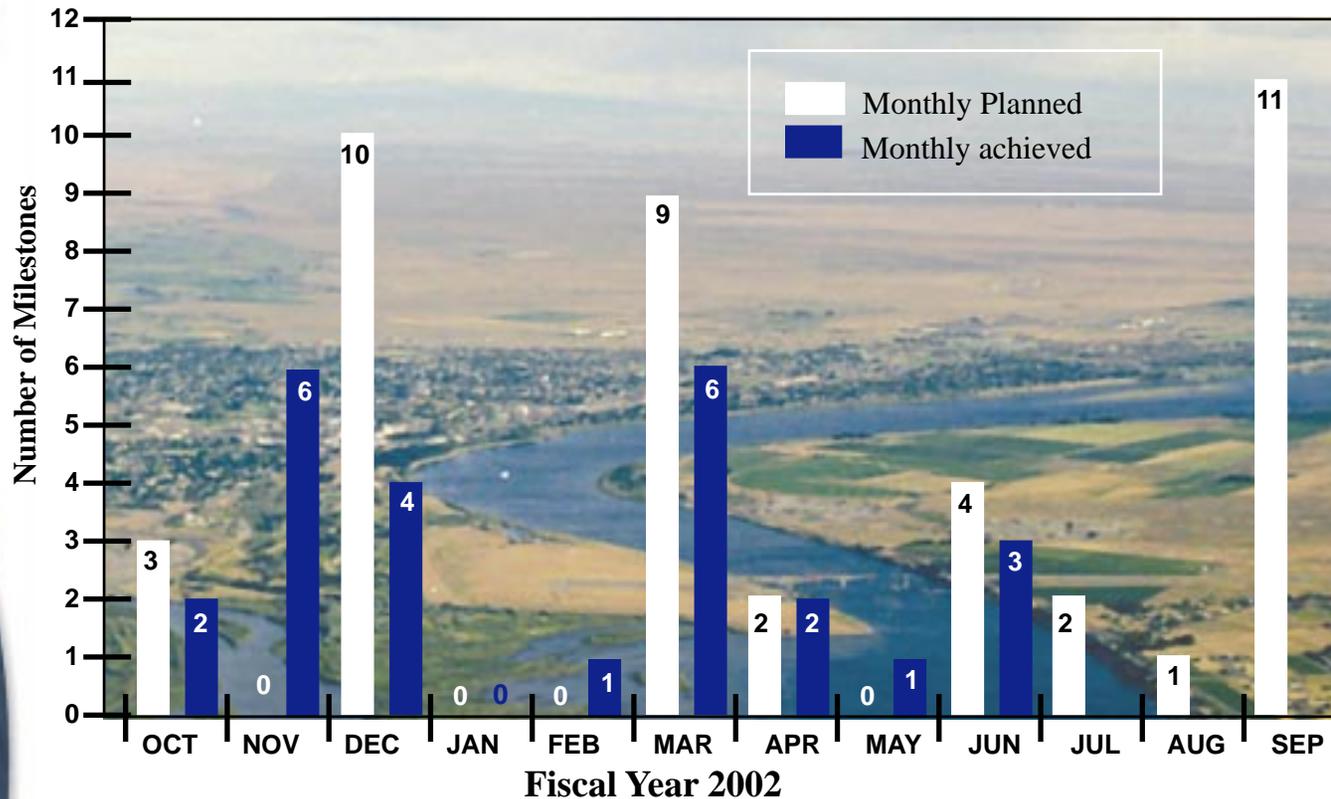
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3rd Quarter Fiscal Year 2002 Highlights

- Members of the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council, an umbrella organization made up of 14 labor union locals representing Hanford workers, ratified a new 3-year contract with Fluor Hanford; Bechtel Hanford, Inc.; CH2M HILL Hanford Group; and Battelle.
- Fluor Hanford assisted the Department of Energy (DOE) in developing 6 specific accelerated cleanup initiatives that were incorporated into DOE's Performance Management Plan for the Hanford Site. Fluor Hanford is supporting 4 of the initiatives.
- The complex transition of the central plateau workscope, from Bechtel Hanford, Inc. to Fluor Hanford, was completed.
- The final River Corridor Transition Plan was submitted to, and accepted by, the Department of Energy Richland Operations Office.
- The Spent Nuclear Fuel Project shipped 24 multi-canister overpacks out of K-West Basin to a dry, interim storage facility in the central Hanford Site and installed the Fuel Transfer System to move fuel from K-East to K-West Basin for processing.
- Spent Nuclear Fuel Project personnel continued their safe work record to attain 4.7 million hours without a day lost to injury, a Hanford Site cleanup project record.
- Plutonium Finishing Plant personnel completed stabilizing high-risk plutonium solutions.
- Waste Management Project personnel completed the cleanout of the fourth T Plant cell to prepare for storing spent nuclear fuel sludge.
- Fluor Hanford's Information Resource Management team achieved 5 million safe work hours without a day lost to injury, a first for a Fluor Hanford subcontractor team.

Tri-Party Agreement Milestones

This quarter, 1 Fluor Hanford Tri-Party Agreement Milestone was due and completed. The 2 Bechtel Hanford, Inc. milestones scheduled for completion in the third quarter were completed. For fiscal year (FY) 2002 through June 30, Fluor Hanford completed 4 and Bechtel Hanford completed 17 Tri-Party Agreement milestones. One Bechtel Hanford, Inc. milestone, M-016-03G, "Establish ERDF staging area," was due in September, but was completed 5 months early.*



*For the graph, Fluor Hanford, Bechtel Hanford, Inc. and CH2M HILL Hanford Group milestones are all charted. The source for the Tri-Party Agreement Milestone information is a report generated from the Central Milestone Module on July 17, 2002. Milestones are counted as complete when the Central Milestone Module has recorded the documentation for completion. For this report, milestones are reported as complete if they are finished on or between Oct. 1, 2001 and June 30, 2002.

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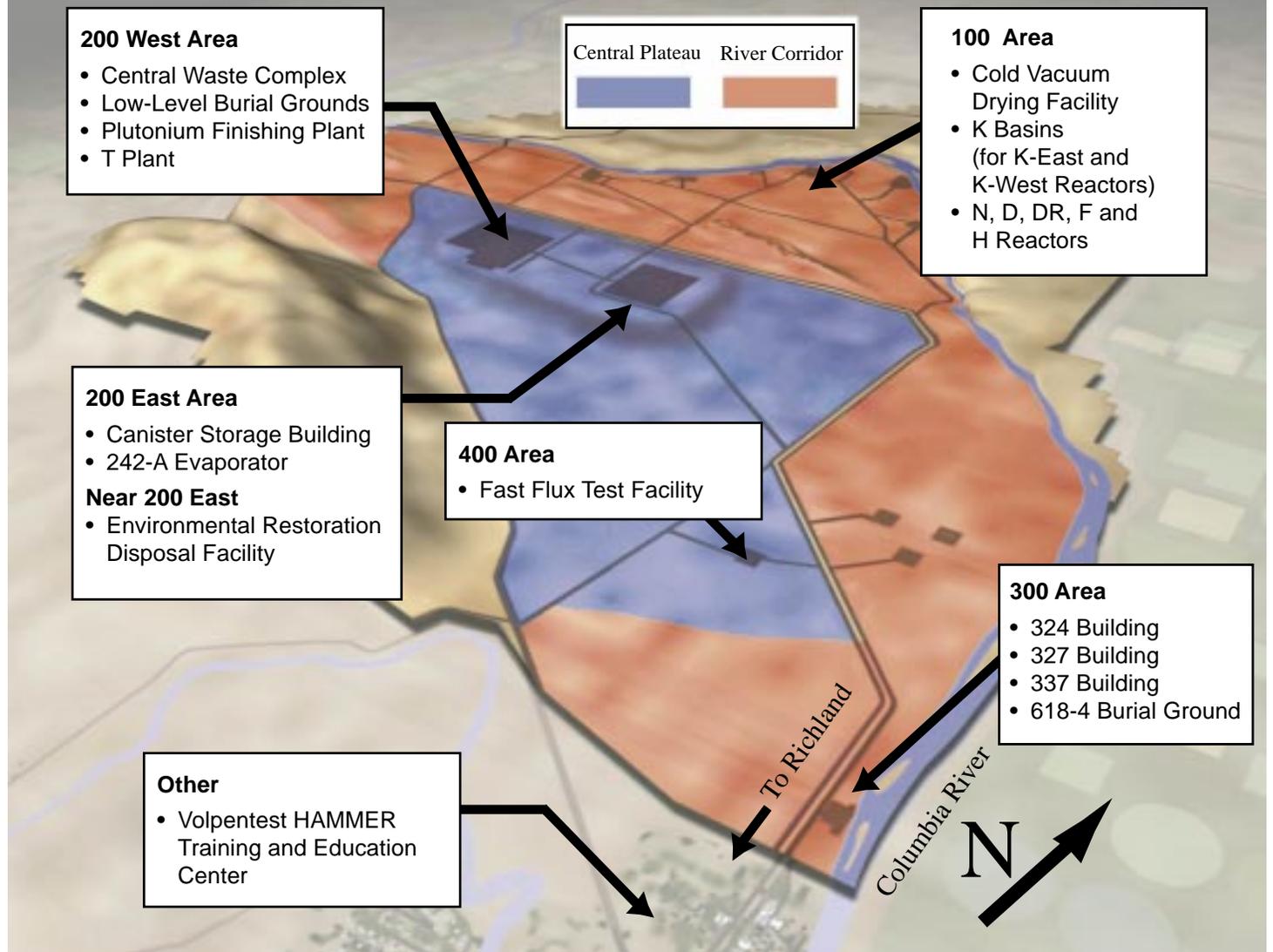
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Hanford Site Map

Hanford facilities featured in this report appear on this map.



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Restore the River Corridor

Nuclear Energy Legacies

The cleanup of legacy sodium systems continued in the 337 Building. The small-diameter (less than 8 inches), sodium-wetted piping was removed from the sodium test loop in 337-B, associated with the Composite Reactor Component Test Activity vessel, and also from the 3718M storage vessel. Starting with a previously drained test loop, asbestos insulation, electrical heaters and controls were stripped from the piping. The piping was then cut into manageable lengths (shown at right), and packaged in shipping drums (shown below). This removal and packaging of the piping concludes a multi-year effort involving a number of Fluor Federal Services craftsmen.



The river corridor encompasses approximately 210 square miles adjacent to the Columbia River. It is divided into three areas: the 100 Area, comprising nine shut-down plutonium production reactors and support facilities; the 300 Area, comprising manufacturing and research facilities; and the 600 Area, encompassing the mostly vacant land between the 100 and 300 Areas.

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River Corridor Project

Completing a milestone to clean up the 324 and 327 Buildings in the 300 Area one month ahead of schedule, River Corridor Project personnel finished moving radioactive material — equivalent to 342,113 curies — away from the Columbia River. This work included the following:

- Packaging and shipping “fines,” or sanding residues, which were stored at the 324 Building, to the Central Waste Complex in the Hanford Site’s 200 Area
- Removing from the 327 Building, a curium source that had been separated from Shippingport reactor fuel in the 1960s. Removing this material will allow the classification of the 327 Building to be changed from Nuclear Hazard Category 2 to Category 3. This change in classification indicates lower risk and fewer requirements.
- Removing all 16, 1-gallon waste buckets from B and C Cells in the 327 Building
- Removing 3 more 4-ft. by 4-ft. by 8-ft. steel boxes of low-level waste from the 327 Building basement. Over 60 percent of the boxes have been moved.



Fines were shipped from the 324 Building to the Central Waste Complex.



Removing the curium source from the 327 Building allowed the facility to be re-classified.

The project mission is to safely deactivate contaminated buildings and ship radioactive and hazardous waste out of the 300 Area to compliant storage away from the city of Richland and the Columbia River.

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River Corridor Project

Project personnel completed removing the 303K Building slab. The project received the Professional Engineer Certification for 303K Building Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Closure. This certification completed the 300 Area Accelerated Skyline Initiative, which included the earlier removal of 2 water towers and the 303K Building.

Project personnel installed the 324 Building Airlock/A Cell Bridge Hoist Structure, which moves spent nuclear fuel from the airlock into the shipping cask for removal from the 324 Building.



In the 200 Area, project personnel completed characterization — the examination of the existing conditions of an area to identify hazards and possible threats to employees, the public and the environment — of the 231-Z cells and the initial manned entry into 224-T C Cell (photo, above). Characterization provides the information needed to control hazards and apply the technology needed for cleanup or stabilization and containment.

The first annual Fluor Hanford Environmental Stewardship Award, (shown at left) designed to provide greater recognition for achievement in the environmental arena, was presented to the River Corridor Project on May 2 during the Presidents' Zero Accident Council meeting at the Hanford Health and Safety Exposition. The Project was recognized for its outstanding rapport and involvement with the Department of Energy Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) and regulators in work planning and prompt issues-resolution tactics, the professionalism of its environmental staff and exemplary waste minimization and recycling achievements.

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An empty, new MCO arrives at Hanford's Canister Storage Building to be moved into a shipping cask and then sent to the K-West Basin to be filled with spent nuclear fuel.

Spent Nuclear Fuel Project

This quarter, 24 MCOs containing approximately 111 metric tons of irradiated uranium were shipped out of K-West Basin. Since December 2000, 77 MCOs containing a total of 369 metric tons of irradiated uranium and over 11 million curies of radioactivity have been removed from the Columbia River shoreline. All MCOs except one, which is undergoing further work, are safely stored 40 feet underground at the Canister Storage Building in Hanford's central plateau.

The Spent Nuclear Fuel Project reduces the risk to the Columbia River by safely relocating fuel and sludge in the K Basins to interim storage or disposal in the center of the Hanford Site. It will also deactivate the 100K facilities.

Most of the spent nuclear fuel stored in the K Basins, located in the 100 Area, was irradiated in the now shut-down N Reactor. Before the Spent Nuclear Fuel Project began moving fuel out of the K Basins in December 2000, 105,000 N Reactor fuel assemblies resided there. The amount of radioactivity, measured in curies, was approximately 55 million curies.

Spent fuel is loaded into baskets and then into multicanister overpacks, also known as MCOs. The fuel is dried in the Cold Vacuum Drying Facility and placed in dry, interim storage in steel tubes beneath the Canister Storage Building in Hanford's central plateau.

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Spent Nuclear Fuel Project

Spent Nuclear Fuel Project personnel continued to make progress by:

- Continuing their safe work record to attain 4.7 million hours without a day lost to injury, a Hanford Site cleanup project record
- Completing the construction and installation of the Fuel Transfer System that will move K-East Basin fuel into K-West Basin for processing. The system includes two annex buildings
- Cleaning and removing more than 300 old fuel canisters from K-West Basin.

Hanford Site Operations personnel fabricated 294 spent fuel baskets this quarter. The steel baskets are each 2 feet tall, 22 inches wide, and weigh 500 pounds. The project is well ahead of schedule; nearly 75 percent of the total baskets required have been fabricated.

Thirty-six MCOs with full quality inspections were received. The project now has over 62 percent of the total MCOs needed to store the entire inventory of spent nuclear fuel.

K-East Basin Contamination Survey

Fluor Hanford is using state-of-the-art equipment to perform underwater surveys of radioactive contamination on the concrete of the K-East Basin. Under this task, the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) has designed and fabricated cesium survey equipment to measure contamination on the concrete walls and floors. Testing of the equipment was completed in June. Data will be used to validate models used to predict contamination levels and develop safe facility deactivation plans.



The Fuel Transfer System was installed to move fuel from K-East to K-West.

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Environmental Restoration Along the River

Seven hundred thirty-seven drums have been removed from the 618-4 Burial Ground by the Environmental Restoration Contractor team led by Bechtel Hanford, Inc. The drums, containing depleted uranium shavings and uranium oxide, were discovered buried at the site located 1.5 miles north of Richland and just 400 yards from the Columbia River. Of the total, 162 drums have been disposed and 525 are staged at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility awaiting treatment. Fifty drums remain at the burial ground for sampling before being transported to the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility.

This quarter, more than 180,000 tons of contaminated material were removed from several remediation sites along the Columbia River.

The Environmental Restoration Contractor team is simultaneously placing 4 reactors — D, DR, F and H — into



*Environmental
Restoration
Contractor workers
overpack
deteriorated drums
before moving them
to a staging area.*

Interim Safe Storage. Significant progress this quarter included structural steelwork for the new roof enclosure at DR Reactor and excavation of backfill from the F Reactor fuel storage basin. Seventeen spent fuel nuclear elements were discovered in the backfill and safely retrieved. Innovative radiation-control techniques and the deployment of a remotely operated excavator kept exposure to personnel at a minimum.

A new roof structure is being placed on DR Reactor. Demolishing 80 percent of the facility footprint, sealing all openings, and constructing a new roof, keep the reactor core safely isolated from people and the environment for up to 75 years.

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What's Next in Restoring the River Corridor?

On July 1, the River Corridor Project became the Central Plateau Remediation Project. This project includes the former workscope of Bechtel Hanford, Inc.: the Groundwater Protection Project, the 200 Area Facility Disposition Project, the 233-S Plutonium Concentration Facility Decommissioning Project, the 618-10 and 618-11 Burial Grounds and the 200 Area Remedial Actions. In the next quarter, personnel working to restore the river corridor will do the following:

- Ship the small-diameter sodium-wetted piping from the 337 Building to an off-site treatment center
- Prepare the sodium cold trap, a sodium purification device, for shipment to an off-site treatment center
- Solicit proposals for dispositioning the residual sodium in the 3718M storage vessel and the 337-B Building Composite Reactor Component Test Activity vessel. Up to 500 gallons of residual sodium may remain in these 2 drained vessels
- Transition the 310 Treated Effluent Disposal Facility and 340 Facility Project to the Waste Management Project
- Complete the Readiness Assessment and meet the 324 Building accelerated schedule for shipping 5 pressurized water reactor spent fuel assemblies
- Dispose of the ion-exchange columns in the 183K vaults
- Remove, dry and place in storage approximately 40 MCOs of spent nuclear fuel containing approximately 186 metric tons of irradiated uranium, which will represent approximately 6 million curies of radioactivity removed from the Columbia River shoreline
- Continue safe work hours record
- Successfully perform Contractor and DOE Operational Readiness Reviews of the Fuel Transfer System at the K Basins
- Construct and install the K-East Basin sludge and water systems
- Begin surveying K-East Basin walls for contamination levels
- Complete the DR Reactor Safe Storage Enclosure and all demolition activities on D Reactor.

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Fast Flux Test Facility

The Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) Project continued to prepare to drain sodium and remove fuel to shut down FFTF. Personnel disconnected reactor control rod drive lines so that in-vessel instrumentation and component-handling equipment could be positioned properly in preparation to install the immersion heaters. The heaters are used to keep the sodium molten during the draining process. Site Fabrication Services and off-site vendors are manufacturing components required to repair the Solid Waste Cask, which will be used in removing fuel from the FFTF to dry storage.

FFTF staff members continued to repair the equipment used to remove sodium from the Interim Examination and Maintenance Cell. This system will be used to remove residual sodium from the fuel before it is placed in dry storage.



Fluor Hanford operator Steve Vehaun (top) prepares the control rod drive mechanisms while radiation-control technologist Bernie St. George, also of Fluor Hanford, provides radiation monitoring.

The plateau, which lies near the center of the Hanford Site, includes the 200 and the 400 Areas and is the location of Hanford's longer-term missions of waste treatment, storage and disposal operations.

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Nuclear Material Stabilization

The Nuclear Material Stabilization Project completed converting nearly 4,500 liters of plutonium-bearing solutions to a more stable, dry oxide form, allowing for safe, long-term storage in 2736-Z vaults.



Plutonium-bearing solutions were stabilized ahead of schedule.

Project personnel are about 4 months ahead of schedule in processing contaminated, unusable materials that were generated during the fabrication of plutonium metal. The processed material is repacked, assayed and packed into pipe overpack containers. The pipe overpack containers are shipped to the Central Waste Complex. After final characterization, the pipe overpack containers will be shipped to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico. Efficiencies in processing solutions have

freed personnel to work a second shift to process, for safe storage, the unusable materials left over from the fabrication of plutonium metal.

A large gas cylinder storage dock, 2734-Z, was dismantled. Originally scheduled for FY 2014, the demolition was accelerated to meet several decommissioning objectives, consistent with DOE's plan to accelerate decommissioning of the PFP complex.

The Nuclear Material Stabilization Project submitted its application for DOE's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star status.

The purpose of the Nuclear Material Stabilization Project is to stabilize and package all remaining plutonium inventory, ship that inventory off site, and ultimately demolish the Z-Plant, also known as the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP), to a slab-on-grade.

2734-Z
BEFORE



2734-Z
AFTER

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Waste Management

The 242-A Evaporator EC-1 Condenser that was replaced several years ago was shipped to Duratek's Bear Creek Facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee for recycling. The condenser, which had been stored at T Plant awaiting treatment as mixed low-level waste, will now be recycled; its metal will be melted down and recast into blocks to shield workers from radiation in other DOE operations. This recycling program saved the costs of treating and disposing of the condenser.

Upgrades to process systems and building infrastructure of the 242-A Evaporator began. This effort supports DOE's Office of River Protection long-term needs.

Nuclear Material Stabilization Support

The project continues to receive the processed material left over from plutonium-metal fabrication from PFP for safe, interim storage at the Central Waste Complex.



The EC-1 Condenser is loaded for shipment to Tennessee to be recycled.

The Hanford Waste Management Program supports the restoration of the Columbia River corridor and transition of the Hanford Site central plateau to a long-term operation by managing programmatic Hanford activities related to radioactive solid waste, liquid waste, and cesium and strontium capsules. Activities include retrieval, storage, treatment/processing and disposal.

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Spent Nuclear Fuel Support

Project personnel completed cleaning the fourth T Plant cell to prepare for storing spent-nuclear-fuel sludge. Liner systems have been placed in 3 of the cells to allow storage of K-Basin sludge. T Plant personnel successfully completed the Contractor Readiness Review for removing Shippingport reactor fuel. Shippingport reactor fuel must be moved to make room for storing the sludge.



Liner system being installed at T Plant.

Transuranic Waste Program

The requirements for both transportation and WIPP acceptance have been significantly revised. The Hanford Transuranic Waste Program completed its annual audit. A recommendation for recertifying the Hanford program is expected. Recertification will allow the program to continue shipping transuranic waste to WIPP.

In both the non-destructive examination and non-destructive assays of transuranic waste drums destined for WIPP, the Transuranic Waste Program exceeded the planned goals for FY 2002 by 40 drums each.

The program is preparing to retrieve covered transuranic waste containers from retrievable storage modules in the 200 Area burial grounds. Part of the preparation includes building a mock-up facility for training personnel and validating processes and procedures. This facility will be located in the 200 Area, near the Central Waste Complex.



Construction of a mock-up facility for training in the retrieval of buried transuranic waste containers is under way.

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Environmental Restoration on the Plateau

Bechtel Hanford, Inc. has successfully transferred its environmental restoration work scope on the central plateau to Fluor Hanford. Working together, the Bechtel Hanford, Inc. and Fluor Hanford transition teams met all associated milestones and completed the transition on June 30 as scheduled. This transition is part of DOE's plan to geographically consolidate its cleanup activities at Hanford.



Many of the inactive facilities at Hanford must be maintained in an acceptable condition to prevent the release of radioactive contaminants. Personnel such as Bechtel Hanford, Inc. millwright Rick Ennis assist in the routine surveillance and maintenance of several central-plateau facilities transferred from the Environmental Restoration Project to Fluor Hanford.

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What's Next in Transitioning the Plateau?

- Complete testing of the Closed Loop Ex-vessel Machine at FFTF, required for processing fuel.
- Install the immersion heaters that will help keep the molten sodium flowing during the drain process.
- Initiate testing of the upgrades to the Interim Examination and Maintenance Cell sodium removal system, which washes the residual sodium from the fuel assemblies before they are packaged for dry storage.
- Develop a schedule to accomplish the FFTF deactivation and integrate the deactivation with the other Hanford Site activities. The definitive cost and schedule will be provided to DOE-RL following a review by an outside panel of reactor decommissioning experts.
- Resume the polycube stabilization process campaign. Problems with the process were resolved in the third quarter.
- Continue processing the magnesium hydroxide precipitation material in both 234-5Z and 2736-ZB at the PFP complex.
- Safely discard over 500 items of oxides originally thought to require thermal stabilization and packaging as a result of investigation into their plutonium content. These items are the subject of a Safeguards Termination Limit request that is awaiting approval by DOE.
- Complete the 242-A Evaporator run on tank waste scheduled for late August.
- Complete the Hanford Transuranic Waste Program Certification audit.
- Begin accepting and storing Shippingport reactor spent nuclear fuel at the Canister Storage Building.
- Complete negotiations on the M-91 series of milestones that deal with schedules for facilities necessary for storage, treatment/processing and disposal of Hanford Site transuranic, mixed low-level and low-level wastes.

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Asset Transition

Fluor Hanford completed the first stage of a program that puts DOE assets to work for the future. The Asset Reinvestment Program successfully partners with the Department of Energy, the Tri-City Industrial Development Council (TRIDEC), and other Hanford contractors to identify and re-use excess site equipment to help diversify the local economy. The program calls for transferring 200 high-value items from the Hanford Site to the community by 2006, thereby reducing the cost of maintenance and surveillance of facilities that are no longer needed. These actions also reduce risk to employees and the environment and support the Hanford Site Accelerated Closure Initiatives.

The first 50 items for transfer, including industrial equipment, tools and photographic-development equipment were approved for transfer by DOE-RL and moved off the Hanford Site 15 months ahead of schedule, saving \$2.2 million in burial and removal costs.

Fluor Hanford shipped 2 tall cask cars from Hanford to Memphis, Tennessee for recycling and a 47,000-pound radioactive liquid waste evaporator condenser to an off-site vendor to be recycled into the DOE Shield Block Program. Combined, the shipments saved \$800,000 in disposal costs.

Asset Transition is a group within Fluor Hanford that is responsible for maximizing the transfer of usable, but excess government assets to the private sector.



A tall cask car is prepared for shipment to Tennessee to be recycled.

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Asset Transition

Fluor Hanford assisted TRIDEC in hosting a group of 11 site-selection consultants and corporate real-estate executives for a 2-day familiarization tour of the Tri-Cities.

Fluor Hanford provided a capital contribution to assist the Port of Walla Walla in locating a new fruit-juice processor to a 200,000-square-foot facility in Walla Walla, Washington.

Fluor Hanford Site Operations personnel have identified excess electrical substations in 100 B, D and KE Areas for transition to the Tri-Cities Asset Reinvestment Company (TARC). TARC plans on using the Internet to assist in marketing the equipment as usable units rather than as scrap, to maximize value.



TARC will market these electrical substation components to the public.

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HAMMER

HAMMER continued to experience strong growth. When compared to FY 2001, overall student days – the number of days students train — increased by more than 13 percent through June 2002. During the same time, Hanford student days grew by 7.7 percent. With accelerated cleanup underway and construction at the Waste Treatment Plant on the horizon, Hanford’s increased use of HAMMER is expected for several years to come.

Growth at HAMMER was also attributed to the facility’s expanding role in the training related to Homeland Security. A mobile office was converted into a temporary classroom to create additional classroom space. To address requests for using special Homeland Security training props, the HAMMER Port of Entry building and several prop features were modified.

In addition to a domestic 3-day border security training program, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory now has two international programs operating at HAMMER — the International Border Security Training Program and the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program.



Participants in the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program practice rescue techniques.

The Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (HAMMER) Training and Education Center is a one-of-a-kind worker-safety-training facility that uses hands-on realistic props and settings to save lives, reduce injuries, protect the environment and increase worker productivity. HAMMER comprises an 80-acre main campus and a 10,000-acre law enforcement campus. The center is dedicated to community leader and training advocate, Sam Volpentest.

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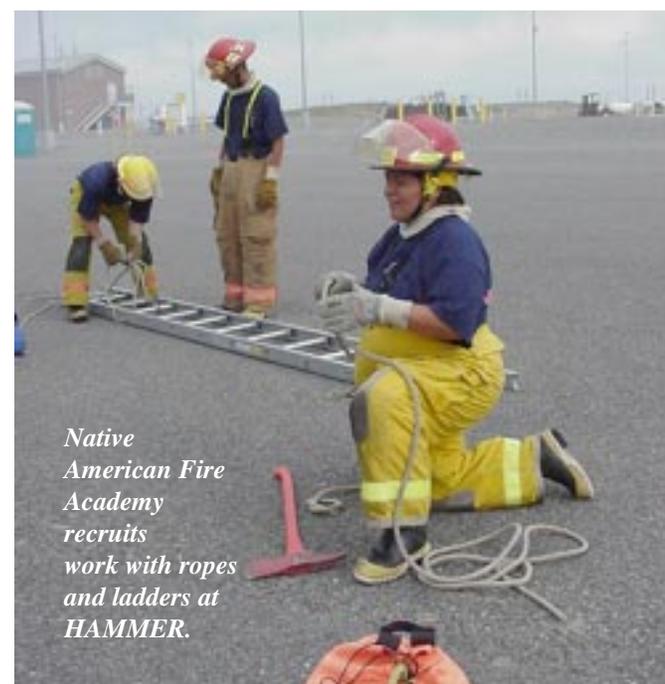
HAMMER

HAMMER continues to respond to the requests of Hanford Site workers by creating and modifying classes to meet their needs. A week-long Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulations class for the International Chemical Workers Union offered an overlapping schedule format so that the requirements of three courses could be satisfied within 1 week. This class format enhances space utilization, increases course availability, reduces schedule conflicts and offers continuity of training materials and instructors. A new class for forklift and aerial lift inspectors satisfied the re-qualification requirement for mechanics maintaining this equipment.

Training at HAMMER continues to reflect the facility's commitment to its tribal partners. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation conducted a pilot of a new cultural resources preservation class for the Bonneville Power Administration. The class, brought to HAMMER by the Northwest Public Power Association, included sessions at the HAMMER Cultural Test Bed.

Native American tribes including the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce, Yakama and Wanapum are working with personnel at HAMMER to develop the 10-acre Cultural Test Bed. This area simulates cultural features such as sweat houses, earth ovens and house pits and simulated artifacts such as cobbles, flaked obsidian, fractured rock and fire-treated rocks that are buried. Class participants are trained in detecting and preserving culturally significant sites using ground-penetrating radar and global-positioning system equipment.

HAMMER partnered with Columbia Basin College to present a fire recruit academy, which also acted as a pilot for an Inter-tribal National Fire Academy that HAMMER is facilitating. Approximately one third of the participants were from the Warm Springs and Yakama Nations. Attendees went on to complete an emergency medical technician course through Columbia Basin College. Most fire departments require emergency medical technician certification, and such training could be useful for future employment opportunities.



Native American Fire Academy recruits work with ropes and ladders at HAMMER.

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What's Next for the Future?

- Fluor Hanford Asset Transition will review electrical items from a 200 East Area warehouse, a crane from the 400 Area and electrical substation equipment for removal from the Hanford Site and subsequent marketing to the private sector.
- HAMMER anticipates constructing a new Emergency Vehicle Operations Course to begin in August with completion by November 2002. Hanford and non-Hanford fire and law enforcement personnel will use the course.
- The Emergency Response Training Institute, a not-for-profit company of Seattle Fire Department instructors, is scheduled to conduct another week-long hazardous materials technician class at HAMMER. The class will be open to Hanford, mutual-aid fire departments and federal agencies.

Fire academy students approach a fire that involves a 500-gallon liquified petroleum gas tank.



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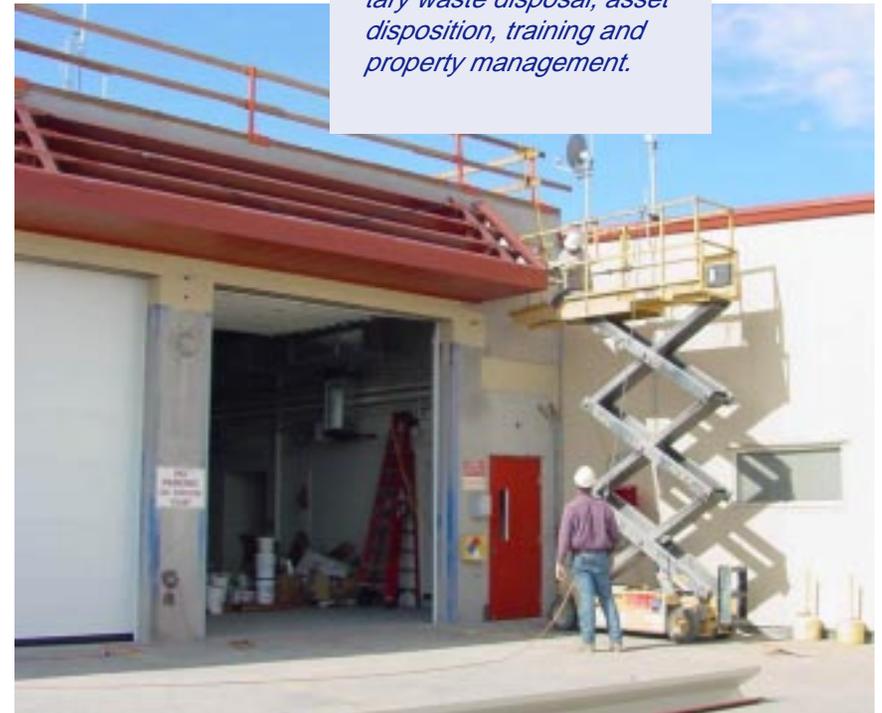
Support and Services

Renovations to the 200 Area Fire Station brought the facility into compliance with National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) code requirements and will accommodate the personnel and equipment for the future merging of the 100N and 200 Area Fire Stations.

During an inspection, the DOE Headquarters Office of Counterintelligence gave the Fluor Hanford and PNNL Counterintelligence Programs the highest possible rating. Some significant accomplishments were noted: maintaining knowledgeable and supportive executive management; completing a comprehensive site-specific threat assessment that includes a thorough cyber-security section; and maintaining excellent, mutually beneficial relations that assist in a significant fact-based security program.

Working with DOE-RL, Fluor Hanford has evaluated several options to upgrade the water-delivery system for potential energy, maintenance and operations efficiencies. The resulting recommendation was to replace the water pumps serving the export water system for the 100 Areas and the central plateau. The replacement will be funded with commercial and grant funds and will save an estimated 3,271,000 kilowatt hours of energy, which equates to a savings of about \$270,000 per year and \$7 million in life-cycle costs.

Hanford Site Operations provides services to the Site and other Hanford contractors. These services include the following: analytical services, information resource management, utilities, energy and water conservation, telecommunications, fire systems and emergency response, safeguards and security, roads and grounds, crane and rigging, fabrication and calibration services, fleet maintenance, sanitary waste disposal, asset disposition, training and property management.



Renovations to the 200 Area Fire Station brought the facility into NFPA code compliance.

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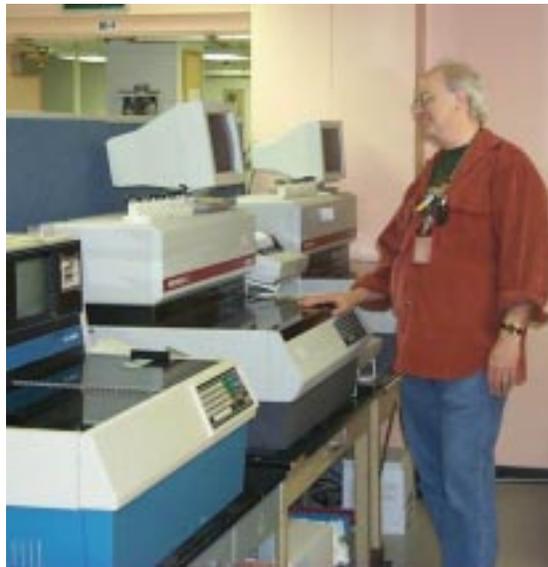
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Support and Services

The 2002 Hanford Field Exercise involved key emergency-management personnel from DOE-RL; DOE's Office of River Protection; Hanford contractors; and county, state, law-enforcement and fire-protection agencies in Washington and Oregon. This exercise provided emergency-management personnel an opportunity to demonstrate emergency duties in response to a simulated event. The scenario involved a traffic accident with a release of radioactive material, followed by a series of lightning strikes causing range fires in Benton County and on the Hanford Site. The overall response demonstrated the ability of Hanford and local off-site agencies to protect the health and safety of Hanford workers, the general public, and the environ-



The analyses done at the 222-S Laboratories support the Hanford mission.



Lightning strikes were part of the 2002 Hanford Field Exercise.

ment by using the applicable emergency plans, procedures and agreements. The 2002 Hanford Field Exercise also provided an opportunity to validate corrective actions implemented at Hanford as a result of the 2001 exercise and the 24 Command Wildland Fire of 2000.

Fluor Hanford commemorated the 50-year anniversary of the 222-S Laboratories. Analytical Services operates and maintains the 222-S and Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility Laboratories, and provides sample management service to maintain the Hanford Site analytical quality standard for DOE-RL.

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What's Next for Support and Services?

- Fabricate 530 storage baskets and 54 scrap baskets for the Spent Nuclear Fuel Project.
- Incorporate results from recent Business Process Improvement Workshops into Project Maintenance Center Workshop Initiatives via a detailed implementation plan.
- Submit a Voluntary Protection Program application for Hanford Site Operations.



Baskets are being fabricated for the Spent Nuclear Fuel Project in the 328 Building Fabrication Shop.

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Harry Pettengill, director of the DOE Office of Regulatory Liaison, officially presented the River Corridor Project with the Department of Energy's Voluntary Protection Program Star flag and certificate in ceremonies at the Volpentest HAMMER Training and Education Center on April 3. The Voluntary Protection Program Star is the DOE's highest safety recognition.

The 2002 Hanford Health and Safety Exposition (Expo) welcomed a record-breaking 33,391 visitors to the Trade, Recreation and Agricultural Center in Pasco, Washington, April 30 through May 2. Expo is held to exhibit equipment and supplies and share information and success stories that promote the health and safety of workers, both at home and at work. Attendance exceeded last year's numbers by more than 12,000.

During Expo, DOE Headquarters' officials honored the Hanford Site for achieving 6 of the 19 stars awarded in the Voluntary Protection Program. Three framed flags were presented as special recognition. The VPP Stars at Hanford include Day and Zimmerman Protection Technology Hanford, Fluor Federal Services, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, the former DynCorp Tri-Cities Services (now part of Hanford Site Operations), the Fast Flux Test Facility and the River Corridor Project.



Celebrating Hanford's VPP successes are (left to right) Bob Frix, formerly with DynCorp; Noble Atkins, Shirley Olinger and Paul Kruger of DOE-RL; Beverly Cook of DOE Headquarters; Lura Powell of PNNL; DOE-RL Manager Keith Klein; John Arslanian of Fluor Federal Services; Norm Boyter of the River Corridor Project; Larry Musen of DOE-RL; and Harry Pettengill of DOE Headquarters.

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Beverly Cook, U.S. Department of Energy assistant secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, visited the Health and Safety Exposition and spoke at the May 2 Presidents' Zero Accident Council meeting.

During that meeting, the Spent Nuclear Fuel Project was honored for achieving 4 million hours without anyone losing a day of work resulting from a job-related injury. The Fast Flux Test Facility received a special Fluor Corporation "Two Star Award," which recognized the achievement of 2 million hours without a lost work day and a low "OSHA recordable" rate of 0.4 — in other words, 0.4 injuries per 200,000 hours worked — half that of the Fluor Corporation's aggressive goal.

Fluor Hanford's Information Resource Management team achieved 5 million safe work hours without anyone losing a day to injury, a first for a Fluor Hanford subcontractor team. This safety goal was achieved through the exemplary performance of over 500 employees of Lockheed Martin Information Technology, Qwest, and members of the Hanford Atomic Metals Trade Council bargaining unit who provide support for information technology activities.



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