Waste Management

February 2007

Roy Schepens, Manager Office of River Protection



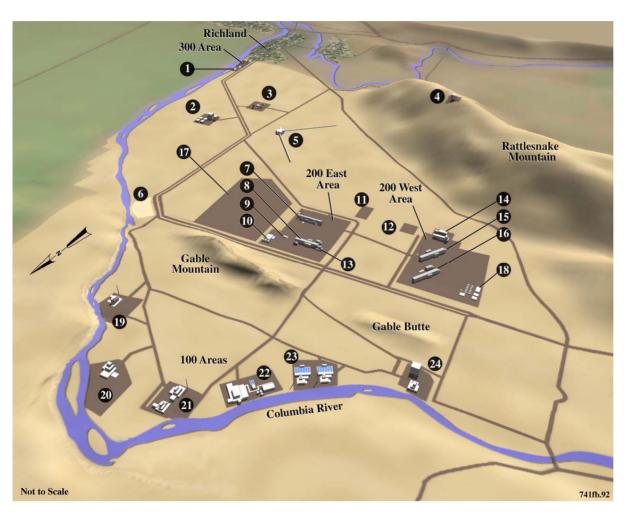








Hanford Cleanup Site

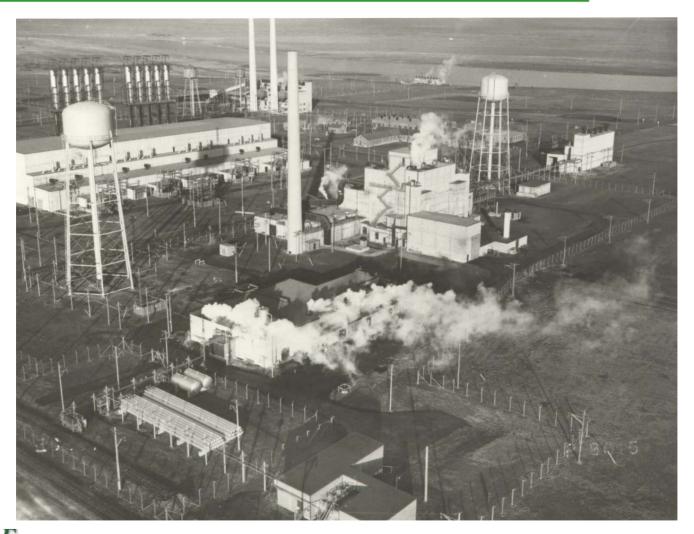


- 1. 300 Area Liquid Effluent Treatment Facility
- 2. Commercial Operating Nuclear Power Plant
- 3. Fast Flux Test Facility
- 4. Observatory
- 5. Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory
- 6. Old Hanford Town Site
- 7. Plutonium Uranium Extraction Plant
- 8. B Plant
- 9. Prototype Engineered Barrier
- 10. 200 East Area Effluent Treatment Facility
- 11. U.S. Ecology Commercial Solid Waste Site
- 12. Environmental Restoration and Storage Facility
- 13. Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility
- 14. REDOX
- 15. U Plant
- 16, T Plant
- 17. Waste Treatment Plant
- 18. Waste Receiving and Processing Facility
- 19. F Reactor
- 20. H Reactor
- 21. D and DR Reactors
- 22. N Reactor

closure

- 23. KE and KW Reactors
- 24. B and C Reactors

Hanford's B Reactor, as it stood in 1945



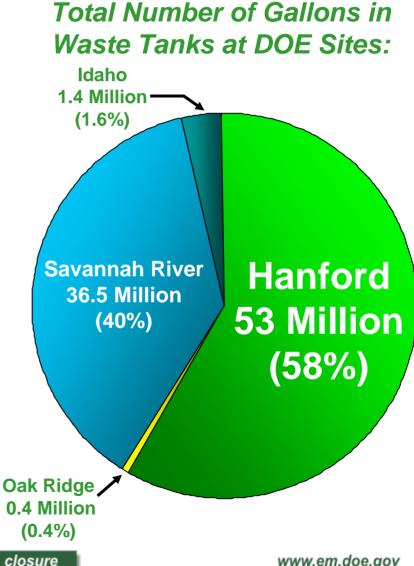


Hanford Tank Waste Cleanup Challenge



Hanford has:

- 63% of DOE tanks; 80% of DOE single-shell tanks
- 58% of DOE total tank waste
- ~194 million curies of radioactivity in tanks (148 million already removed)
- ~190,000 tons of chemicals





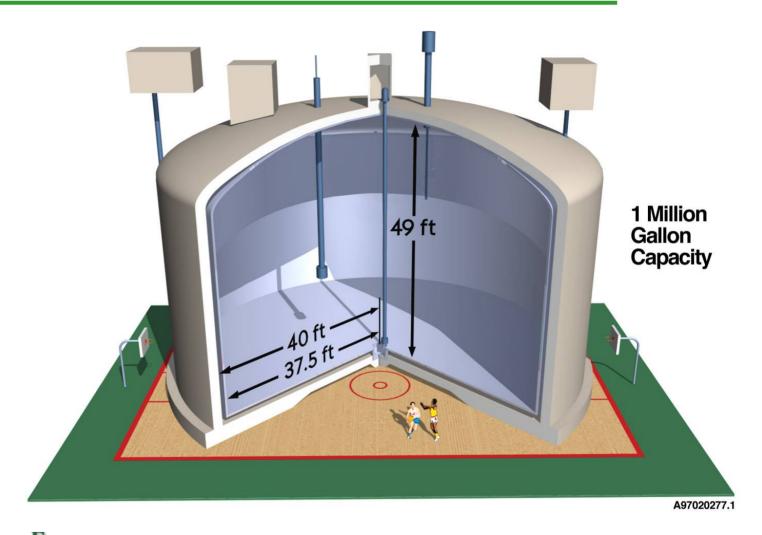
Environmental Management

Double-Shell Tanks under construction





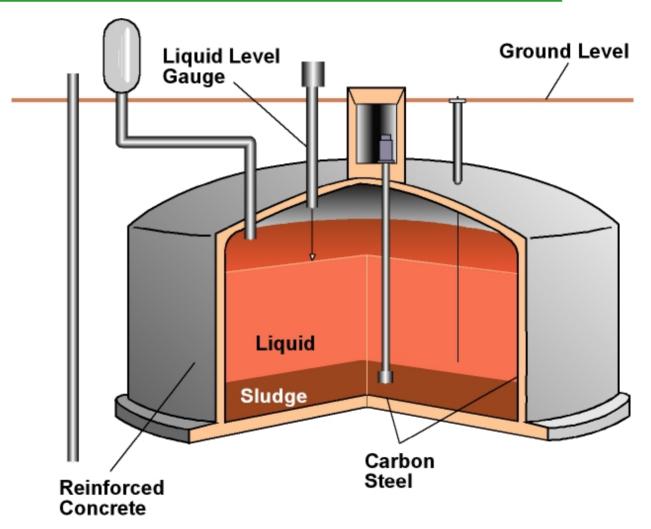
Double-Shell Tank





cleanup

Single-Shell Tank





Safety is Office of River Protection's (ORP) Highest Priority

- Immediate Safety Risk Reduction
 - Interim Stabilized Tanks
 - Tank Retrievals
- Conservative Facility Design Design Requires Defense in Depth
 - Elimination of Hazards Preferred
 - Engineered Safety Feature Preferred if Hazards cannot be Eliminated
 - Administrative Controls
 - Personnel Protective Equipment
- Highly Skilled, Trained and Experienced ORP and Contractor Staff
- Safety is Effectively Integrated into All Programs and Process through Integrated Safety Management

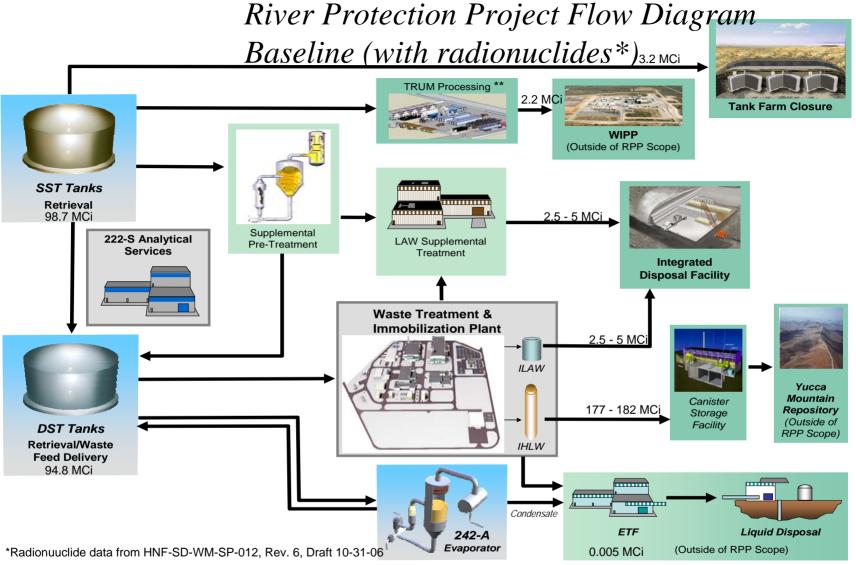
cleanup







Emvironmental Management



^{**}A decision for disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) will not be made until (1) the waste meets the WIPP Waste Acceptance Criteria, with special emphasis on the waste determination as delineated in the WIPP recertification decision by the US EPA in March 2006; and (2) it meets the regulatory eligibility requirements for disposal as described in the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.



Status of the River Protection Mission

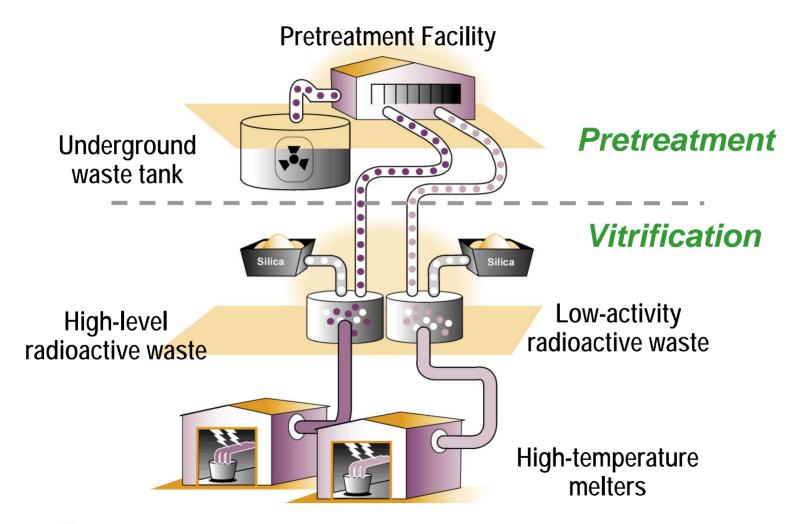








- Waste Treatment Plant (WTP) Construction
 - Construction 30% complete
 - Design 70% complete
- Additional Low-Activity Waste Treatment Capacity
 - Designing and Testing Bulk Vitrification
- Tank Retrieval and Closure Activities
 - Six tanks retrieved to date
 - Three tanks in retrieval
 - Two tanks are being outfitted for retrieval
 - New retrieval technologies are working
- Integrated Disposal Facility
 - Construction completed
- Soil Contamination from Past Leaks
 - Characterizing extent of contamination
 - Implementing remedial actions



How is the Vitrified Waste Stored?

- High Level Waste Canisters
 - 2' x 14.5'
 - 6,600 pounds of glass
 - Temporarily stored in Hanford's
 Canister Storage Building until
 national repository built
- Low Activity Waste Containers
 - 4' x 7.5'
 - 13,000 pounds of glass
 - Stored at Hanford's Central Plateau





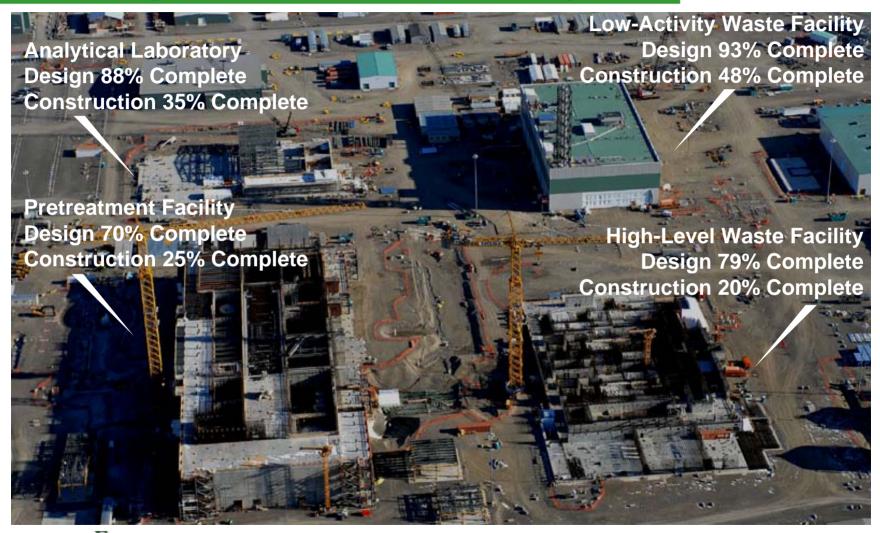
M Environmental Management

Aerial view of WTP site





Percent complete as Calendar Year 2007 Begins





WTP Low-Activity Waste Facility

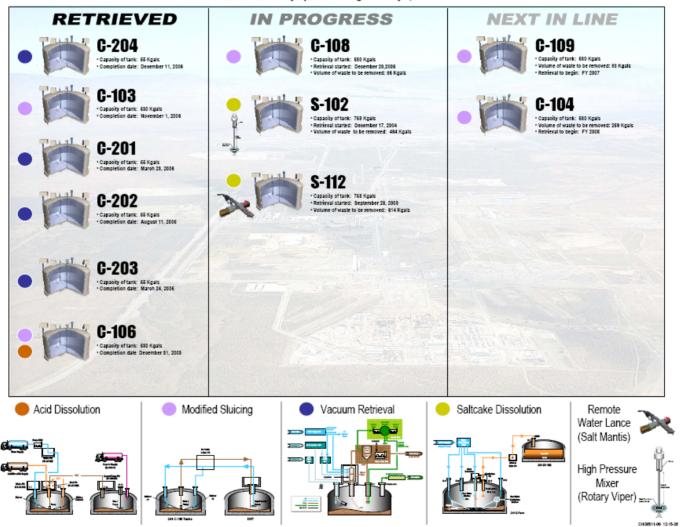




cleanup

Hanford Tank Cleanup Status

Retrieval Summary Updated through January 3, 2007





Environmental Management

New Innovative Tank Waste Retrieval Technologies

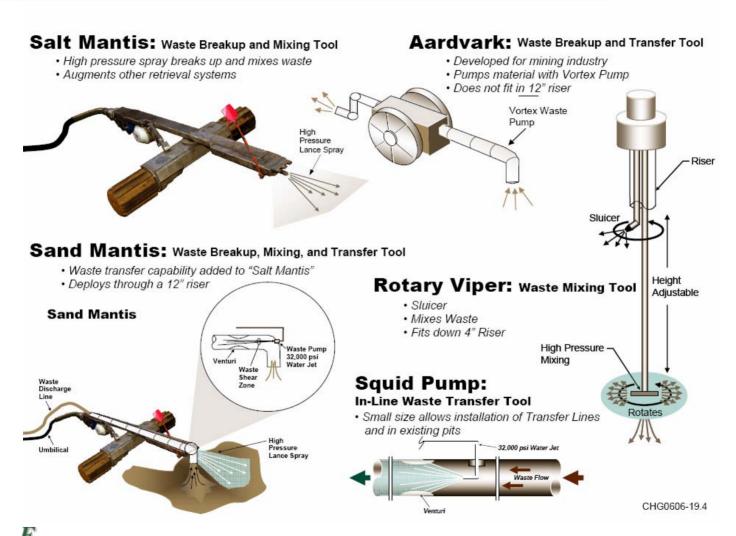
- Technologies based on waste characteristics and each tank's physical condition
- Demonstrating achievability of 99% waste retrieval
- Working with State of Washington and Nuclear Regulatory Commission on retrieval effectiveness
- Managing available Double-Shell tank space







New Innovative Tank Waste Retrieval Technologies





Bulk Vitrification (BV) Technology Demonstration Program

- Results to date indicate that BV glass is comparable to WTP ILAW
- Allows treatment flexibility in treating difficult waste streams
- Secondary waste is minimized and recycled within the process or sent to Effluent Treatment Facility (no orphan waste streams)
- Independent Expert Review Panel Demonstration Bulk Vitrification System review completed
- May allow LAW treatment prior to WTP startup



Path Forward for Fiscal Year 2007

- Continue Single-Shell Tank retrievals
- Work on resolution of the WTP technical issues
- Continue with Low-Activity Waste Vitrification, Laboratory, and Balance of Facility Design and Construction
- Completing Pretreatment and High-Level Waste Vitrification design
- Prepare for construction restart on the Pretreatment and High-Level Waste Vitrification facilities
- Continue evaluating Bulk Vitrification for supplemental Low-Activity Waste treatment