

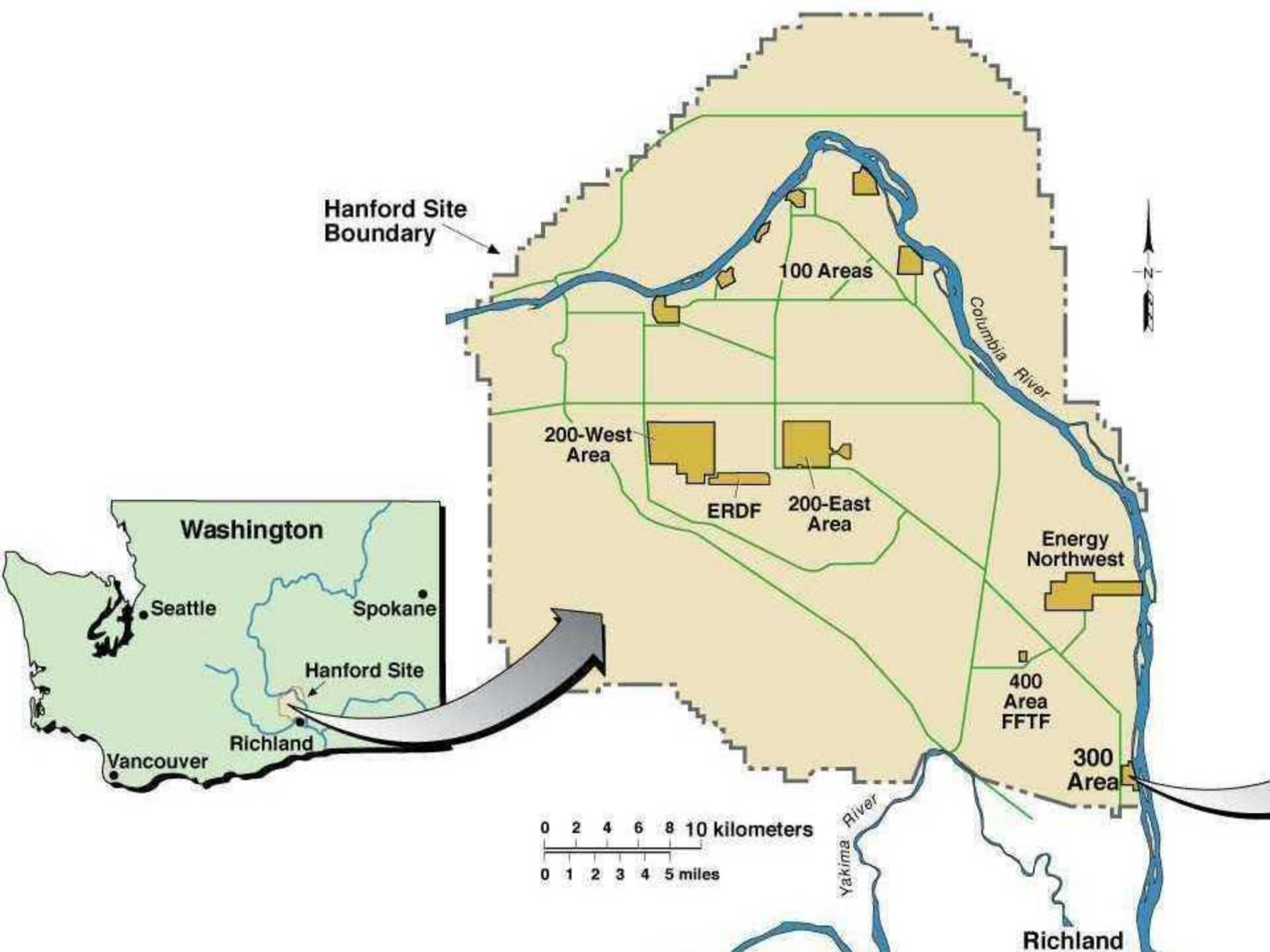


Oregon Perspective on the Hanford Nuclear Cleanup

Ken Niles, Nuclear Safety Division Administrator



OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Hanford Site Boundary

100 Areas

Columbia River

200-West Area

ERDF

200-East Area

Energy Northwest

400 Area FFTF

300 Area

Washington

Seattle

Spokane

Hanford Site

Richland

Vancouver

0 2 4 6 8 10 kilometers

0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

Yakima River

Richland









WA 536A NW

NORTH

FISHINMISSION.NET

YAMAHA
200



190

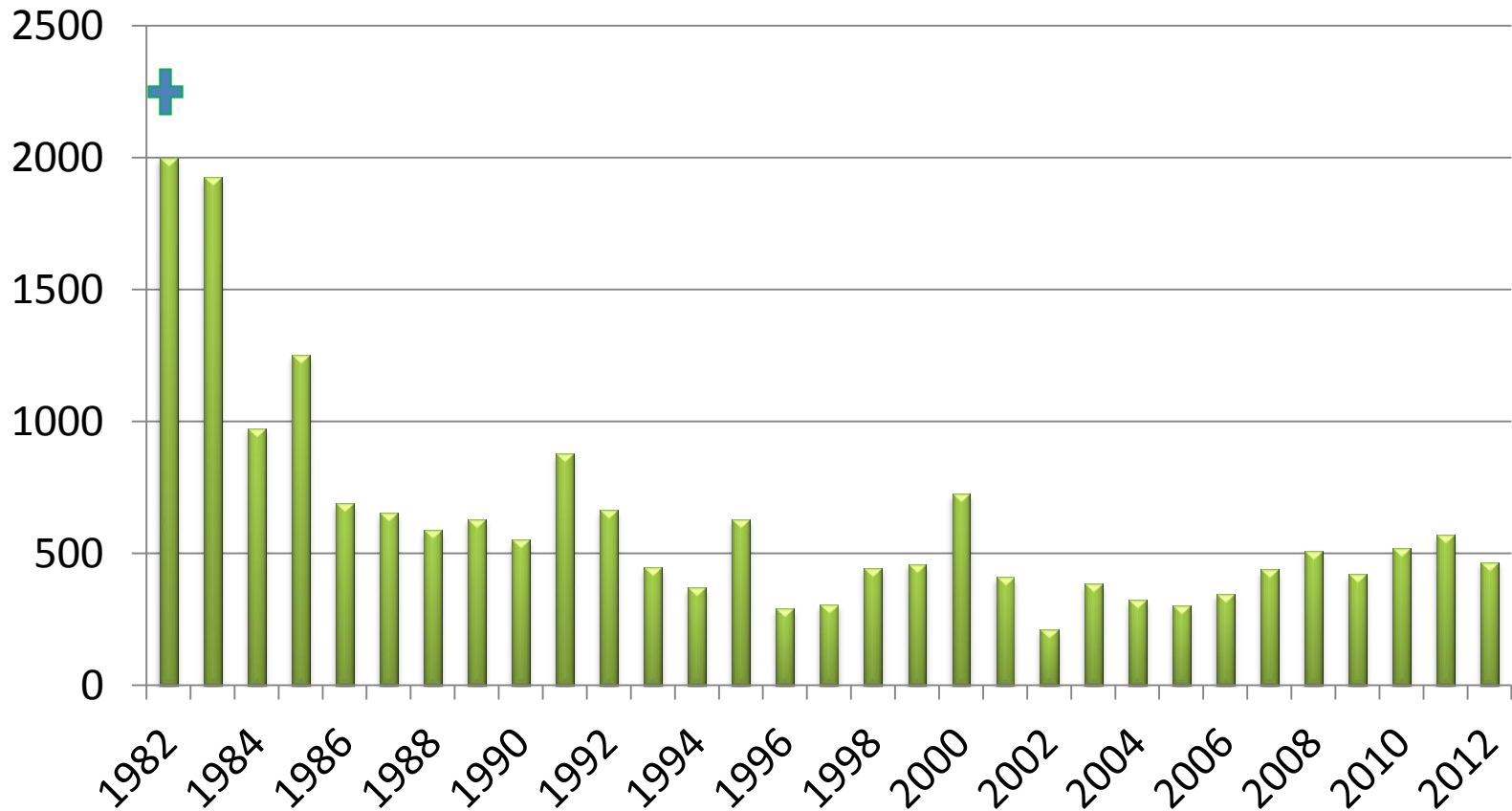
17

Reinke

Reinke

Reinke

Number of Shipments



1982-2012



Hanford 50-Mile Emergency Planning Zone





Trojan Independent Spent Fuel Storage Facility



Oregon's role(s) at Hanford



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Oregon's role(s) at Hanford

- Technical review and comment
- Policy recommendations
- Involve/engage the public
- Natural Resource Trustee
- Transportation safety
- Emergency preparedness
- Honest broker

Hanford: Basic facts



- World's first plutonium production facilities

Hanford: Basic facts



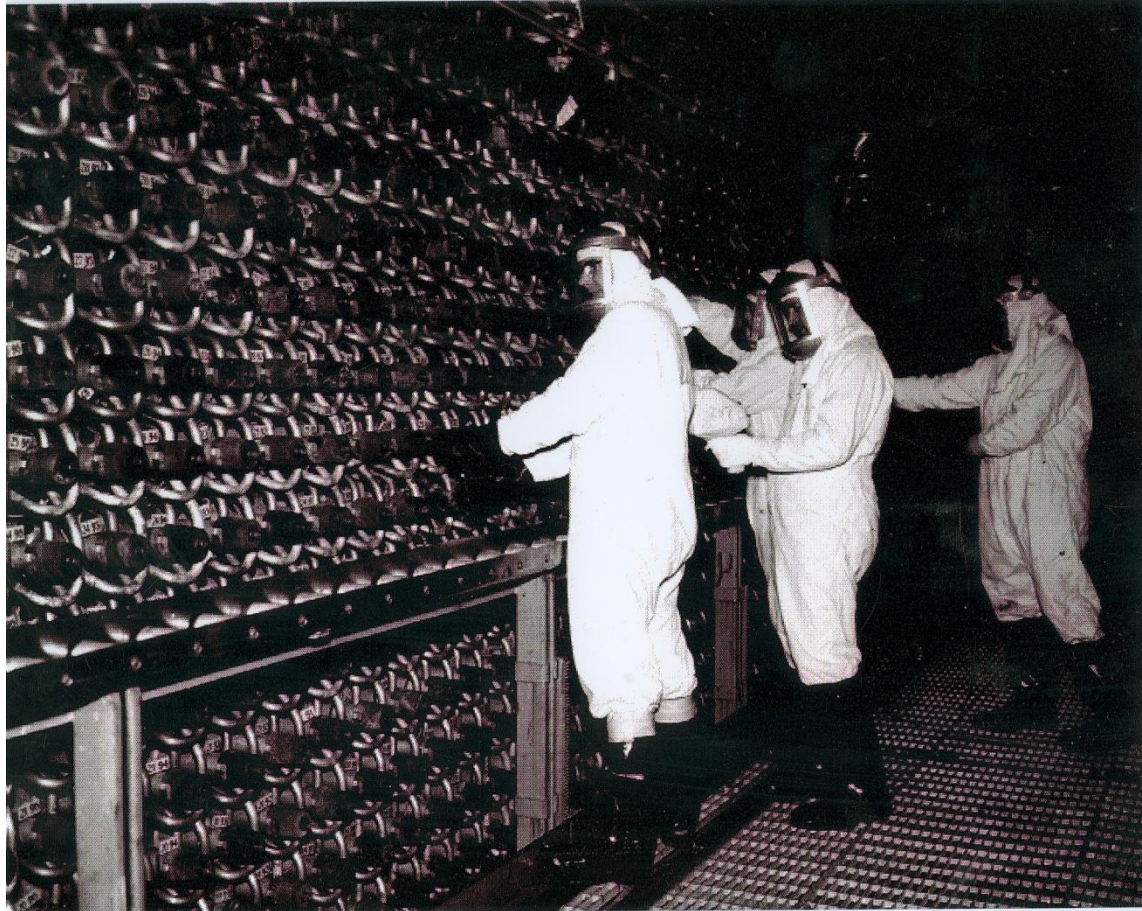
- World's first plutonium production facilities
 - Part of World War II Manhattan Project

Hanford: Basic facts



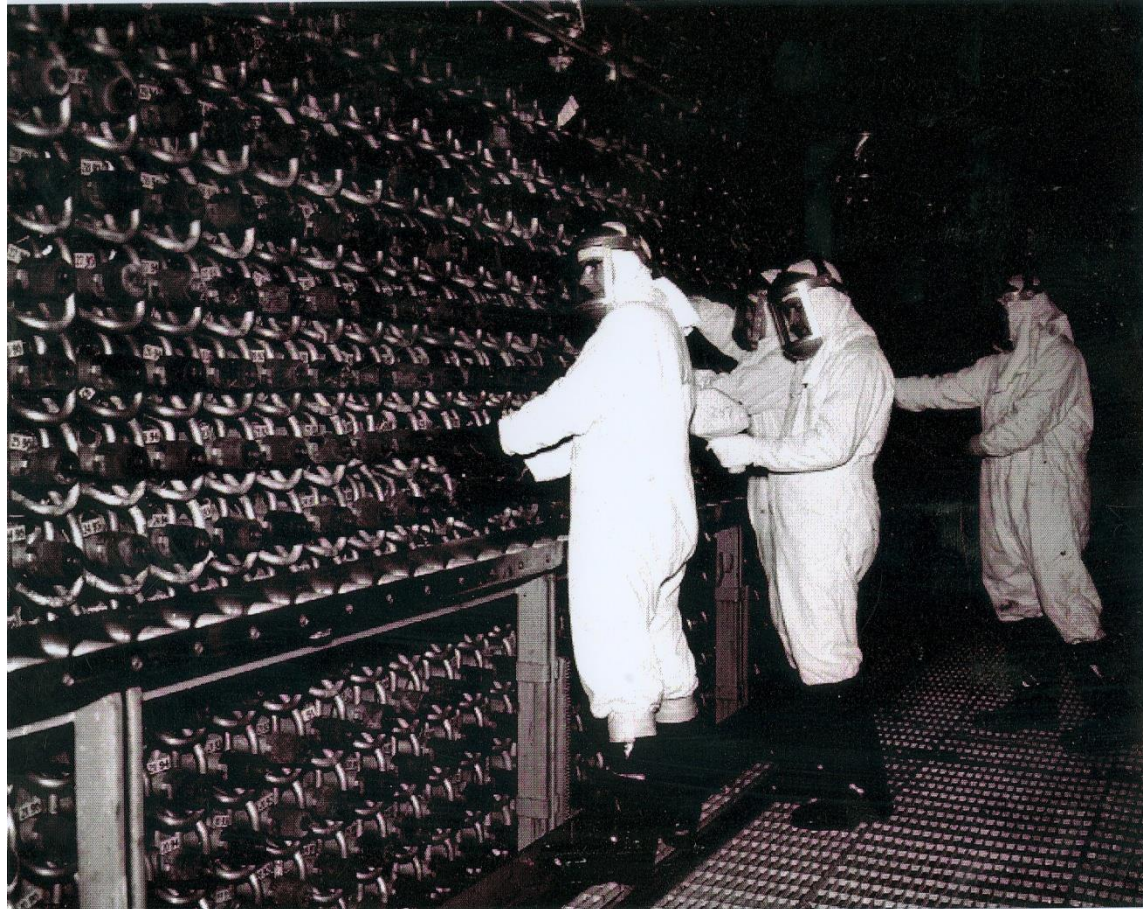
- World's first plutonium production facilities
 - Part of World War II Manhattan Project
- Hanford plutonium used in Nagasaki bomb

Hanford: Basic facts



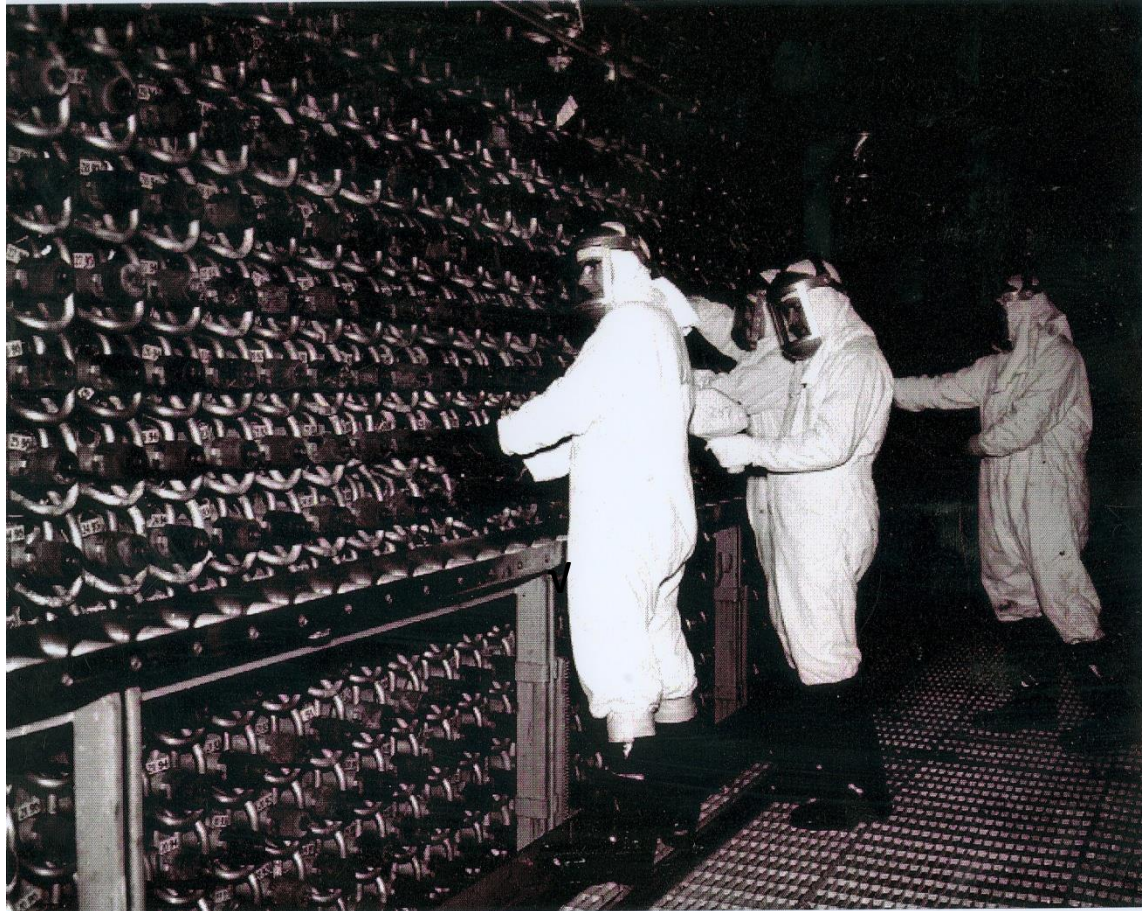
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Hanford: Basic facts



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- Produced plutonium from 1944 to 1988

Hanford: Basic facts

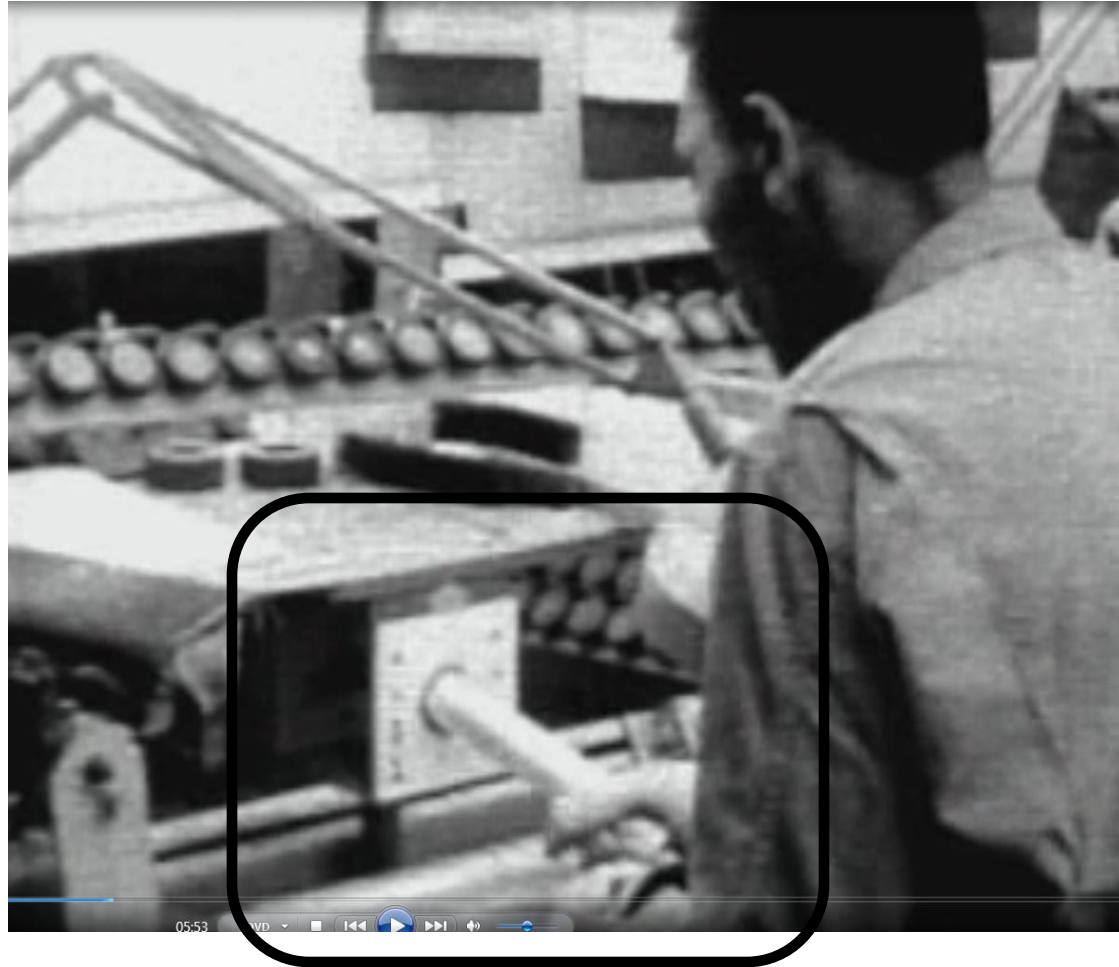


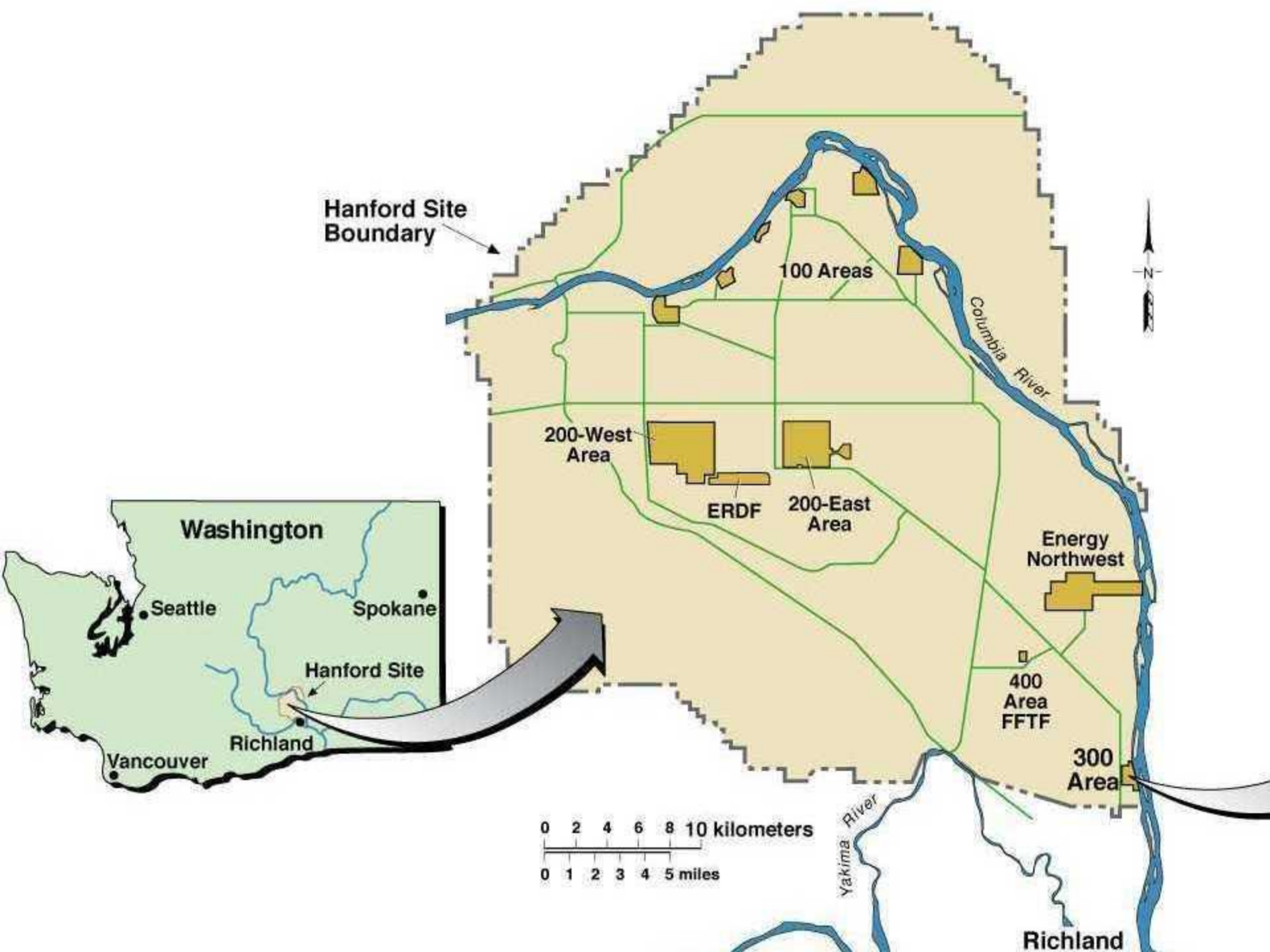
- Major expansions in the 1940s and 1950s
- Produced plutonium from 1944 to 1988
 - Made about 74 tons of plutonium

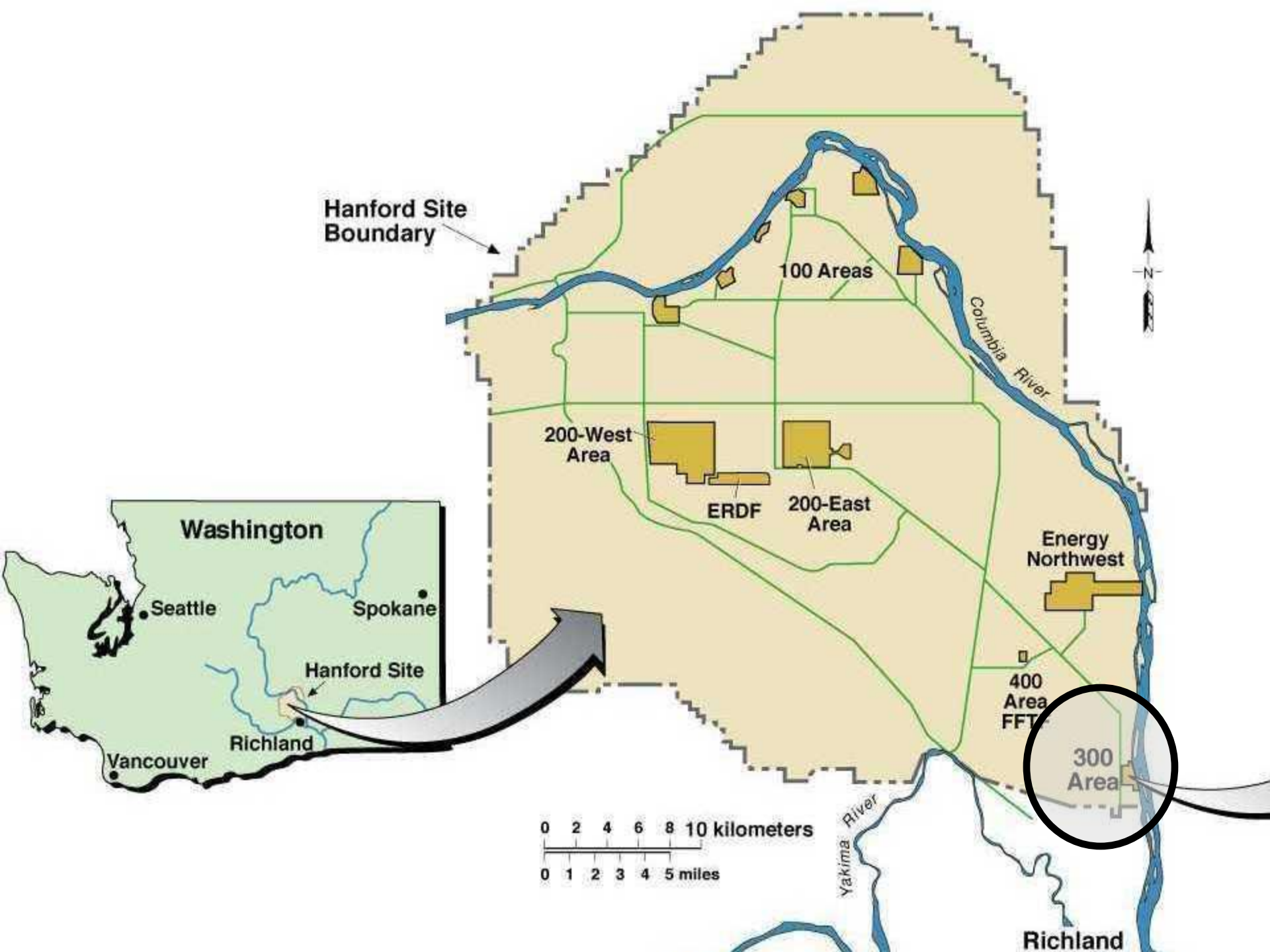
Process to Make Plutonium



Process to Make Plutonium



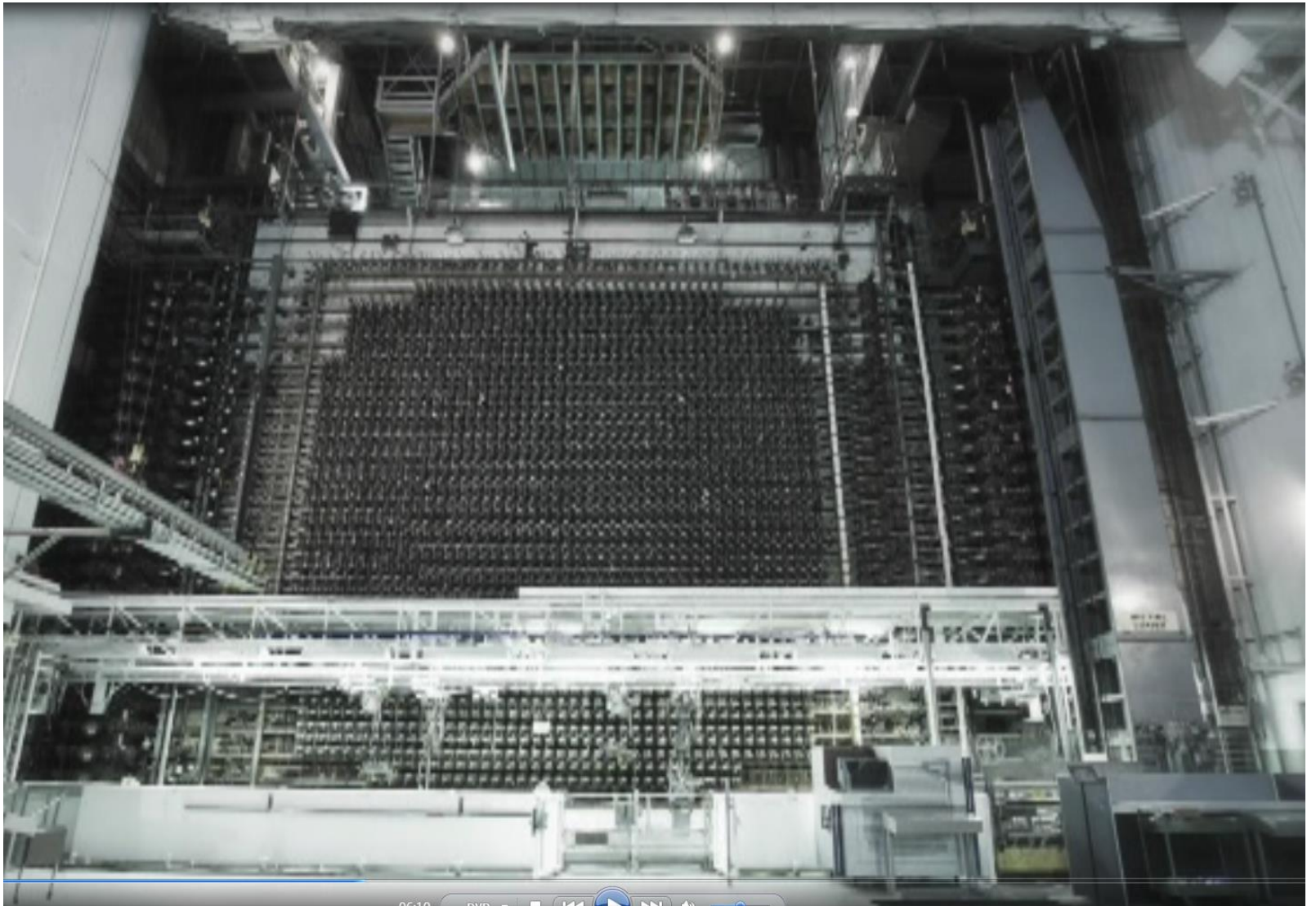




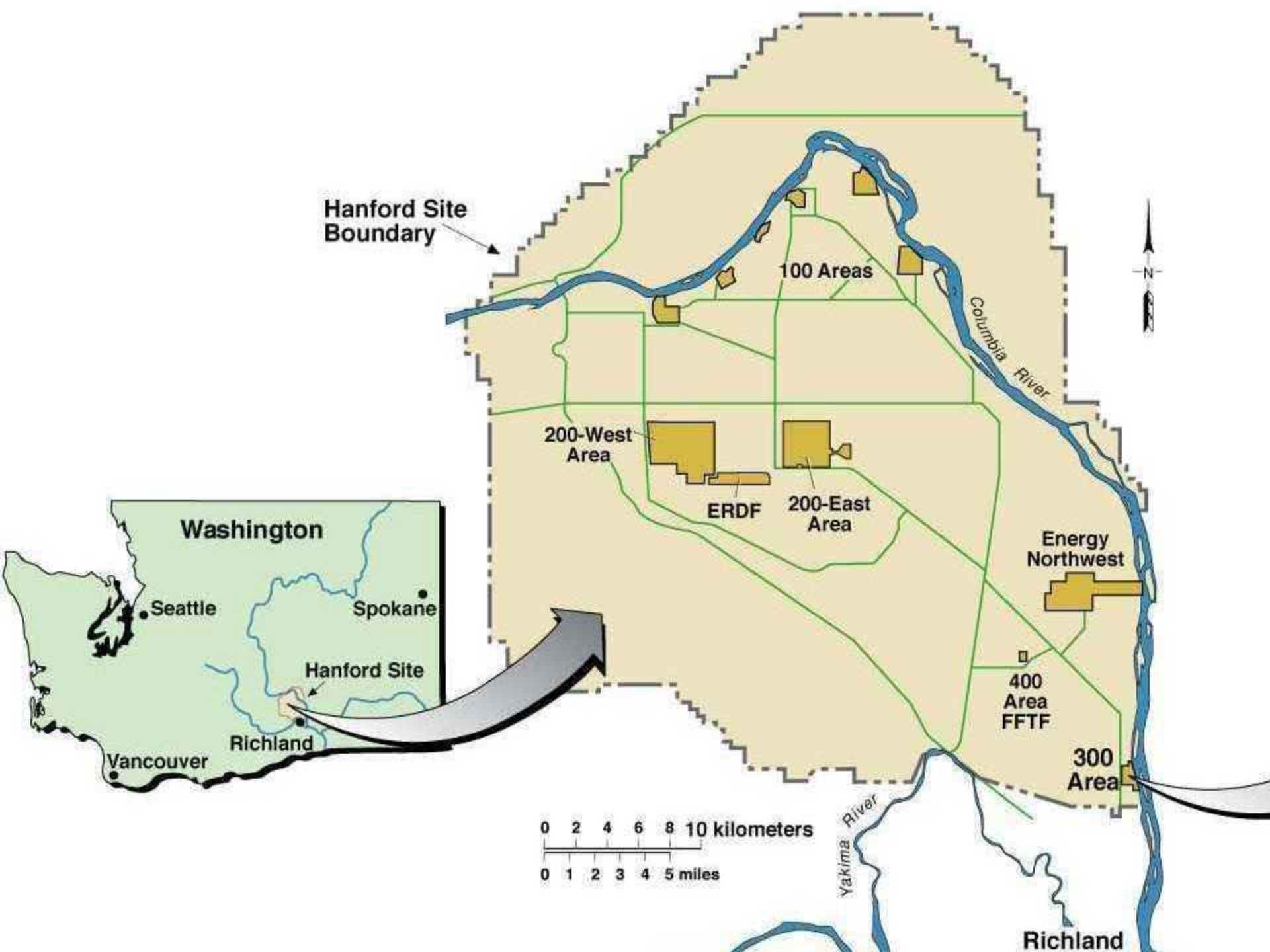


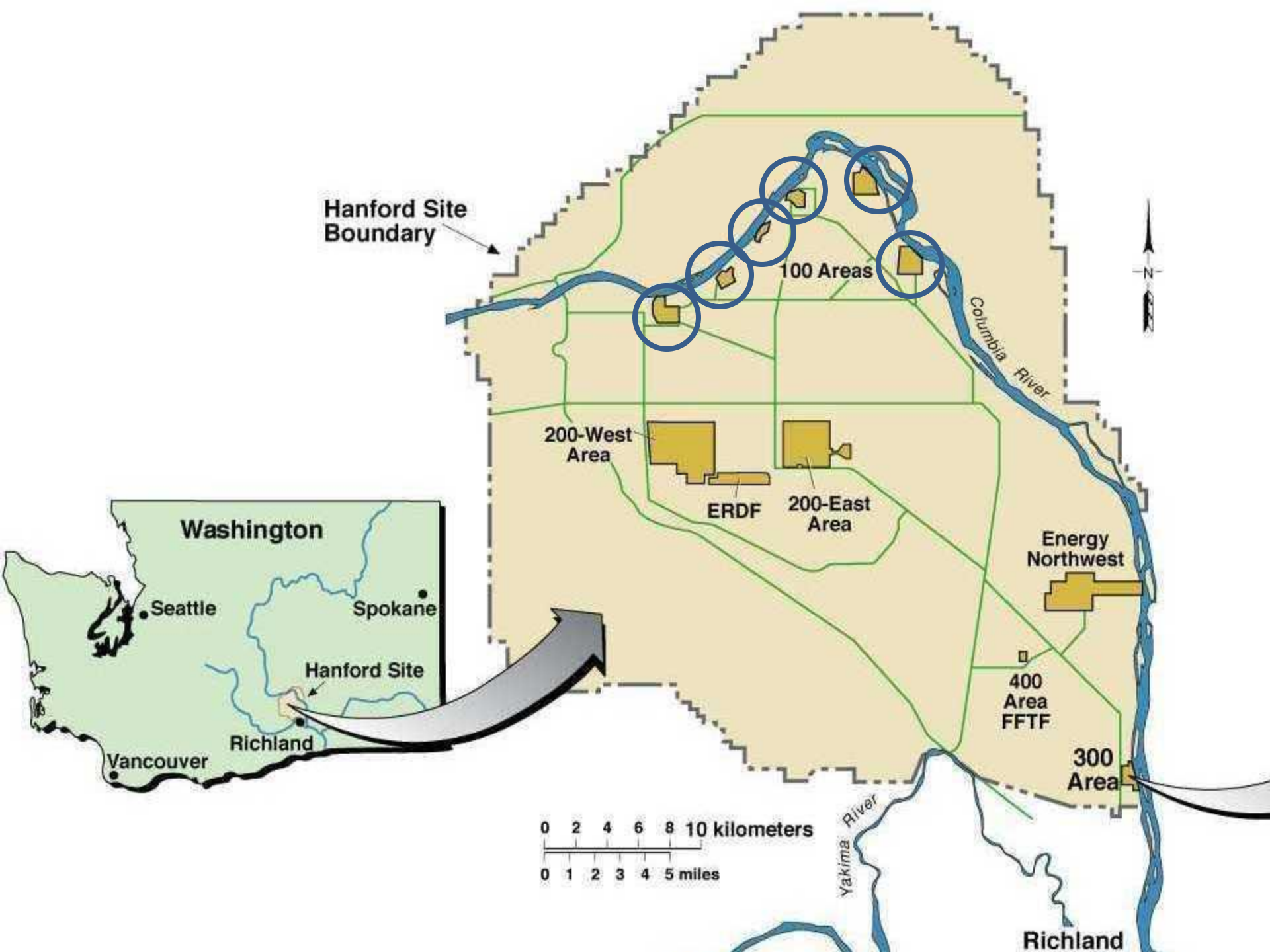












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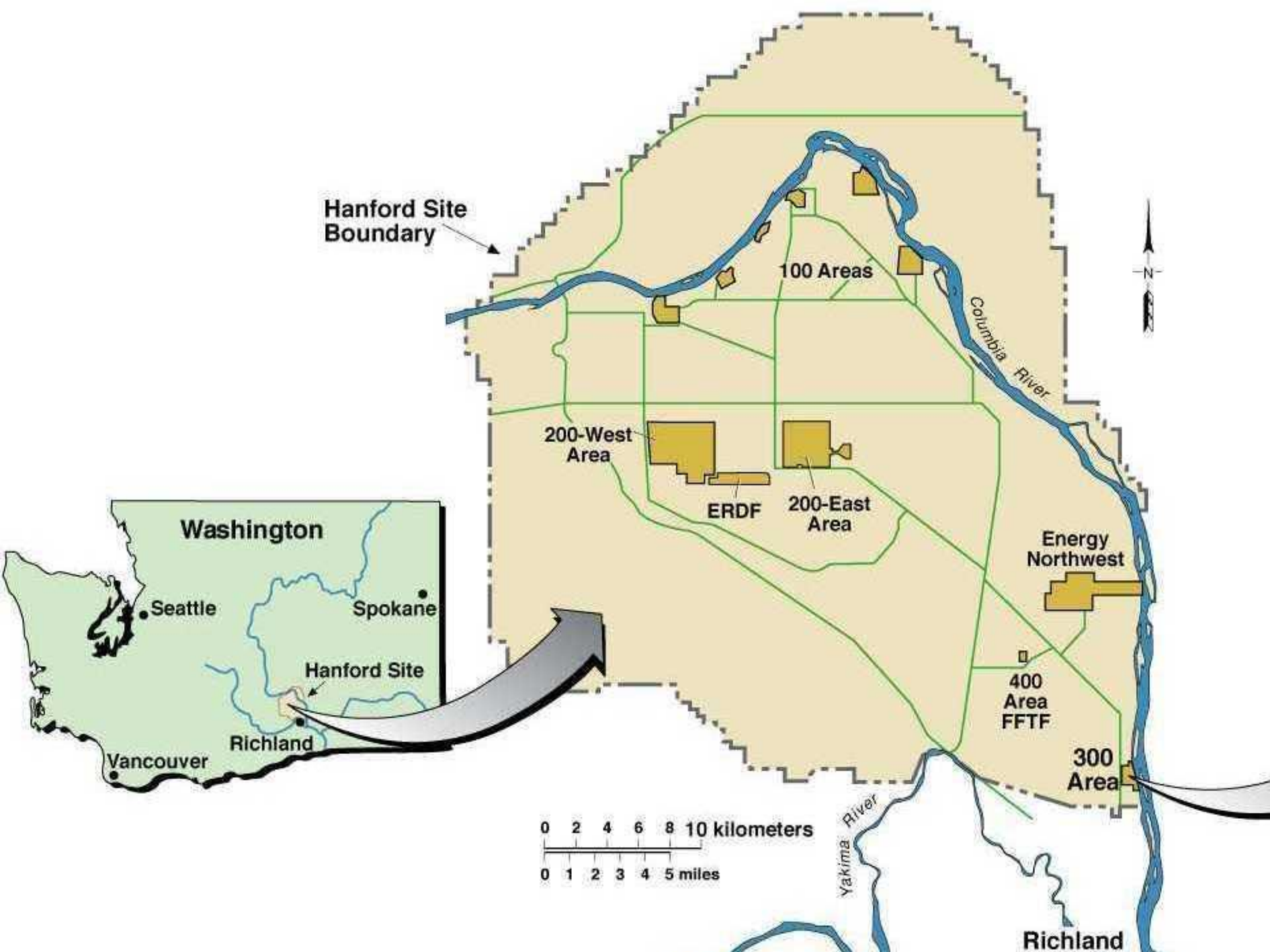
Yakima River

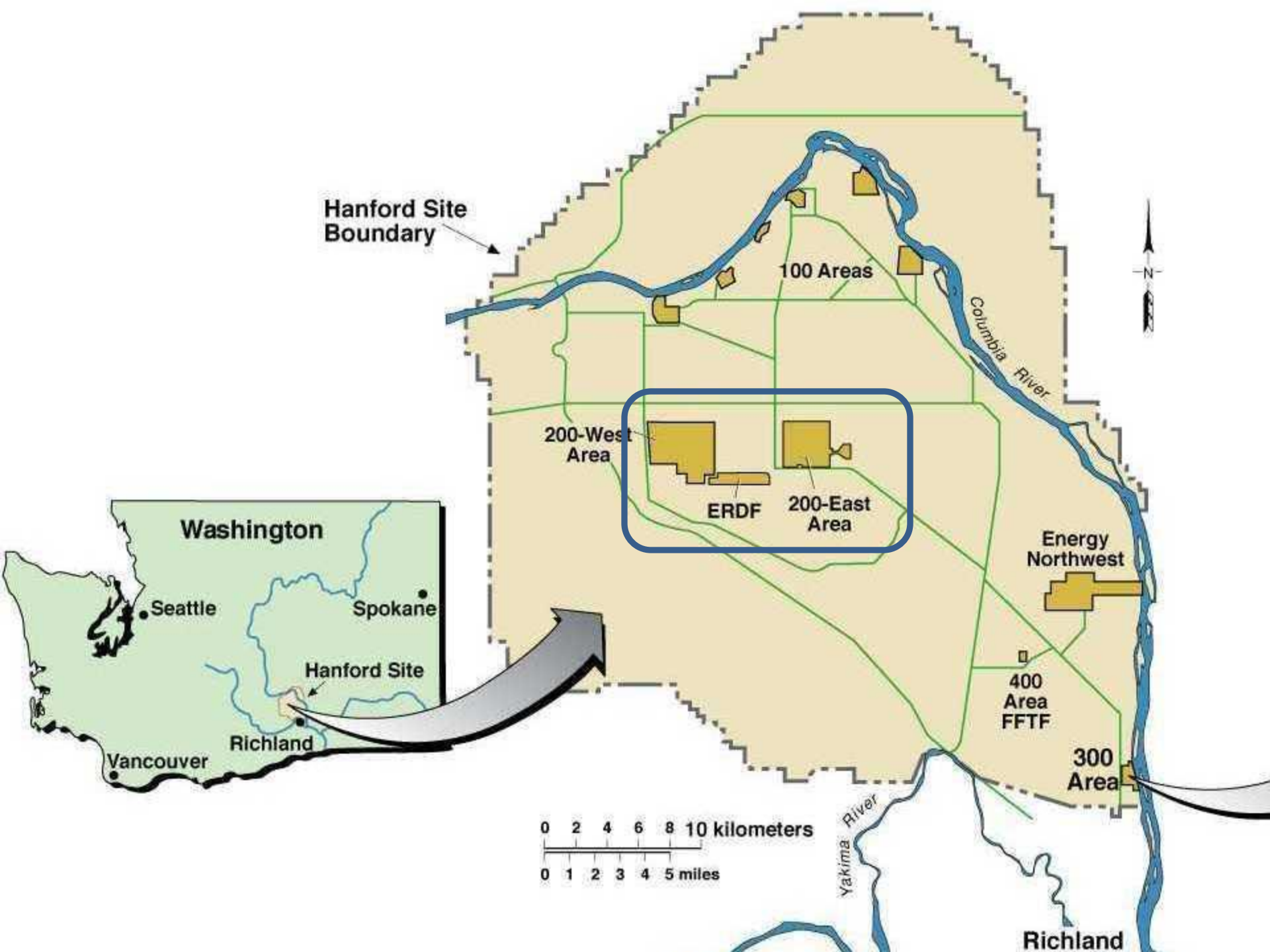
Richland

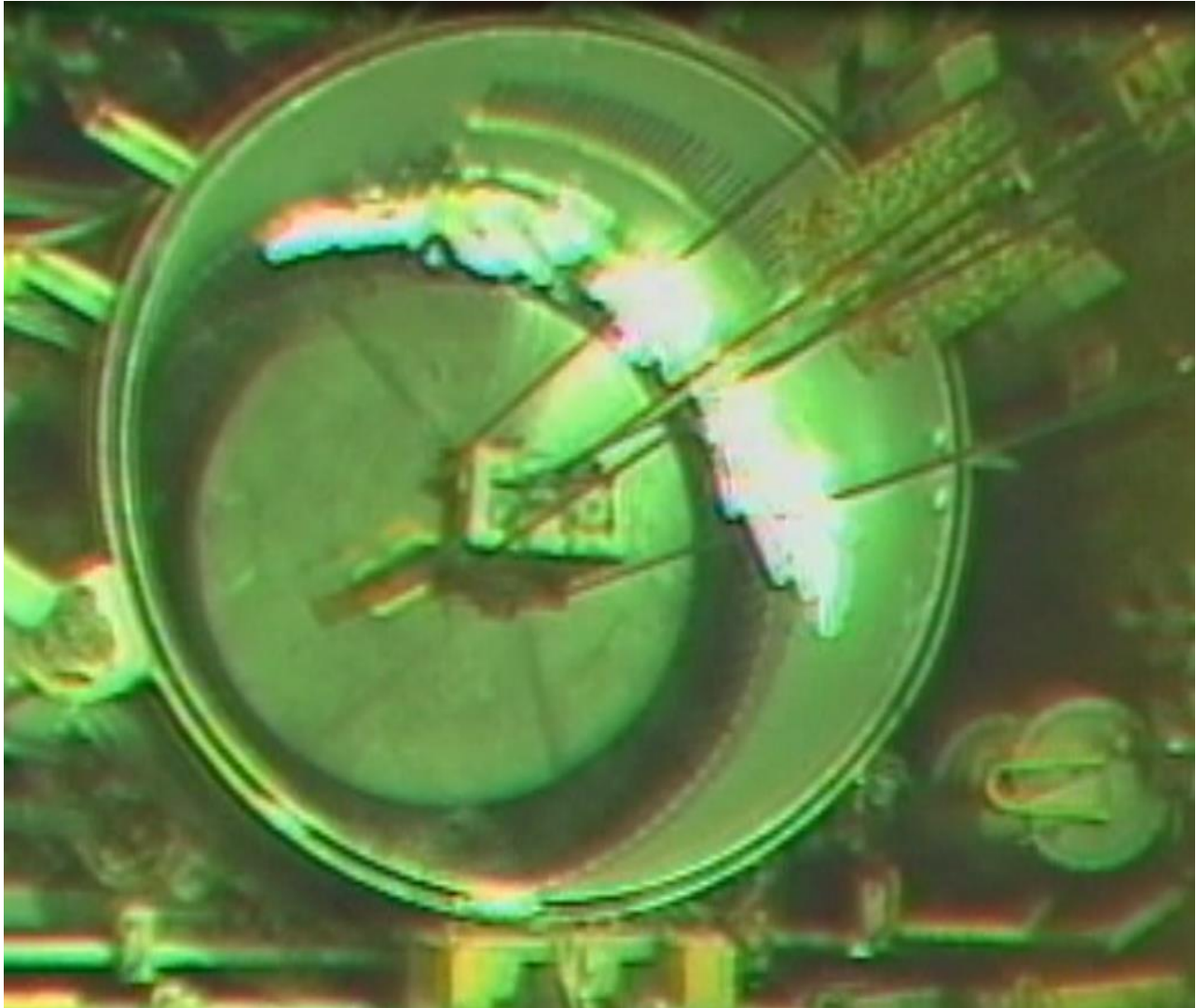
























Transition to Cleanup



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- DOE signed cleanup agreement May 15, 1989

Transition to Cleanup



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- DOE signed cleanup agreement May 15, 1989
- Goal to reach compliance with environmental laws

Extent of the Problem



- Nearly 60 million gallons of high-level waste in 177 aging underground tanks

Extent of the Problem



- Nearly 60 million gallons of high-level waste in 177 aging underground tanks
- Serious and immediate safety issues with many tanks

Extent of the Problem



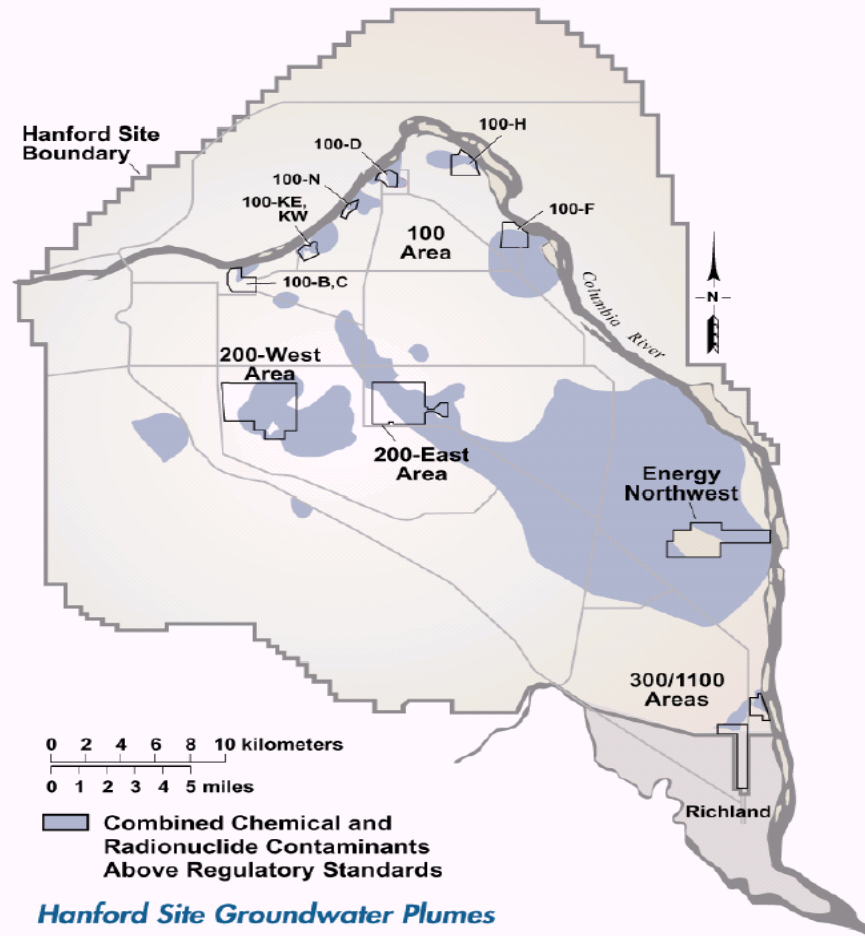
- Hundreds of burial grounds
- Hundreds of liquid waste disposal sites (and disposal ongoing)

Extent of the Problem



- 500 contaminated facilities, including 9 production reactors and 5 chemical processing canyons

Extent of the Problem



- 80 + square miles of groundwater contamination

Extent of the Problem



- 2,100 tons of corroding spent nuclear fuel stored in water-filled basins – $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Columbia River

Extent of the Problem



- 18 tons of plutonium and plutonium-bearing materials

Cleanup Progress



- Ended the dumping of radioactive contaminated liquid wastes to the soil (1997)

Cleanup Progress



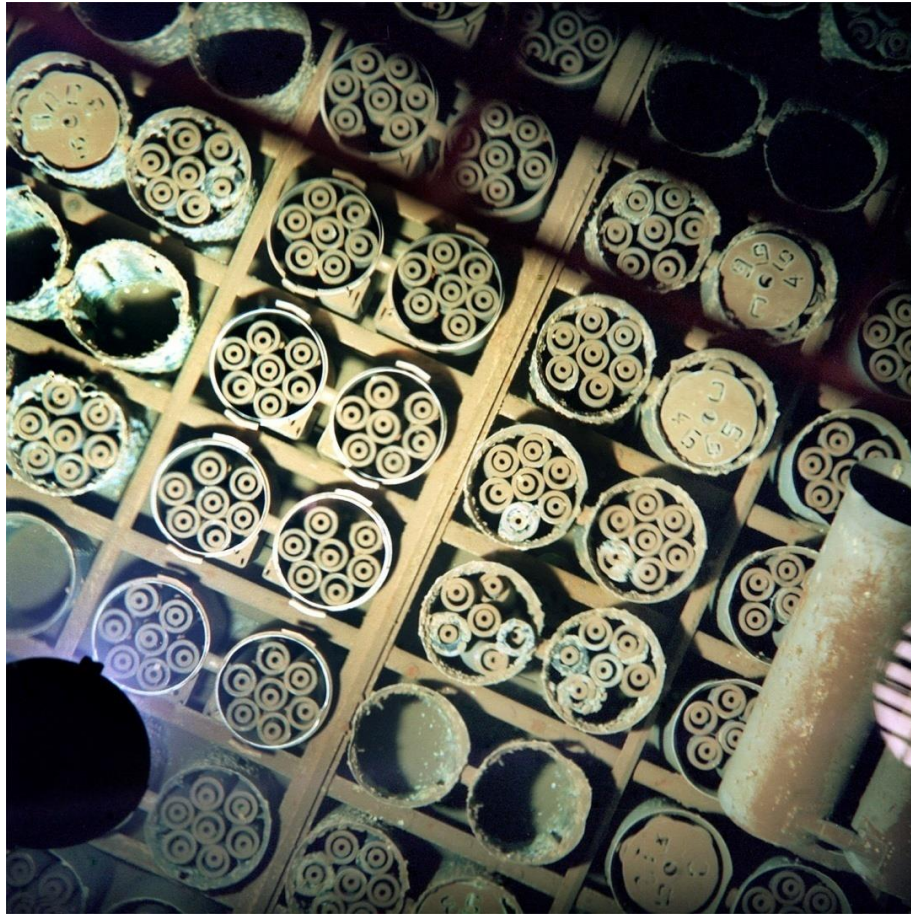
- Tank safety issues resolved (2001)

Cleanup Progress



- Removed pumpable liquids from the single-shell tanks (2004)

Cleanup Progress



- Repackaged, dried and moved Spent Fuel to interim dry storage – away from Columbia River (2004)

Cleanup Progress



- Plutonium stabilized (2004) and shipped off-site (2009)

Cleanup Progress



- Construction/operation of a massive engineered disposal facility and completion of various treatment facilities

Cleanup Progress



- Six of nine reactors “cocooned” for long-term monitoring and to allow radiation to decay

Cleanup Progress



- Dozens of contaminated buildings demolished

Cleanup Progress







- Millions of tons of contaminated soil dug up from near the Columbia River

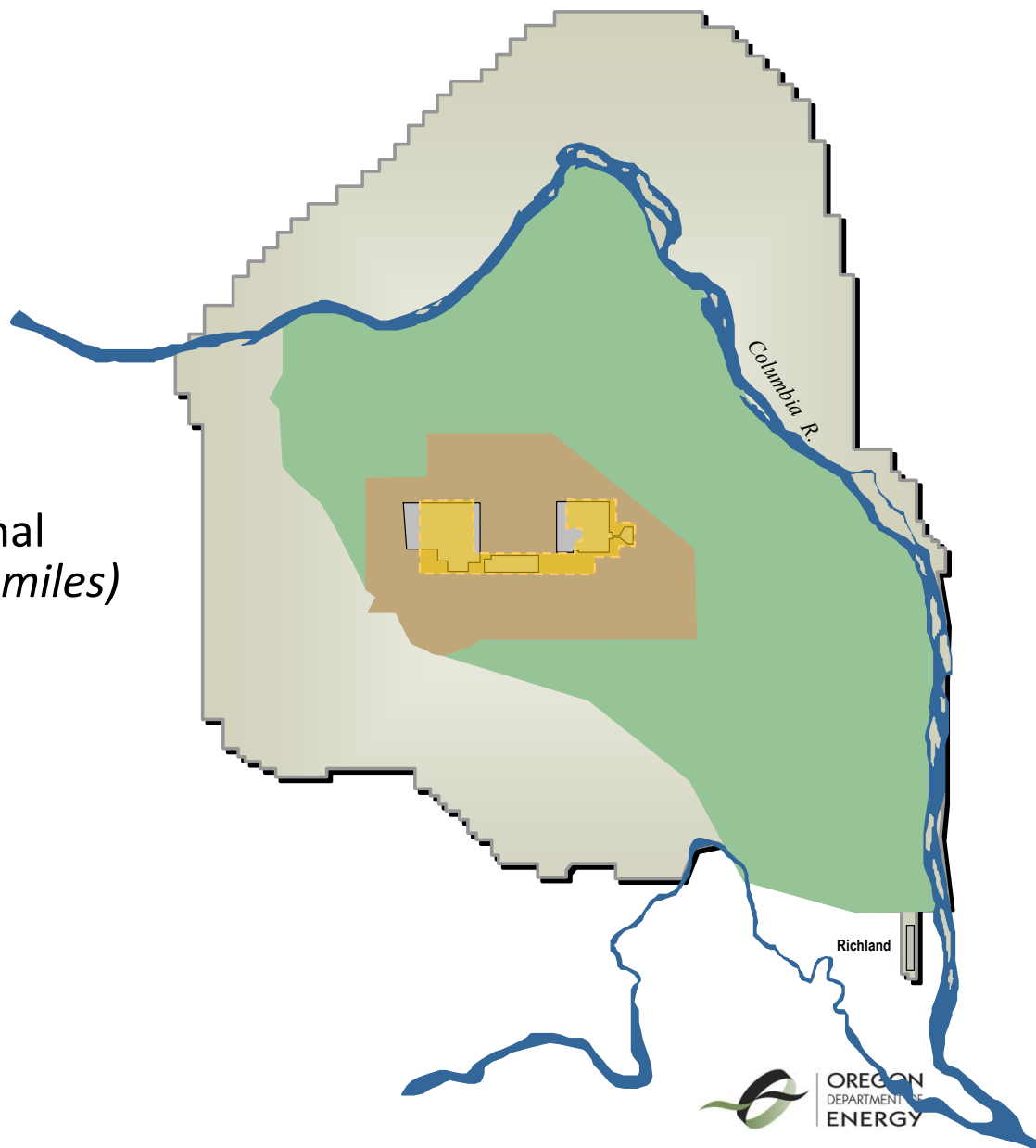
Cleanup Progress



- Millions of tons of contaminated soil dug up from near the Columbia River
 - Dozens of burial grounds cleaned-up

Shrinking the Footprint of Active Site Cleanup

-  River Corridor
(~210 sq. miles)
-  Central Plateau,
Outer Zone
(~65 sq. miles)
-  Central Plateau,
Inner Zone
(~10 sq. miles)
-  Hanford Reach National
Monument (~300 sq. miles)
(including Arid Lands
Ecology Reserve)



Remaining Challenges



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Remaining Challenges

- 56 million gallons of High-Level radioactive waste in 177 tanks
 - tanks are aging
 - 67 have leaked (or is it 70?)
 - leaked tank waste has reached groundwater

Remaining Challenges

- Oldest tank has held waste since 1944 (69 years)
- Newest tank has held waste since 1986 (27 years)

Remaining Challenges

- DOE's intent to use vitrification and some other technology to immobilize Hanford's tank wastes

Remaining Challenges

- DOE's intent to use vitrification and some other technology to immobilize Hanford's tank wastes
- No treatment facilities of this type currently exist at Hanford



July 2002



December 2003



February 2005



May 2010



July 2011

Hanford Waste Treatment Plant

- cost escalated to \$12.2 billion

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- hot start now scheduled for Dec 2019 (delayed from 2011), fully operational in 2022

Hanford Waste Treatment Plant

- cost escalated to \$12.2 billion
- hot start now scheduled for Dec 2019 (delayed from 2011), fully operational in 2022
- treatment scheduled to take 25 years (complete by 2047)

Remaining Challenges



- funding

Remaining Challenges



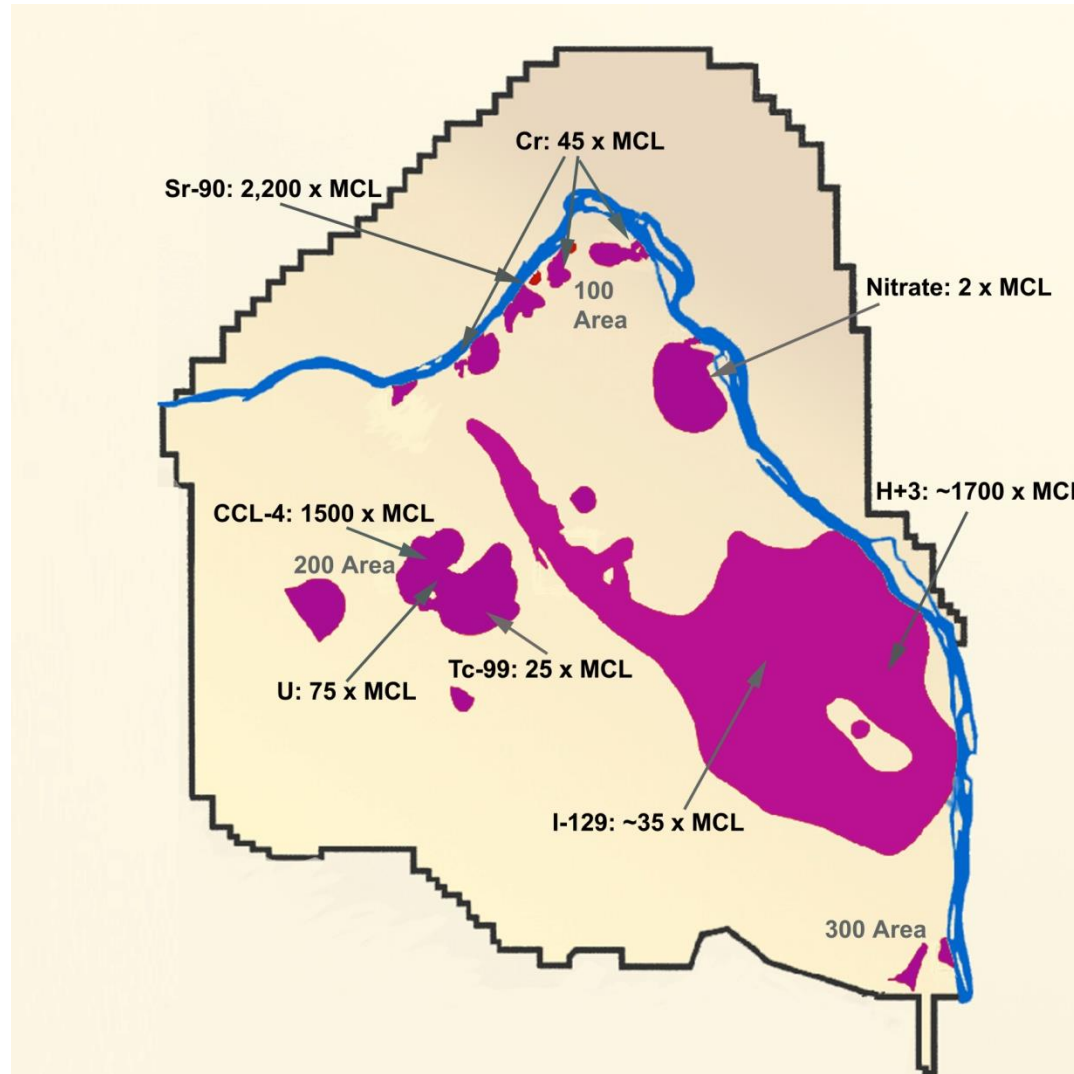
- funding
- how much waste to leave in the soil

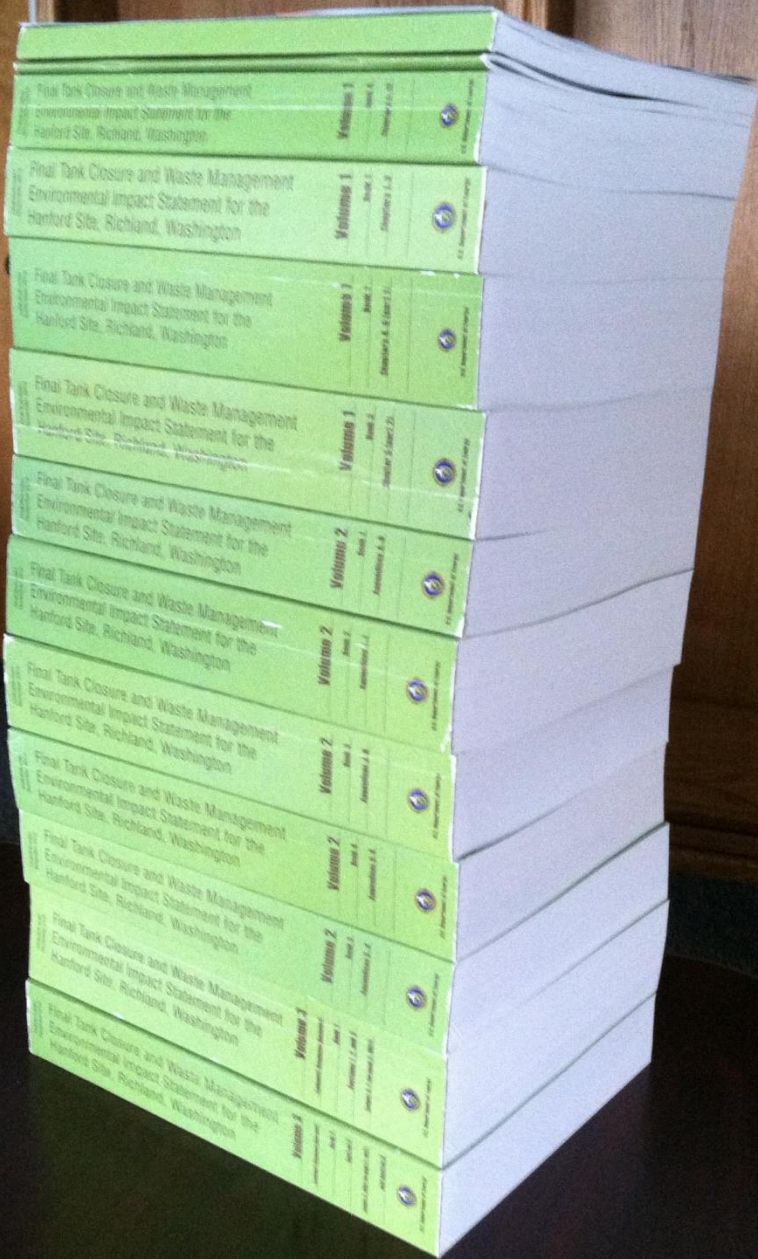
Remaining Challenges

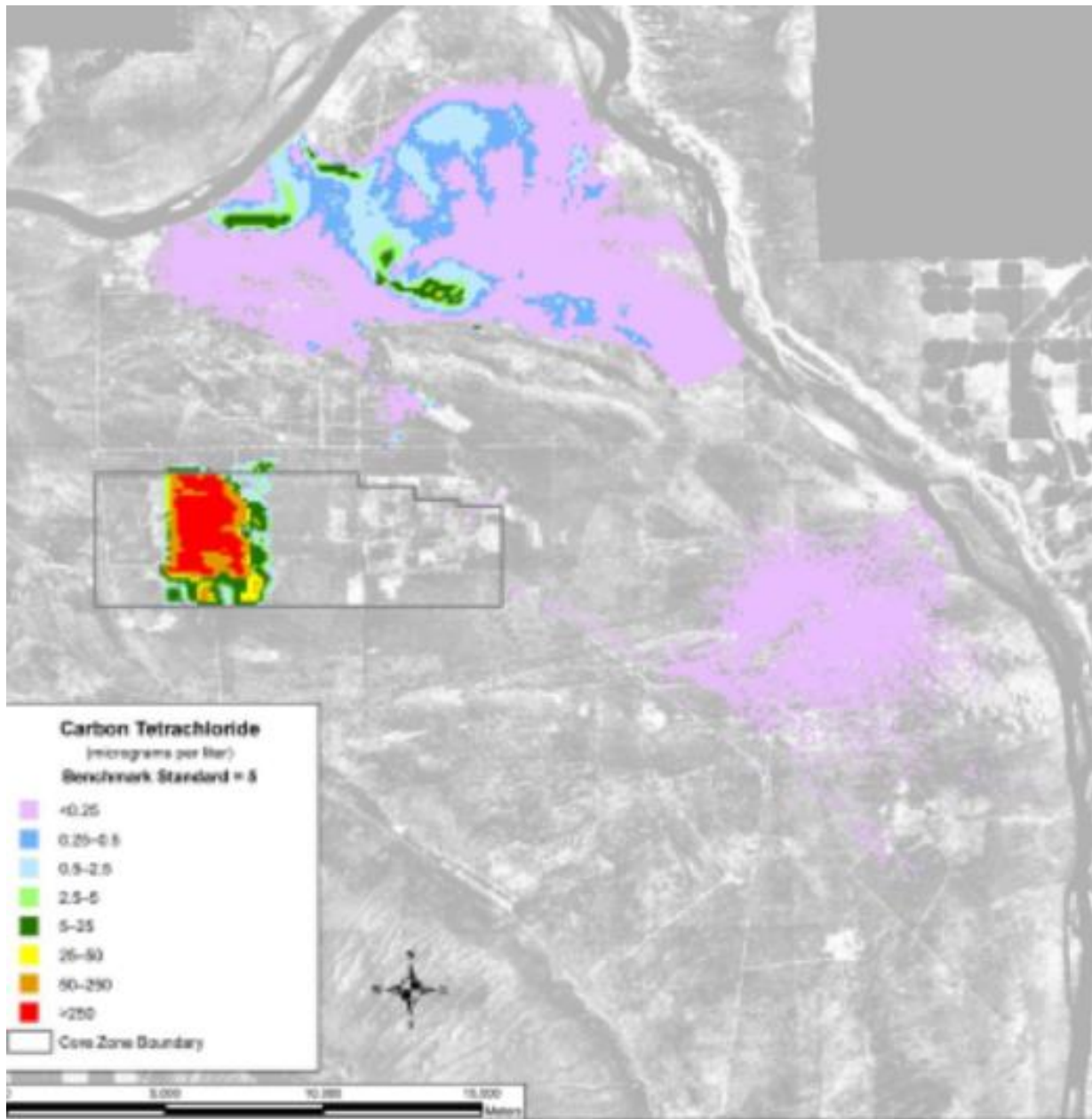


- funding
- how much waste to leave in the soil
- groundwater contamination

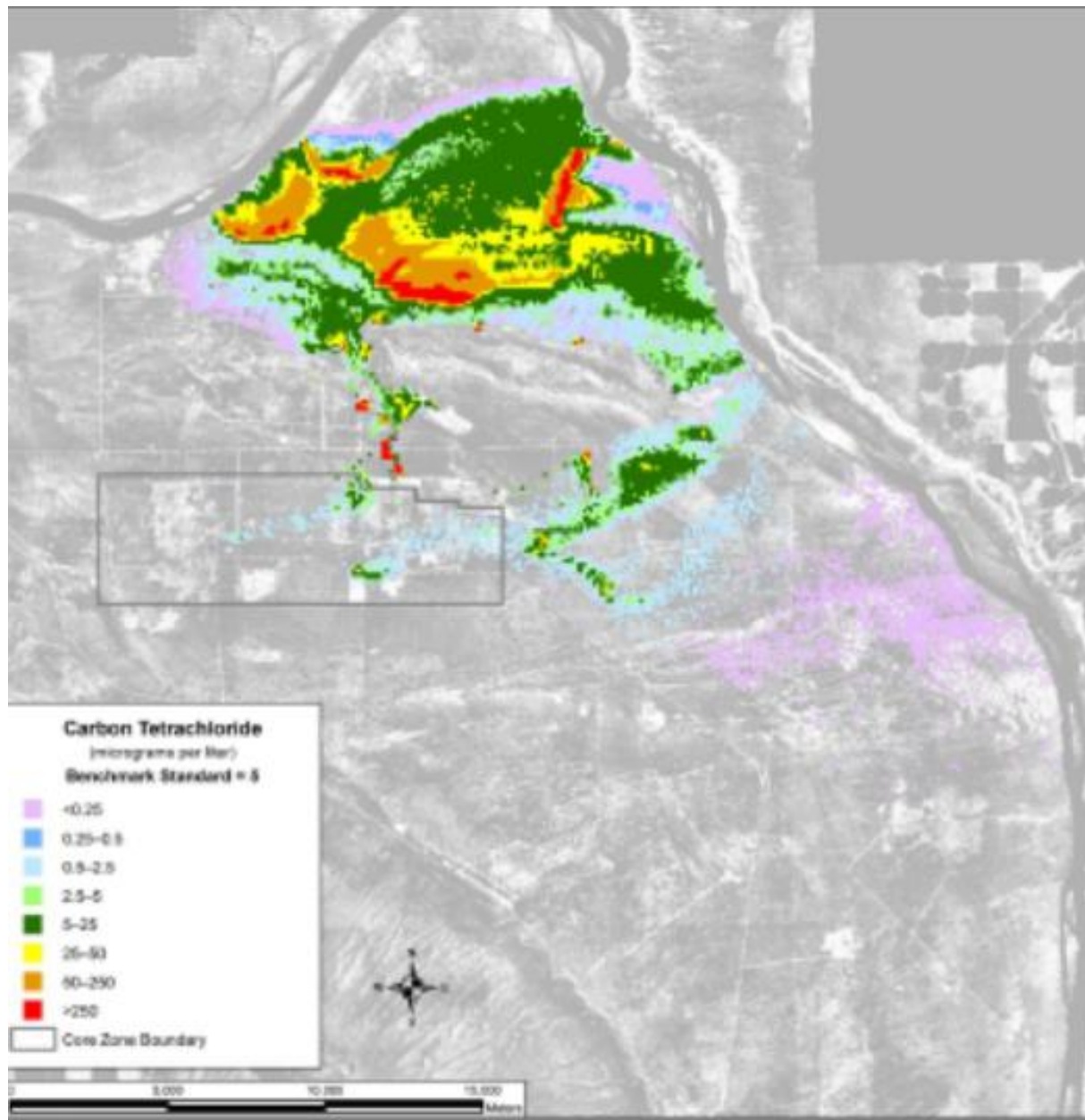
Hanford Groundwater Contamination



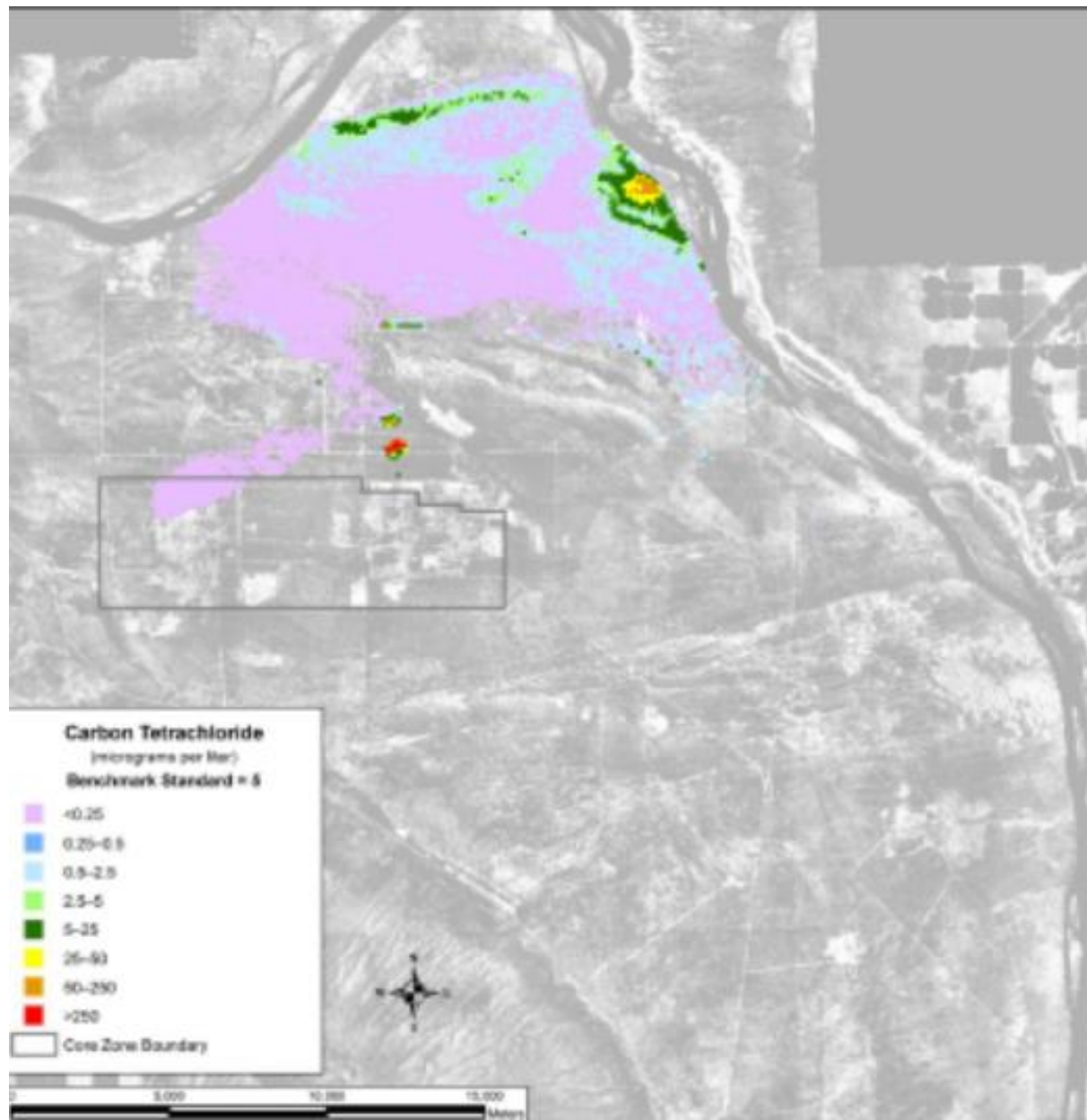




Carbon Tet – 2010



Carbon Tet – 2135



Carbon Tet – 3890

What are your questions?

