

Appendix L

Waste Site Selection Process

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Operable Unit</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>X-Coordinate</u>	<u>Y-Coordinate</u>	<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Remediation Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
Presumed No Action Categories									
Bismuth Phosphate	200-TW-2	UPR-200-E-7	573755.938	136686.438	2.8 M2 (30 FT2)	Unknown Depth	Process Pipe break was covered 54'	No Action	UPR-200-E-7, UN-200-E-7, Cave-In Near 219-B-9 (241-B-361 Crib)
Facities	200-CW-1	216-N-8	573191.875	141319.234	7231.8 M2 (77,841 FT2)	0 ft	This is an active lake.	No Action	216-N-8, West Lake, West Pond, 216-N-8 Pond, Honeyhill Pond, Seepage Pond
Facities	200-UR-1	200-W-64	567781.852	135989.57	1,344 M2 (14,467.62 FT2)	0 ft	This is a bldg. foundation with capped underground pipes.	No Action	200-W-64, 2724-W Contaminated Laundry Facility Building Foundation
Facities	200-ST-1	200-E-9	572715.683	135634.981	111.56 M2 (1200 FT2)	0 ft	Concrete culvert	Unspecified	200-E-9, 2607-EN, 2727-E Septic System, 2607-EN Septic Tank/Pump Station
Facities	200-ST-1	2607-W3	567327.938	136690.578	17.54 M2 (189 FT2)	2-6 ft	covered originally w/ soil-not stabilized. (IS-1/ST-1 DQO)	Unspecified	2607-W3
PUREX/URP	200-CW-1	216-B-3A RAD	577247.404	136605.727	4.5 HECTARES (11 ACRES)	2-7 ft (edges to center)	Trees, coarse gravel and sands were used to stabilize site. (CW-1 Work Plan)	No Action	216-B-3A RAD, 216-B-3A Expansion Lobe Residual Radioactive Waste, 216-B-3 1st Overflow Pond
PUREX/URP	200-CW-1	216-B-3B RAD	577486.947	136462.981	4.5 HECTARES (11 ACRES)	2-7 ft (edges to center)	Trees, coarse gravel and sands were used to stabilize site. (CW-1 Work Plan)	No Action	216-B-3B RAD, 216-B-3B Expansion Lobe Residual Radioactive Waste
PUREX/URP	200-CW-1	216-B-3C RAD	577755.237	135957.485	17 HECTARES (41 ACRES)	2-7 ft (edges to center)	Trees, coarse gravel and sands were used to stabilize site. (CW-1 Work Plan)	No Action	216-B-3C RAD, 216-B-3C Expansion Lobe Residual Radioactive Waste
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	200-W-42	567614.631	134990.104	Length is only data given 646 M (2119.42 FT)	0-2 ft	2 ft soil stabilization in 2001 North of 16th St. 2 ft of soil used south of 16th in 1995 and treated with herbicides. (RARA rpt 1995)	No Action	200-W-42, U Plant Radioactive Process Sewer from 221-U to 216-U-8 & 216-U-12 Cribs

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PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	UPR-200-W-163	567615.419	134842.23	4,046.86 M2 (43,559.96 FT2)	0-2 ft	This is the UPR at the pipeline above. Veg samples were collected	No Action	UPR-200-W-163, Contaminated Vegetation at the 216-U-8 Pipeline (200-W-42), UN-216-W-33
PUREX/URP	200-PW-4	UPR-200-E-145	N/A	N/A	22.30 M2 (240 FT2)	3 ft	Disturbed area - no vegetation	No Action	UPR-200-E-145, W049H Green Soil, VCP Pipeline Leak
REDOX	200-PW-2	200-W-22	567285.875	134098.406	5,712 M2 (61,484 FT2)	2 ft	Above ground equip removed, below ground structures removed to 2 ft, graded and stabilized with clean soil.	No Action	200-W-22, 203-S/204-S/205-S Stabilized Area
Sr/Cs Operations	200-MW-1	200-E-97	573388.699	136446.23	Diameter only dimension given: 0.46 M (1.50 FT)	0 ft	Uncapped french drain filled with dirt	No Action	200-E-97, 212B Building Steam Condensate, Miscellaneous Stream #470
Sr/Cs Operations	200-PW-2	UPR-200-E-64	573164.855	136481.841	No info given-size & shape changes periodically	0-3 ft	Vent riser was removed and clean soil was used to stabilize the excavation to grade.	No Action	UPR-200-E-64, Radioactive Soil and Ant Hills, UN-200-E-64, UN-216-E-36
Z Plant Complex	200-MW-1	216-Z-13	566497.948	135581.533	Diameter only dimension given: 0.91 M (3 FT)	0-9 ft	2 drain system first is capped and visible on surface, second is covered w/ 9 ft of gravel	No Action	216-Z-13, 234-5 Dry Well #1, 216-Z-13 Dry Well, Miscellaneous Stream 261, 216-Z-13 A and B
Z Plant Complex	200-MW-1	216-Z-15	566483.331	135625.112	Diameter only dimension given: 0.91 M (3 FT)	0 ft	The inlet pipe to the drain is filled w/ cobbles and covered by a wooden plank	No Action	216-Z-15, 234-5 Dry Well #3, 216-Z-15 Dry Well, Miscellaneous Stream #263
<u>Low Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>									
Bismuth Phosphate	200-CW-4	207-T	566952.185	136723.22	2,811.06 M2 (30,257.97 FT2)	3.5 ft	1 and 1/2 ft of contaminated soil + 2 ft clean soil.	RTD	207-T, T Plant Retention Basin, 207-T, 207-T Retention Basin
Bismuth Phosphate	200-CW-4	216-T-4-2	566687.688	137107.063	1,301.50 M2 (14,000 FT2)	2 ft	An unknown amount of contaminated soil from the 216-T-4-1 Ditch was scraped and consolidated on the 216-T-4-2 Ditch. was backfilled, stabilized and covered with grass	RTD	216-T-4-2, 216-T-4-2 Ditch

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						<u>Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
Facilities	200-CW-1	200-E PD	574958.837	136204.553	10,500 M2 (113,015.19 FT2)	Unknown Depth	366 ft of the ditch was stabilized when a pipeline was added	RTD	200-E PD 200-E Powerhouse Ditch, 200 East Powerhouse Pond
Facilities	200-SW-1	200-W ADB	567906.363	135686.393	44,593.46 M2 (480,000 FT2)	Unknown Depth	Excavation of the pit was filled in material from the 200 W Powerhouse (Ash)	Unspecified	200-W ADB, 200-W Ash Disposal Basin
Facilities	200-SW-1	200-W-4	566884.25	134982.844	No info given-but small	Unknown Depth	Excavation was dug for U tank farm ops and dried yellow paint was encountered, removed and clean fill was used.	Unspecified	200-W-4, U-Farm Landfill
Facilities	200-SW-1	600-236	571285.563	136010.75	1,852.10 M2 (19,936 FT2)	0 ft	Site was a treatment facility for petroleum contaminated soil.	Unspecified	600-236, Soilcell 607 Site; Petroleum Contaminated Soil, Bioremediation site
PUREX/URP	200-CS-1	216-A-29	575982.813	136064.723	26,304.57 M2 (283,139.73 FT2)	13 ft	Unknown amount of contaminated soils from the ditch banks were used for backfill. The site was then stabilized w/ unknown amount of clean fill. Total depth to ditch bottom is 13 ft.	RTD	216-A-29, Snow's Canyon, PUREX Chemical Sewer (CSL)
PUREX/URP	200-CW-1	216-A-25	574654.125	139960.906	347,159.88 M2 (3,736,800 FT2)	3-9 ft	Coarse backfill material covered w/ 1 ft finer grained materials. (CW-1 Work Plan)	RTD	216-A-25, Gable Mountain Swamp, 216-A-25 Swamp, Gable Mountain Pond
PUREX/URP	200-CW-1	216-B-3	576898.662	136686.996	161,874.26 M2 (1,742,398.32 FT2)	2-7 ft (edges to center)	Trees, coarse gravel and sands were used to stabilize site. (CW-1 Work Plan)	RTD	216-B-3, B Pond, B-3 Pond, 216-B-3 Main Pond, B Swamp, 216-B-3 Swamp, B Plant Swamp
PUREX/URP	200-CW-5	207-U	566988.381	135046.682	2,811 M2 (30,258 FT2)	0 ft	Basin is open and in use. Nearby soil has been stabilized w/ unknown amount of clean soil and revegetated with wheatgrass.	RTD	207-U, 207-U Retention Basin
PUREX/URP	200-CW-5	216-U-14	566864.695	134994.354	4,224.27 M2 (45,440 FT2)	5 ft	Ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized. (telecon w/ Bill Hayward)	RTD	216-U-14, 216-U-14 Ditch, Laundry Ditch

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PUREX/URP	200-MW-1	216-U-7	567608.988	135204.542	Diameter only dimension given: 0.76 M (2.50 FT)	4+	Stabilized w/ borrow pit soil from the ash pit in 98'. (Telecon w/ Bill Hayward)	RTD	216-U-7, 221-U Counting Box French Drain, 221-U Vessel Vent Blower Pit French Drain
PUREX/URP	200-PW-4	207-A-SOUTH	575568.356	135975.223	1,174.04 M2 (12,635 FT2)	0 ft	Basin is open.	RTD	207-A-SOUTH, 207-A, 207-A Retention Basin, 207-A-SOUTH Retention Basin, 207- A South
REDOX	200-CS-1	216-S-10D	566655.289	133537.783	1,255.01 M2 (13,500 FT2)	6-10 ft/ 0 ft	2/3rds of the ditch was backfilled and stabilized in 84', the rest is unlined and open.	RTD	216-S-10D, 216-S-10D Ditch, 202 Chemical Sump #1 and Ditch, Chemical Sewer Trench, Open Ditch to the Chemical Sewer Trench, 216-S-10 Ditch
REDOX	200-CS-1	216-S-10P	566402.726	133308.629	20,234.28 M2 (217,799.79 FT2)	4+	Stabilized w/ borrow pit soil from the ash pit in 98'. (Telecon w/ Bill Hayward)	RTD	216-S-10P, 216-S-10P Pond, 202-S Chemical Sump #1 and Ditch, Chemical Sewer Trench
Sr/Cs Operations	200-CS-1	216-B-63	574697.438	136808.313	520.60 M2 (5,600 FT2)	9-12 ft	Ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized.	ABAR2E11	216-B-63, B Plant Chemical Sewer, 216-B- 63 Trench, 216-B-63 Ditch
Z Plant Complex	200-SC-1	207-Z	566574.671	135522.578	185.78 M2 (2,000 FT2)	0 ft	Basin is open.	RTD	207-Z, 207-Z Retention Basin, 241-Z Retention Basin, 241-Z-RB
Z Plant Complex	200-SW-2	600-268	575287.313	138119.938	232.26 M2 (2,500 FT2)	0 ft	drums and equipment have been removed from the storage pad.	Unspecified	600-268, 200 East Pipe Yard Drum Accumulation Area, Pipe Laydown Yard Accumulation Area
<u>Moderate Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>									
Bismuth Phosphate	200-CW-1	216-B-2-1	574436.332	137101.336	4,877.41 M2 (52,499.95 FT2)	6-8 ft	This site has been backfilled (6 ft) and stabilized on 3 different occasions. (B AMS)	ABAR2E11	216-B-2-1, 216-B-1, B Swamp Ditch, 216-B- 2, B Ditch
Bismuth Phosphate	200-CW-4	216-T-1	567487.119	137142.481	508.64 M2 (5,474.99 FT2)	10 ft	The site has been backfilled (10 ft) and stabilized. (T AAMS)	IBAR	216-T-1, 221-T Ditch, 221-T Trench, 216-T-1 Trench

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<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Site Stabilization</u>							<u>Remediation</u>	
	<u>Operable Unit</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>X-Coordinate</u>	<u>Y-Coordinate</u>	<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
Facilities	200-CW-5	216-W-LWC	567915.863	135885.104	8,328.10 M2 (89,640 FT2)	7 ft	The site has been backfilled to grade w/ gravel.	IBAR	216-W-LWC, 216-W-LC, Laundry Waste Crib, 216-W-LWC Crib, 216-W-1
Facilities	200-SW-1	600 NRDWL	579546.438	131281.641	594.97 M2 (6,400 FT2)	6-10 ft	All burial trenches have been backfilled and stabilized w/ 6-10 ft of clean soil.	IBAR	600 NRDWL, 600 Area Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill, NRDW Landfill, Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill (Central Landfill), NRDWL
Facilities	200-SW-1	600 OCL	582226	130985	1,393.55 M2 (15,000 FT2)	6-10 ft	All burial trenches have been backfilled and stabilized w/ 6-10 ft of clean soil.	IBAR	600 OCL, 600 Area Original Central Landfill, Original CLF
Facilities	200-SC-1	216-T-36	566702.704	136598.066	148.75 M2 (1,600 FT2)	15 ft	The site has been backfilled.	IBAR	216-T-36 Crib
PUREX/URP	200-CW-5	216-U-10	566429.469	134585.586	121,405.69 M2 (1,306,798.74 FT2)	2-7 ft	Contaminated soil from the pond edges (1 ft) was scraped to the center of the pond. 2-4 ft of clean soil was then added to the pond. The south side of the pond was covered w/ an additional 2 ft in 90'. In 94', the south and west perimeters were again stabilized.	ABAR2W09	216-U-10, U Swamp, 216-U-1, 216-U-10 Pond, 231 Swamp
PUREX/URP	200-IS-1	200-E-111	574110.027	136272.327	46.45 M2 (500 FT2)	Unknown Depth	Contaminated vegetation was removed. A bio-barrier and layer of gravel was then used to stabilize the area of the buried underground pipeline.	Un-specified	200-E-111, Encased Pipeline From 241-ER-151 Diversion Box to 241-C Tank Farm and 244-AR Vault; 3-38 Encasement
PUREX/URP	200-IS-1	600-269	569133.5	134964.602	No info given but large	0 ft	The site is a buried underground pipeline.	Un-specified	600-269, Cross Site Transfer Line Replacement, New Cross-Site Transfer Line
PUREX/URP	200-IS-1	UPR-600-20	571664.271	135681.273	73,579.21 M2 (791,999.23 FT2)	Unknown Depth	The site is a buried underground pipeline that has been stabilized several times. After contaminated vegetation was found, a bio-barrier was also installed in 2001.	Un-specified	UPR-600-20, UN-216-E-41, Cross Country Transfer Line Contamination, Cross Site Transfer Line
PUREX/URP	200-PW-3	216-U-15	567390.887	135121.487	37.21 M2 (400 FT2)	15 ft	Site was backfilled. (U AMMS)	IBAR	216-U-15, UN-216-W-10, 388-U Tank Dumping, UPR-200-W-125, UN-200-W-158, U-152 Interface Crud Burial
PUREX/URP	200-PW-4	216-A-45	574908.25	135161.344	1,728 M2 (18,599.98 FT2)	45 ft	Crib has been backfilled w/ cobble, gravel, and sand. Tile field depth and stabilization is unknown. (A AAMS)	IBAR	216-A-45, 216-A-45 Crib

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<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Operable Unit Code</u>		<u>X-Coordinate Y-Coordinate</u>		<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Site Stabilization</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Remediation</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
PUREX/URP	200-PW-4	216-U-17	567839.362	134903.325	139.45 M2 (1,500 FT2)		18 ft	Backfilled with native soil. (U AAMS)		IBAR	216-U-17, 216-U-17 Crib
PUREX/URP	200-SC-1	216-A-37-2	576098.458	135556.553	1,301.50 M2 (14,000 FT2)		15 ft	Backfilled with native soil. (AAMMS)		IBAR	216-A-37-2, 216-A-37-2 Crib
REDOX	200-LW-2	216-S-20	567546.022	133917.212	334.37 M2 (3,600 FT2)		17 ft	The crib (depth of 17 ft) has been backfilled. After subsiding, it has been stabilized to grade on 3 different occasions. (S AAMS)		RTD	216-S-20, 216-SL-1&2 Crib, 216-SL-2
Sr/Cs Operations	200-CW-1	216-B-2-2	574357.597	137091.709	5,016.76 M2 (52,999.95 FT2)		6-8 ft	This site has been backfilled (6-8 ft) and stabilized on 3 different occasions. (B AAMS)		ABAR2E11	216-B-2-2, 216-B-2-2W, 216-B-1 Ditch
Sr/Cs Operations	200-CW-1	216-C-9	574589.125	136463.75	26,810 M2 (288,580.16 FT2)		25 ft	3 ft of gravel and 22 ft of power house ash. (C AMMS)		ABAR2E10	216-C-9, 216-C-7 Swamp, Former 221-C Canyon Excavation, 216-C-9 Swamp, Semi-Works Swamp, 216-C-9 C Canyon Excavation Semiworks Swamp
Sr/Cs Operations	200-SW-2	218-C-9	574656.98	136464.411	5,174.90 M2 (55,702.11 FT2)		15-20 ft	3 ft of gravel waste for burial and remaining amount of power house ash. (C AMMS)		ABAR2E10	218-C-9, Dry Waste No.0C9, 218-C-9 Burial Ground
Z Plant Complex	200-MW-1	216-Z-21	566842.059	135523.361	1,728.06 M2 (18,599.50 FT2)		0 ft	Basin is open but dry. (Z AMS)		IBAR	216-Z-21, 216-Z-21 Seepage Basin, PFP Cold Waste Pond
Z Plant Complex	200-PW-6	216-Z-8	566574.328	135462.206	Diameter only dimension given:0.91 M (3 FT)		8 ft	Drain is in a 17 ft gravel-filled excavation. The top of the drain is 8 ft bgs. (Z AAMS)		IBAR	216-Z-8, 234-5 Recuplex French Drain, 216-Z-9, 216-Z-8 Crib
Z Plant Complex	200-SW-2	218-W-5	565869.7	137164.566	364,625.56 M2 (3,924,798.3 FT2)		4-17 ft	Trenches are 17 ft deep, but only 4 ft of cover is required. No surface stabilization.		IBAR	218-W-5, Dry Waste Burial Ground, Low-Level Radioactive Mixed Waste Burial Grounds

<u>Process/ Operations</u> <u>High Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>	Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories							<u>Remediation</u>	
	<u>Operable Unit</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>X-Coordinate</u>	<u>Y-Coordinate</u>	<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
Bismuth Phosphate	200-TW-2	216-B-38	573437.625	137347.68	234.27 M2 (2,520 FT2)	2-10 ft	Thre trench is 10 ft deep, backfilled, and covered w/ 2 ft of soil and vegetated w/ wheatgrasses. (Tw-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E16	216-B-38, 241-BX-4 Grave, 216-BX-4 Trench, 216-B-38 Trench
Bismuth Phosphate	200-TW-2	216-B-7A&B	573798.938	137391.656	13.40 M2 (144 FT2)	10-15 ft	Crib is in a 10 ft excavation with an unknown amount of contaminated soil covering and 2 ft of clean soil for stabilization. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-B-7A&B, 241-B-201 Crib, 216-B-7 Crib, 216-B-7A Sump, 216-B-7B Sump, 241-B-1 and 2 Cribs, 216-B-7A & B
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-A-10	574973.995	135439.409	1,149.68 M2 (12,374.99 FT2)	30 ft	Discharge pipe to crib is 30 ft bgs. (Crib is 45 ft bgs) Backfill consists of rock, gravel, sand, and soil. No stabilization efforts were discovered. (200-PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-A-10, 216-A-10 Crib
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-A-36A	575106.503	135396.032	809.37 M2 (8,711.99 FT2)	23 ft	Discharge pipe to crib is 23 ft bgs. (Crib is 24 ft bgs) Backfill consists of rock, gravel, sand, and soil. No stabilization efforts have occurred. (200-PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-A-36A, 216-A-36 Crib
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-A-36B	575105.065	135294.918	510.54 M2 (5,500 FT2)	23 ft	Discharge pipe to crib is 23 ft bgs. (Crib is 24 ft bgs) Backfill consists of rock, gravel, sand, and soil. No stabilization efforts have occurred. (200-PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-A-36B, 216-A-36 Crib, Purex Ammonia Scrubber Distillate (ASD)
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-U-1&2	567254.328	135001.763	202.76 M2 (2,184 FT2)	16 ft	Top of crib. (DOE/RL-91-19)	IBAR	216-U-1&2, 361-WR (Crib 2), 216-U-3, 216-UR #1&2 Cribs, 216-U-1 & 2
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-U-12	565864.29	134729.585	2089.47 M2 (22,550 FT2)	7 ft	Crib is 10 ft tall in a 15 ft excavation covered by 5 ft of soil backfill plus 2 ft soil stabilization in 94'. (PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-U-12, 216-U-12 Crib
PUREX/URP	200-PW-2	216-U-8	567615.952	134697.391	743.25 M2 (8,000 FT2)	22 ft	Crib is 10 ft tall in a 30 ft excavation covered by 20 ft of soil backfill plus 2 ft soil stabilization in 94'. (PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-U-8, 216-WR-1,2,3 Cribs, 216-U-9
PUREX/URP	200-PW-3	216-A-24	575832.846	136395.778	2,601.29 M2 (27,999.97 FT2)	15 ft	Inlet pipe to the crib is 10 ft bgs plus surface stabilizations in 81' and 85'.	IBAR	216-A-24, 216-A-24 Crib

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						<u>Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
PUREX/URP	200-SW-2	218-E-12B	574796.319	137446.495	No info given-but large	6-18 ft	Trenches are 16 ft deep, but only 4 ft of cover is required. 2 ft of surface stabilization has been added.	ABAR2E12	218-E-12B, 200 East Dry Waste No. 12B, 218-E-12B Burial Ground - Trench 94
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-43	573624.875	137613.797	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-43, 216-BY-1 Crib, 216-BY-1 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-44	573624.813	137639.711	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-44, 216-BY-2 Crib, 216-BY-2 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-45	573624.764	137665.634	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-45, 216-BY-3 Crib, 216-BY-3 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-46	573624.703	137691.552	522.58 2M (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-46, 216-BY-4 Crib, 216-BY-4 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-47	573582.188	137613.664	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-47, 216-BY-5 Crib, 216-BY-5 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-48	573582.141	137639.583	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-48, 216-BY-6 Crib, 216-BY-6 Cavern
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-B-49	573582.094	137665.492	522.58 M2 (5,625 FT2)	5 ft	Top of crib is approximately 3 ft bgs and further stabilized w/ 2 ft of soil. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E13	216-B-49, 216-BY-7 Crib, 216-BY-7 Cavern

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Operable Unit Code</u>		<u>X-Coordinate Y-Coordinate</u>		<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Site Stabilization</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Remediation</u>	<u>Names</u>
						<u>Depth</u>		<u>Type</u>	
PUREX/URP	200-TW-1	216-T-26	566922.331	136388.579	83.54 M2 (900 FT2)	9 ft	Discharge pipe to crib is 9 ft bgs. (1 ft gravel and 8 ft soil backfill) Site was scraped and stabilized with no net gain. (TW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2W04	216-T-26, 216-TY-1 Cavern, 216-TY-1 Crib, 241-TX-1 Cavern, 216-TX-1 Crib
REDOX	200-PW-2	216-S-1&2	566977.865	134265.713	334.37 M2 (3,600 FT2)	20 ft	The 10 ft crib is in a 35 ft excavation on 6 ft of gravel. It is uncertain if stabilization was performed. (PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-S-1&2, 216-S-5 Crib, 216-S-1 & 2
REDOX	200-PW-2	216-S-7	566548.254	134455.181	464.52 M2 (5,000 FT2)	17 ft	The crib is covered with 15 ft of backfill soil and stabilized with 2 ft of soil. (PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-S-7, 216-S-7 Crib, 216-S-15
Sr/Cs Operations	200-LW-1	216-B-53B	573239.344	134428.242	139.45 M2 (1,500 FT2)	10 ft	10 ft includes backfill and 2 stabilization efforts (LW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E02	216-B-53B, 216-B-53 Trench, 216-B-53B Trench
Sr/Cs Operations	200-LW-1	216-T-27	566932.5	136372.828	83.54 M2 (900 FT2)	8 ft	Inlet pipe to the crib is 8 ft bgs. (LW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2W04	216-T-27, 216-TY-2 Cavern, 216-TY-2 Crib, 216-TX-2 Cavern, 216-TX-2 Crib
Sr/Cs Operations	200-LW-1	216-T-28	566932.5	136347.156	83.54 M2 (900 FT2)	8 ft	Discharge pipe to crib is 8 ft bgs. (1 ft gravel and 8 ft soil backfill) Site was scraped and stabilized with no net gain. (LW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2W04	216-T-28, 216-TY-3 Cavern, 216-TY-3 Crib, 216-TX-3 Cavern, 216-TX-3 Crib
Sr/Cs Operations	200-PW-2	216-B-12	573127.969	136600.133	743.22 M2 (7,999.99 FT2)	22-28 ft	Crib is 10 ft tall in a 30 ft excavation covered by 20 ft of soil backfill and added layers of sand and gravel in 74' plus 2 ft soil stabilization in 93'. (PW-2/4 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-B-12, 216-ER Crib, 216-ER-1,2,3 Cribs
Z Plant Complex	200-CW-5	216-Z-11	566628.48	135148.671	972.40 M2 (10,460 FT2)	2 ft	Southern portion of this ditch was part of the Z-1D ditch. (DOE/RL-91-19)	ABAR2W10	216-Z-11, 216-Z-11 Ditch, Z Plant Ditch

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Operable Unit</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>X-Coordinate</u>	<u>Y-Coordinate</u>	<u>Site Area</u>	<u>Site Stabilization</u>		<u>Remediation</u>	
						<u>Depth</u>	<u>Site Stabilization Text</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Names</u>
Z Plant Complex	200-CW-5	216-Z-1D	566703.042	135400.643	1,580.39 M2 (17,000 FT2)	2 ft	Top of the ditch. Partially re-excavated during Z-19 construction. (DOE/RL-92-19)	ABAR2W10	216-Z-1D, 216-Z-1, Drain Ditch to U Swamp, Z Plant Ditch
Z Plant Complex	200-CW-5	216-Z-20	566606.269	135239.231	1,412.12 M2 (15,190 FT2)	12 ft	Top of the crib. (DOE/RL-92-19)	ABAR2W10	216-Z-20, Z-19 Ditch Replacement Tile Field
Z Plant Complex	200-LW-2	216-Z-7	566547.058	135472.693	858.4 M2 (9240 FT2)	10	Top of crib in excavation with 2 ft of fill. (LW-1/2 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-Z-7, 231-W Crib, 231-W Trench, 216-Z-6
Z Plant Complex	200-PW-1	216-T-19	566853.953	135980.451	3,078.73 M2 (33,150 FT2)	20 ft	10 ft Crib is in a 30 ft excavation. (PW-1 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-T-19, 241-TX-153 Crib and Tile Field, 216-TX-1, 241-TX-3, 216-T-19TF
Z Plant Complex	200-PW-1	216-Z-1&2	566547.058	135472.693	13.40 M2 (144 FT2)	7 ft	Overburden depth of crib. (PW-1 Work Plan)	ABAR2W07	216-Z-1&2, 234-5 No. 1 Crib, 216-Z-7, 234-5 No. 2 Crib, 216-Z-1 & 2TF, 216-Z-1 and 216-Z-2 Cribs
Z Plant Complex	200-PW-1	216-Z-18	566461.697	135288.757	192.42 M2 (2,070 FT2)	16 ft	Overburden depth of crib. (PW-1 Work Plan)	IBAR	216-Z-18, 216-Z-18 Crib
Z Plant Complex	200-PW-1	216-Z-1A	566555.555	135422.012	929.03 M2 (10,000 FT2)	9 ft	Inlet pipe to Tile Field is on a 5 ft bed of gravel in a 14 ft excavation. No stabilization is documented. (PW-1 Work Plan)	ABAR2W07	216-Z-1A, 216-Z-1A Tile Field, 216-Z-7, 234-5 Tile Field, 216-Z-1AA, 216-Z-1AB, 216-Z-1AC
Z Plant Complex	200-LW-1	216-B-53A	573218.875	134442.203	55.78 M2 (600 FT2)	10 ft	10 ft includes backfill and 2 stabilization efforts (LW-1/2 Work Plan)	ABAR2E02	216-B-53A, 216-B-53A Trench, PRTR Trench
Z Plant Complex	200-SW-2	218-W-4C	566329.197	135219.301	231,885.89 M2 (2,495,992.5 FT2)	4-16 ft	Trenches are 16 ft deep, but only 4 ft of cover is required. No surface stabilization.	IBAR	218-W-4C, Dry Waste No. 004C

- Representative Waste Sites
- Sites Selected for further investigation
- Sites Considered by Michelle Yates Mandis
- Sites Considered by Ron Mitchel

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
<u>Presumed No Action Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		The site is an unplanned release to the soil from a waste line break. The Unplanned Release site is not separately marked or posted. The 216-B-9 crib is marked with AC-540 markers.	
Facilities	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The site is a pond of water surrounded by a white perimeter ring of dried alkali salt residue. The size and volume of the pond change with the seasons and groundwater levels.	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) currently reports analysis of quarterly surface water samples. They are analyzed for total alpha and beta, tritium, strontium-90, technetium-99 and uranium-234, 235, and 238. Total Alpha and Total Beta concern
Facilities	Foundation	Inactive	Accepted		The building foundation is posted with "Underground Radioactive Material" signs. There is also an area approximately 3 meters (10 feet) by 4.5 meters (15 feet) on the north side of the foundation that is posted as "Fixed Contamination". Several drains	A routine radiological survey of the building foundation is done Quarterly.
Facilities	Septic Tank	Active	Accepted		The above ground area is posted "Septic Tank 2607-EN". The area is surrounded with metal fence posts and chain. Three concrete and one PVC cylinders (manholes) with covers protrude above grade in the underground tank area. The surface is disturbed and	
Facilities	Septic Tank	Inactive	Accepted		The 2607-W3 Septic Tank has been pumped, filled with sand and abandoned in place. The 2607-W3 Septic Tank was constructed of reinforced concrete. At one time, the eastern access was posted with a Radioactive Material warning sign. This system includes	
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		This site is the residual radioactive contamination that remains in the 216-B-3A Pond. The site was closed out as a RCRA Treatment, Storage and Disposal Unit following cleanup of chemical contamination. The unit is roughly rectangular with approximately	When active, sediment samples were collected annually. Results were reported in the Westinghouse Environmental Surveillance Annual Report. In 1991, this report stated that the sitewide highest plutonium result for sediment samples was found at the 216-B
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The unit is roughly rectangular with approximately 4.4 hectares (11 acres) of surface area. It is dry with a small radiologically posted area (Surface Contamination) in the northwest corner of the pond. The 216-3A, 3B and 3C Expansion ponds make up a se	
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The unit is rectangular pond with approximately 17 hectares (41 acres) of surface area. It was excavated into a very coarse gravel layer with a very high percolation rate. The pond was constructed with eight parallel north-south trenches and one east-we	A characterization borehole was drilled through the 216-B-3C Pond in 1991 (well #699-41-4). Fourteen samples were collected and analyzed for radionuclides (Sample numbers B00H00 -B00H07, B00H09-B00H11, B00H14-B00H16). The final depth of the well was 80.
PUREX/URP	Radioactive Process Sewer	Inactive	Accepted		The site is marked with steel posts and "Pipeline" signs along the entire length. A portion of pipeline located north of 16th Street had been posted as a "Soil Contamination Area" until it was stabilized in October 2001. The section of pipeline located	A Limited Field Investigation of the 200-UP-2 Operable Unit (1994) conducted radiological surveys, in-line camera surveys, soil and vegetation sampling and borehole sediment sampling and logging along the VCP pipeline from 224-U to 216-U-8 and 216-U-12 Cr

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

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PUREX/URP	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		The release consisted of radiologically contaminated vegetation growing above site 200-W-42, the underground pipeline to the 216-U-8 crib. The area is currently posted with "Underground Radioactive Material" signs. □ □ Because the pipeline that is the so	Routine quarterly visual surveillance, annual radiological surveys, annual herbicide applications, removal of deep-rooted vegetation, and occasional corrective action for small areas of surface contamination that may appear are performed at this location.
PUREX/URP	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		The site currently is a flat, disturbed area, with no vegetation. The area is covered with sandy soil and some rocks and gravel. The release was identified in a pipeline excavation that was oriented north to south. The north end of the excavation was lo	On February 25, 1994, three soil samples were collected and analyzed for Gross Beta, Gamma, Alpha, isotopes, uranium, metals, VOA, semi-VOA and inorganics. (Sample # W402424-01B, 01C, 01D) The samples were analyzed at the IT Laboratory in Richland, Washi
REDOX	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		All above ground surface features have been removed. The site is currently posted as an Underground Radioactive Material Area (URMA). There are also two small, posted URMA's located under the abandoned steam line, on the south end of this site.	A radiological survey and visual inspections are done annually.
Sr/Cs Operations	French Drain	Inactive	Accepted		The site is a 0.4 meter (18 inch) diameter cement french drain with no lid. The cement drain structure has a cement ring that rises 5 centimeters (2 inches) above the surrounding grade. It is filled with dirt and is dry.	
Sr/Cs Operations	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		The site is a large area posted with chain and Underground Radioactive Material Area signs. The size and shape of the posted area has changed periodically as a result of annual radiological surveys and clean up efforts.	
Z Plant Complex	French Drain	Inactive	Accepted		The site consists of two drain systems. The covered top of the upper french drain is visible on the surface, adjacent to a single cement marker post with a metal plate labeled 216-Z-13 (also seen in 1985 photograph 122440-250cn).	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed regularly. No subsurface data is available for this site.
Z Plant Complex	French Drain	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-15 Dry Well is an inactive, below grade french drain. The site is marked with a single concrete marker post that reads "Buried Radioactivity - Do Not Excavate." The marker post is believed to be located directly above the drain structure. The	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed routinely. No site specific sample data is available for this site.
<u>Low Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	Retention Basin	Inactive	Accepted		The retention basin has been backfilled to grade. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area.	When active, water samples were collected weekly and composited for analysis.
Bismuth Phosphate	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is currently marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. It has a grass cover.	When active, water samples were taken weekly, soil and vegetation samples were taken annually. Presently, radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually.

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
Facilities	Ditch	Active	Accepted		The open portion of the ditch (approximately 700 meters long) is an unlined ditch running in an east-west direction located south of the Hot Semi Works Area (200-SO-1 Operable Unit). The ditch was fed with effluent from the 284-E Powerhouse through an un	The effluent was not treated, however it was sampled and tested for total alpha/total beta, ph, grease, oil and total leachable contaminant potential (TLCP). Ditch surface water samples were collected and reported in the Westinghouse Hanford Environmenta
Facilities	Coal Ash Pit	Inactive	Accepted		The site currently is an area of dark soil with cheatgrass growing on the surface. The site had been a large, irregularly shaped excavation that has since been filled to the top surface of the excavation with material from the 200 West Area Powerhouse ope	A Tiger Team finding for disposing of steam plant ash without a permit prompted sampling of the ash and ash slurry. Sample results determined the ash to be non-dangerous and non-corrosive and not regulated under Washington Administrative Codes. Therefor
Facilities	Burial Ground	Inactive	Accepted		The unit was a small trench excavation containing a yellow paint-like substance. The area is not marked and is no longer visible from the surface.	Samples of the material were collected and a radiological survey was done. There was no detectable contamination above background.
Facilities	Surface Impoundment	Inactive	Accepted		The site was a treatment facility for petroleum contaminated soil. The site is rectangular shaped with earth berms on all sides. The site is lined with black plastic and the contaminated soil is spread evenly on top of the black plastic throughout the	Sampling was performed on the cell to determine if the concentration of petroleum contamination in the soil had dropped below the concentrations specified in WAC 173-340-740 [Method A Soil Cleanup Levels(Table 1)] and to establish a baseline for the petro
PUREX/URP	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The ditch was backfilled and surface stabilized in 1991. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area.	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually. When active, water samples were collected weekly. Sediment and vegetation samples were collected annually. □ □ In 1998, part of the ditch was characterized to support a proposed roadway and utili
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The site was a large, water-filled pond that received cooling water from the Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) and B-Plant operations. The pond had a total surface area of 32 hectares (82 acres), 28 hectares (71 acres) in the main pond and a 4.4-hecta	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory groundwater monitoring program observes this waste site with Wells 699-53-47A and B. A surface radiological survey is done annually. □ □ A routine radiological survey done in February 1981 found contaminated tumblewee
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-3 Pond has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material Area signs. The main pond was roughly rectangular, with a surface area of 14 hectares (35 acres). The pond was expanded to include	When active, sediment samples were collected and analyzed annually. Water samples were collected weekly and composited for a monthly radionuclide analysis. In September 1999, five characterization test pits and one borehole were dug into the pond. Each t
PUREX/URP	Retention Basin	Active	Accepted		The unit is a plastic lined concrete basin divided into two equal halves, with a capacity of 3.785E+06 liters (1E+06 gallons). The basin structure is posted as a Contamination Area. The bottom dimensions for each basin are 32 by 32 meters (106 by 106 fee	When the site was receiving process effluent from 221-U, weekly water samples were collected and composited for analysis. After the basin outlet was isolated and began it began receiving stormwater run off (1994), The Hanford Operational Environmental Mo
PUREX/URP	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The entire ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is posted as Underground Radioactive Material.	A surface radiological survey is done on the backfilled ditch annually.

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
PUREX/URP	French Drain	Inactive	Accepted		The french drain is within a larger area that has been stabilized and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. This drain is constructed of a concrete pipe set vertically into the ground. Gravel fills 1.1 meters (3.5 feet) of the pipe.	Visual and radiological surveys are performed at this site.
PUREX/URP	Retention Basin	Inactive	Accepted		The 207-A South basin consists of three, unlined concrete cells that are coated with a polyurethane sealant. They are surrounded by a chain and posted as a Contamination Area. □ □ The cells were fed from the pump pit, located between the 207-A South an	In 1990, a radiological survey of the inside of the dry basins found 1500 counts per minute.
REDOX	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The portion of the ditch nearest the 200 West Area perimeter fence is an open, unlined open ditch. Two thirds of the original ditch has been backfilled. The covered portion is posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. The open portion is mark	Radiological surveys of the surface of the stabilized portion are performed annually.
REDOX	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The pond was approximately 5 acres with four finger leader trenches. The unit has been backfilled and stabilized and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs.	Radiological surveys are done annually.
Sr/Cs Operations	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The site is a ditch that has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area and has Danger- Keep Out signs. Prior to stabilization, the ditch had an earth shielding berm and a side slope of 1.5:1.	When active, water samples were taken weekly; sediment and vegetation samples were taken annually. Five upgradient wells and seven downgradient wells monitor the ditch. A characterization test pit was dug into the ditch in November 2001 but not totally
Z Plant Complex	Retention Basin	Inactive	Accepted		Two concrete basin structures within one concrete structure. The basins are separated by a 0.3 meter (1 foot) thick concrete wall. There is a woven wire fence around the top perimeter, 1.8 meter (6 feet) high. Each basin contains a sump with a sump pu	
Z Plant Complex	Storage Pad (<90 day)	Inactive	Accepted		The storage area and laydown yard are enclosed by a 2.4 meter (8 foot) chain link fence. The center coordinates for this site as mapped are N138108.06, E575288.25. The 90-Day Storage Pad was located in the northeast corner of the fenced area.	Weekly inspection records were kept from April 1995 through May 1998. No leaks or spills were recorded at this site.
<u>Moderate Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is located within a larger Underground Radioactive Material area that includes the 216-B-2-1, 216-B-2-2 and 216-B-2-3 stabilized ditches.	The surface of the 216-B-2-1, 216-B-2-2, 216-B-2-3 Underground Radioactive Material area is radiologically surveyed annually.
Bismuth Phosphate	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The ditch has been backfilled. It is currently marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs.	

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Facilities	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. □ □ The unit consists of two independent crib structures (drain fields) and associated underground pipelines connecting to the 200-W-64 laundry facilities. Each crib bottom dime	Radiological surveys are performed annually.
Facilities	Sanitary Landfill	Inactive	Accepted		This Nonradiological Dangerous Waste Landfill (NRDWL) consists of nineteen unlined trenches. The nineteen trenches are located adjacent to the Phase I trenches, on the north end of the Central Waste Landfill (CWL) (WIDS site 600 CL). The Phase I trench	Quarterly surveillance and maintenance inspections are done by the Radiation Area Remedial Action (RARA) group. This site is also routinely monitored by groundwater wells. In 1993, a Soil Gas survey was done to monitor for combustible gas, methane, car
Facilities	Sanitary Landfill	Inactive	Accepted		This site is a backfilled trench that is posted "Underground Radioactive Material".	Radiological surveys are performed at this site.
Facilities	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site consists of a interim stabilized crib posted as "Underground Radioactive Material". The site consists of a single vitreous clay distribution pipe resting in a gravel layer that is in a rectangular trench. Backfill covers the pipe and gravel. T	Wells 299-W10-2 and 299-W10-4 monitor this unit. Well data indicates breakthrough to groundwater has not occurred at this site. Visual and radiological surveys are performed at this site.
PUREX/URP	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		This site is a 12 hectare (30 acre), backfilled, surface stabilized pond. It is posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs.	Visual and surface radiological surveys are currently performed at this site annually. When active, routine water, sediment and vegetation samples were collected and analyzed. WHC-EP-0707 (216-U-10 and 216-Z-19 Characterization Studies) and DOE/RL-99-66
PUREX/URP	Tank Farm Process Piping	Inactive	Accepted		The site is an underground piping encasement that contains three 7.5 centimeter (3 inch) diameter stainless steel waste transfer pipelines, numbered V108, 8618, 8653, that run from the 241-ER-151 diversion box through a "Y," which branches to the 241-C Ta	
PUREX/URP	Tank Farm Process Piping	Active	Accepted		The site is an underground pipeline. It is marked on the surface with Underground Radioactive Material - Pipeline signs. An associated diversion box, Diversion Box 6241-A, is located east of Beloit Ave. in 200 West Area. An associated vent station, Ven	
PUREX/URP	Unplanned Release	Inactive	Accepted		The underground transfer line extends from U Plant in 200 West Area to the 241-ER-151 Diversion Box in 200 East Area. The site includes the contaminated soil and vegetation located on the surface of the cross site transfer line, as well as the pipeline it	The surface of the transfer line is routinely radiologically surveyed. Surveys done in 1998, 1999 and 2000 identified areas of contamination on the surface stabilized transfer line. These areas were covered with biobarrier material and backfill in 2001.
PUREX/URP	Trench	Inactive	Accepted		The site is the result of a deliberate discharge of liquid waste into a hole in the ground. No surface markers exist to identify the exact location of this waste unit. Originally, the site was delimited by a wooden fence and posted with "Underground Con	Exploratory core samples were taken in 1970 at the point of listed coordinates. No radioactivity was detected (reference RHO-CD-673). The core sample results may have contributed to the removal of the Underground Radioactive Material signs.
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is surrounded with light post and chain. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area. There is a considerable amount of vegetation growing on the crib surface.	Radiological surveys of the surface had been performed quarterly, but are now done annually.

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PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs.	
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is marked with concrete AC-540 posts and Underground Radioactive Material signs.	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually.
REDOX	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is posted with Underground Radioactive Material (URM) signs at each corner. Two areas above the crib structures, inside the URM, are marked with post and chain and Cave-In Potential signs. An abandoned waste unloading station is located approxi	Environmental monitoring for this site includes routine radiological surveys, visual inspections, and ground water monitoring.
Sr/Cs Operations	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The ditch has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is located within a large Underground Radioactive Material area that includes the 216-B-2-1, 216-B-2-2 and 216-B-2-3 backfilled ditches. The individual ditches are not marked. The head end of the	A surface radiological survey is done annually on the backfilled ditch.□ In October 1999, three characterization test pits were dug into the ditch. Each test pit was approximately 1.2 meters (4 feet) wide and 7.6 meters (25 feet) deep.
Sr/Cs Operations	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The entire site is currently backfilled and surface stabilized. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area. The solid waste burial portion of the site is not separately marked or posted from the liquid waste portion of the site.	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually on the stabilized area.
Sr/Cs Operations	Burial Ground	Inactive	Accepted		The entire site has been backfilled and surface stabilized. It is posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area. The solid waste burial portion of this waste site is not separately marked or posted from the liquid waste portion of the site.	A routine surface radiological survey is done annually.
Z Plant Complex	Pond	Inactive	Accepted		The site is a large soil bermed depression. The basin is currently dry. The site is not radiologically posted.	When active, the 216-Z-21 Basin was part of the routine Operational Environmental Monitoring program. Water, sediment and vegetation samples were routinely collected and analyzed.
Z Plant Complex	French Drain	Inactive	Accepted		The french drain is constructed of two sections of 0.9-meter (3-foot) high standard clay tile culverts, stacked vertically underground. The culverts are filled with gravel and rest on a 1.5-meter (5-foot) diameter by 0.9-meter (3-foot) deep bed of gravel	
Z Plant Complex	Burial Ground	Active	Accepted		In 1979, a large area adjacent to the northwest corner of 200 West Area was annexed and designated the Central Waste Complex and 218-W-5. The annexed area extended north from 16th Street to 27th Street and westward to coordinates E564176/N137630. Within	This unit is contained within the proposed groundwater monitoring system for low-level burial grounds. Routine airborne radionuclide monitoring is performed.

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations High Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
Bismuth Phosphate	Trench	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-35 through 216-B-42 trenches were surface stabilized as a unit. The area is marked with concrete AC-540 posts and Underground Radioactive Material signs. The surface has been planted with wheat grass.	In 2001, five characterization drive casings and one borehole were drilled through the trench. Cesium-137 was the only radionuclide found in the drive casings. Cesium-137 and Cobalt-60 were identified in the borehole. A surface radiation survey is perf
Bismuth Phosphate	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The cribs are located beneath a larger area of scraped contaminated soil from the UPR-200-E-144 stabilization. The contaminated soil from the unplanned release area and the cribs were covered with clean backfill and posted with Underground Radioactive Ma	In 2001, a characterization borehole was drilled into the 216-B-7A crib to a total depth of 67.8 meters (222 feet). Cesium-137 and Europium-154 were detected in soil samples. The highest concentration of cesium-137 (300,000 pCi/g) was found at 23 feet b
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is covered with gravel with no vegetation growing on it. It is surrounded with light posts and chain and posted as Underground Radioactive Material.	Surface radiological surveys are performed annually. Well #299-E17-01 samples showed elevated tritium and nitrate levels in 1984 and 1985. Well #299-E24-02 showed elevated alpha levels in 1985. An Unusual Occurrence Report (84-20) was issued in March 1
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-A-36A and 216-A-36B cribs are located inside a common light post and chain area. The 216-A-36A is the at the north end of the chained area. The large chained area is posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs, but the risers near the cen	Wells 299-E17-4, 299-E17-9, and 299-E17-10 monitor this unit. Data indicate breakthrough to the groundwater could have occurred at this site. Wells for the 216-A-10 and 216-A-36B RCRA Treatment, Storage, or Disposal (TSD) groundwater monitoring networks
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-A-36B portion of the crib is located inside the same light post and chain area as the 216-A-36A Crib. The 216-A-36B is the southern end of the chained area. The large chained area is posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs, but the ri	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually. In 1985, groundwater samples from well #299-E17-05 showed total alpha and total uranium concentrations of two times the allowable concentration limit for uranium-238. However, concentrations of
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib area has been surface stabilized with clean dirt. The cribs are co-located in a common Underground Radioactive Material area. Each crib is delineated with posts and chain with "Cave-In Potential" signs.	Due to the cave-in potential, only the perimeter of the cribs are radiologically surveyed annually. □ In 1995, a characterization borehole was drilled through the 216-U-1 crib.
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is marked and posted with "Underground Radioactive Material" and "Danger -Do Not Enter" signs. □ □ The bottom of the crib was filled with approximately 264 cubic meters (9,320 cubic feet) of gravel. A perforated 30-centimeter (12-inch) vitrified cla	Radiological surveys of the surface are performed annually. Surveillance and maintenance inspections are done quarterly.
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. □ □ The site consists of three wood timber cribs set in series. Each crib is 4.9 by 4.9 by 3.0 meters deep (16 by 16 by 10 feet deep). The cribs were filled with 1.3-centimeter	During the 1995 Limited Field Investigation, borehole (299-W19-94) was drilled though the crib and abandoned following characterization. Gamma logging detected cesium-137, europium-154, uranium-235 and uranium-238 in the borehole. Borehole soil samples
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is surrounded with concrete AC-540 markers and posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. □ □ The crib was built with four sections, each 107 meters (350 feet) long, separated by soil berms. The sections were installed at increasingly lo	Data from 1977 indicates a breakthrough to the groundwater could have occurred from the first and second sections of the crib. Characterization information was collected in 1979 that included analysis of plants and animals and three backhoe excavations.

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
PUREX/URP	Burial Ground	Active	Accepted		The original burial ground was designed to have 29 trenches. The expansion to the north and west enlarged the burial ground to include a total of 138 trenches running north and south. Sixty-one of the trenches are 370 meters (1,212 feet) long, thirty-on	A surface radiological survey of the inactive, stabilized portion is done annually.
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded concrete AC-540 markers and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-B-43 through 216-B-50 cribs were stabilized as a unit with gravel. The group of cribs are surrounded with light chain and posted Underground Radioactive Material.	In 1956 when a nearby groundwater monitoring well found elevated levels of cobalt-60 and cesium 137, effluent release in this area was discontinued. In 1991, the 216-B-43 through 50 cribs were characterized along with the 216-B-57 and 216-B-61 cribs duri

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
PUREX/URP	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-T-26, 216-T-27 and 216-T-28 cribs are enclosed within a common steel post and chain barricade that is posted "Underground Radioactive Material". The 216-TY-201 flush tank is located in the northeast corner of the area. Two small concrete pads a	In 2001, a characterization borehole was drilled into the crib to a depth of 68.5 meters (225 feet). Geophysical logging found cesium-137, europium-154 and cobalt 60. The highest concentration of cesium-137 (3000 pCi/g) was found at 11.3 meters (37 feet)
REDOX	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The cribs are located within a common radiologically posted area. The surface is free of vegetation. The area is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material and Cave-in Potential signs. There is an additional, small posted Underground Rad	This site is visually and radiologically surveyed annually. Several groundwater monitoring wells monitor this site. Six new wells were drilled in 1956 to evaluate the unplanned release that occurred in 1955. Core samples from these wells determined the
REDOX	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material and Cave-In Potential signs. □ □ The unit consists of two wooden cribs measuring 4.9 meters (16.1 feet) square and 1.6 meters (5.2 feet). The crib boxes are set 15.3 meters (50 feet) ap	The unit is monitored by ground water wells. Annual radiological surveys are also conducted at the site. □ □ Two wells were drilled at the 216-S-7 crib in 1966 to determine the radionuclide distribution beneath the crib. Analysis of core samples from well
Sr/Cs Operations	Trench	Inactive	Accepted		The BC trenches were surface stabilized as a unit. The backfilled trenches have been covered with clean soil and posted as Underground Radioactive Material. Concrete AC 540 markers outline the area where the trenches are located, but do not identify spe	A surface radiation survey is performed annually. □ □ In 1969, contaminated Russian Thistles were found growing on trenches 216-B-53A, 216-B-53B and 216-B-54. The weeds had a maximum dose rate of 1500 millirem per hour. The contaminated weeds were remove
Sr/Cs Operations	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-T-26, 216-T-27 and 216-T-28 cribs are enclosed within a common steel post and chain barricade that is posted "Underground Radioactive Material". The 216-TY-201 flush tank is located in the northeast corner of the area.	Visual and radiological surveys are performed annually at the site. This site is monitored by groundwater Wells 299-W14-2 and 299-W14-3.
Sr/Cs Operations	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-T-26, 216-T-27 and 216-T-28 cribs are enclosed within a common steel post and chain barricade that is posted "Underground Radioactive Material". The 216-TY-201 flush tank is located in the northeast corner of the area.	Visual and radiological surveys are performed annually at the site. This site is monitored by groundwater Wells 299-W14-1, 299-W14-2 and 299-W14-3.
Sr/Cs Operations	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib is marked and posted with Underground Radioactive Material and Cave-in Potential signs.	Wells 299-E28-9, 299-E28-16, 299-E28-65, and 299-E28-66 monitor this unit. Data indicate breakthrough to groundwater has not occurred at this site. Groundwater samples taken in 1974 indicated total beta levels of 270 picocuries per liter, 0.24 picocuries
Z Plant Complex	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-11 ditch is a backfilled, surface stabilized ditch that ran from the east side of the 234-5Z facility southward to the 216-U-10 Pond. The ditch is currently co-located within a large, posted Underground Radioactive Material area that also inclu	Subsurface samples were collected from shallow boreholes and analyzed in 1981. Approximately 40,000 picocuries per gram of plutonium 239/240 was identified in samples collected at a depth of 0.9 meters (3 feet). No plutonium contamination was detected mo

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reclassification Status</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Environmental Monitoring Description</u>
Z Plant Complex	Ditch	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-1D Ditch is a backfilled, surface stabilized unit that runs from a point east of the 231-Z Building, curving southward to the 216-U-10 Pond. The northern portion was converted to an underground pipeline; the southern portion of the ditch is co-l	The site receives regular surface radiological surveys.
Z Plant Complex	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The site is marked and posted as an Underground Radioactive Material area.	Characterization boreholes were drilled (1981) prior to the crib construction to assess the hydrology, geology and impacts from radioactive contaminants at the adjacent 216-Z-1, 11 and 19 ditches, 216-Z-21 pond and the UPR-200-W-110 (alias UN-216-W-20) s
Z Plant Complex	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-7 Crib is an inactive below grade waste management unit. The crib trench was backfilled upon retirement in 1967. The crib consists of two parallel wooden structures placed in two shallow parallel trenches within a single terraced excavation.	Seven monitoring wells surround this structure. Monitoring results indicate potential radionuclide contamination in the vadose zone.
Z Plant Complex	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The crib and tile field are enclosed within a chain barricade. The crib is enclosed within a second chain barricade that is posted with Cave-In Potential signs. The outer chain is posted with "Underground Radioactive Material" signs. □ □ The site construc	Visual and radiological surveys are performed annually at this site. Well 299-W15-4, located adjacent to the northwest corner of the crib, monitors the site groundwater. When the 299-W15-4 well was drilled in January 1956, contamination readings of 40,
Z Plant Complex	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-1&2 Crib consist of two woden timber boxes connected by a central pipe. The 216-Z-2 crib overflowed into the 216-Z-1 crib which overflowed into the 216-Z-1A tile field. Each unit is set and backfilled in a deep, square excavation. Two rise	Routine surface radiological surveys are performed. In 1981, several characterization/monitoring wells were placed around the 216-Z-1 and 2 cribs, the 216-Z-1A Tile Field, the 216-Z-12 crib, the 216-Z-18 crib and the 216-Z-9 trench. The maximum depth of t
Z Plant Complex	Crib	Inactive	Accepted		The 216-Z-18 Crib is a below grade inactive management unit. The crib consists of five parallel, north-south running trenches bisected by a steel distribution pipe. Near the center of each trench two perforated, fiberglass reinforced epoxy pipes exit ea	In 1981, several characterization/monitoring wells were placed around the 216-Z-1 and 2 cribs, the 216-Z-1A Tile Field, the 216-Z-12 crib, the 216-Z-18 crib and the 216-Z-9 trench. The maximum depth of the plutonium and americium contamination was found a
Z Plant Complex	Drain/Tile Field	Inactive	Accepted		The tile field is located inside a chain link fence. It is a below grade trunk line orientated north to south with seven pairs of lateral pipes spaced in a herring bone pattern. The vitrified clay pipe lies on a gravel bed. The length of the tile field	Routine surface radiological surveys are performed. Characterization efforts identified radionuclide contamination and high concentrations of carbon tetrachloride below the waste site structures. In 1981, several characterization/monitoring wells were
Z Plant Complex	Trench	Inactive	Accepted		The BC trenches were surface stabilized as a unit. The backfilled trenches have been covered with clean soil and posted as Underground Radioactive Material. Concrete AC 540 markers outline the area where the trenches are located, but do not identify spe	A surface radiation survey is performed annually. □ □ In 1969, contaminated Russian Thistles were found growing on trenches 216-B-53A, 216-B-53B and 216-B-54. The weeds had a maximum dose rate of 1500 millirem per hour. The contaminated weeds were remove
Z Plant Complex	Burial Ground	Active	Accepted		The 218-W-4C burial ground has two parts. The main portion is located on the east side of Dayton Ave. A smaller, annexed portion is located east of the main burial ground, north of 16th Street. The burial ground and annex were designed to contain up to	These units are contained within the proposed groundwater monitoring system for low-level burial grounds. Routine airborne radionuclide monitoring is performed. Radiological surveys of the perimeter site boundaries are performed annually. Special soil

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
<u>Presumed No Action Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate		1954			Process Effluent	Radioactive	19000	Liters
Facilities	This unit did not receive effluent from any contaminated facilities, but it did receive discharge from the 606 Central Mix cement plant (see drawing H-11-4327). Prior to construction of Gable Mountain Pond, it was an intermittent, seasonal pond, only ap				Water	Unknown		
Facilities	WHC-EP-0342 states the 2724-W building was built in 1952 and expanded several times. ARH-2155, however, indicates that the new laundry facility (2724-W) began discharging effluent in 1950. This building (2724-W) replaced the 2723-W "Old Laundry" facility	1950	1994	The 2724-W Laundry Facility building was demolished in 1995. The foundation was posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs and a small area on the pad was posted with Fixed Contamination Area signs.	Construction Debris	Radioactive		
Facilities	Receives sanitary sewage from 2727-E Safeguards and Security Building.				Sanitary Sewage	Nondangerous/ nonradioactive		
Facilities	The 2607-W3 Septic Tank and associated drain field were designed to accept sanitary sewer effluent from the 221-T, the 222-T, the 224-T, and the 271-T Buildings.	1944	1996		Sanitary Sewage	Nonregulated Waste		
PUREX/URP	The 216-B-3A was constructed to receive overflow from the 216-B-3 Main Pond due to increased effluent discharge from the restart of the Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) plant. The 216-B-3A Overflow Pond was connected to the 216-B-3 Main Pond by the 2	1983	1984	In 1991 a characterization borehole was drilled through the pond bottom. In 1994, after the water was routed around the 216-B-3A to 216-B-3C via existing bypass, the pond bottom was allowed to dry. Six surface soil samples and six samples at a depth of	Process Effluent	Mixed		
PUREX/URP	The 216-B-3A and 216-B-3B were constructed to receive overflow from the 216-B-3 Main Pond due to the increased effluent discharge from the restart of the Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) plant. □ □ In January 1984, the dike between the 216-B-3A and	1984	1985	Up to 2.1 meters (7 feet) of soil was dredged and removed in 1986. The dredged material was placed along the north shore of the 216-B-3 Main Pond. □ □ In 1991, a characterization borehole was drilled through the 216-B-3B Pond (well # 699-42-41B). It wa	Process Effluent	Radioactive		
PUREX/URP	The 216-B-3C Pond was constructed in 1985 to accommodate the increased effluent flow that resulted from the decommissioning of Gable Mountain Pond. In 1994, when the 216-B-3-3 Ditch and the 216-B-3 Main Pond sites were decommissioned, effluent was routed	1985	1997	During the first quarter of 1997, the eastern portion of the 216-B-3C Lobe was backfilled and down posted from Contamination Area/Soil Contamination Area to "Underground Radioactive Material." The backfilled area is 5.2 hectares (12.9 acres). □ □ On Augu	Process Effluent	Radioactive		
PUREX/URP	The underground vitrified clay pipeline transferred process condensate from the 221-U and 224-U Buildings and the 291-U Stack to the 216-U-8 and 216-U-12 Cribs. The waste was acidic. The pipeline was originally connected to the 216-U-8 Crib which became	1952	1988	The surface of a portion of the pipeline south of 16th Street was stabilized with gravel in 1995. This area is also known as UPR-200-W-163. The area posted Soil Contamination on the north side of 16th Street was stabilized in October 2001.	Process Effluent	Mixed		

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
PUREX/URP	The vitrified clay underground pipeline transferred U Plant waste to the 216-U-8 crib.			The area has been surface stabilized. The contaminated area interim stabilization was completed south of 16th Street on November 10, 1995. Contaminated soil was scraped and placed on top of the 216-U-8 crib. The contaminated soil was covered with clean b	Process Effluent	Mixed		
PUREX/URP	Leakage from the 38 centimeter (15 inch) vitrified clay pipe is the suspected cause of soil contamination. A 38 centimeter (15 inch) pipe runs east to west at this location that was connected to the 216-A-8 Proportional Sampler Pit #2 and the 216-A-34 cr	1993		The contaminated soil was returned to the excavation and covered with plastic. The hole was filled to grade with clean dirt.	Soil	Radioactive		
REDOX	The 203, and 205-S Facilities were constructed in the early 1950's to process and decontaminate the uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (UNH) produced by Reduction Oxidation (REDOX) operations. The primary process unit consisted of a column filled with silica gel	1952	1983	The above ground features of this area were removed in 1983. Decommissioning activities included removing aboveground equipment and structures, isolating utilities, removal of process equipment and tanks, and surface stabilizing the remainder of the site	Soil	Mixed		
Sr/Cs Operations	Steam was produced from sanitary water that had been sent through a water softener system to remove minerals (calcium and magnesium). The treated water was introduced into boilers to produce steam. This steam was superheated before distribution to facil		1997		Steam Condensate	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
Sr/Cs Operations		1984		Some attempts had been made to clean the contaminated area, but were discontinued due to budget constraints. In March 2001, the contaminated area was surface stabilized with clean backfill material and reposted with Underground Radioactive Material signs	Soil	Radioactive		
Z Plant Complex	The visible french drain is actually the upper portion of a two-part drain system. It receives condensate from the steam turbine exhaust stack. The lower french drain is constructed of two tile culverts placed end-to-end, and backfilled beneath 9 feet (2.	1949	1999	The effluent source has been isolated.	Steam Condensate	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
Z Plant Complex	The french drain used to receive condensate drainage from the 291-Z building S-12 Evaporator Cooler, but that source has been re-routed to the 291-Z Sump, which is batch discharged to the PFP Low Level Waste Treatment Facility.	1949	1997		Process Effluent	Mixed		
<u>Low Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate	The unit was a concrete structure, divided into two sections, with a 3,800,000 liters (1,000,000 gallon) capacity. The bottom dimensions for each basin are 106 by 106 feet (32.3 by 32.3 m). The basin received cooling water effluent from 221-T and 224-	1944	1995	Interim stabilization of the 207-T Retention Basin and an area of surface soil contamination located east of the basins (200-W-53 alias UPR-200-W-166), was completed in May 1996. Three to eighteen inches of the contaminated soil was scraped from 200-W-53	Steam Condensate	Radioactive		
Bismuth Phosphate	This unit was dug as a replacement for the 216-T-4-1 Ditch in May 1972. The first 15 meters (50 feet) of the new ditch is common with the original ditch. It received T Plant cooling water and condensate waste via the 207-T Retention Basin. A 1978 radi	1972	1995	The ditch was backfilled and interim stabilized by BHI in July 1995 under a WHC Tank Farm work order. Permanent isolation was accomplished by filling the last manhole along the effluent pipeline with concrete (ECN-W-291-50 and 65).	Steam Condensate	Radioactive		

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
Facilities	Powerhouse effluent was discharged to the ditch which was connected to a pipeline that led to the C Lobe of 216-B-3 Pond. In 1997, when discharges to the C Lobe of 216-B-3 Pond were discontinued, the effluent from the Powerhouse Ditch was diverted to the	1945		In 1996, the contaminated portion of the ditch was backfilled, surface stabilized and reposted as Underground Radioactive Material. The stabilized portion of the ditch was replaced with 366 feet of new underground pipeline.	Process Effluent	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
Facilities	The Ash Disposal Basin received coal ash slurry and ash from the operation of the coal fired 284-W Powerhouse. A 1954 drawing shows an underground ash slurry pipeline extending from the northeast corner of the 284-W Powerhouse to the northwest corner of	1944	2000		Ash	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
Facilities		1992		The yellow material was removed from the excavation.	Chemicals	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
Facilities		1994	1995	Based upon the analytical results of the 12 remaining soil samples, the cell meets the requirements for closure under WAC 173-340, provided that Ecology concurs with the rejection of the sample analysis for soil sample 607-SOILCELL-9.	Soil	Nondangerous/nonradioactive		
PUREX/URP	The head end of the 216-A-29 ditch was originally used to dispose of 284-E powerhouse waste water (1945 to 1953). A shallow depression had been located at W46600/N40400 and was known as the Powerhouse swamp. Snow's Canyon followed a natural depression t	1955	1991	It was backfilled and interim stabilized in 1991. The surrounding Surface Contamination Area was consolidated into the ditch prior to backfilling. □ □ Three characterization test pits were dug in the 216-A-29 Ditch in October 2002. A characterization bor	Process Effluent	Mixed		
PUREX/URP		1957	1987	Phased decommissioning began in July 1984 and was completed in December 1988. The unit was backfilled in stages with clean pit run soil and cobbles. One foot of top soil was added, and the site was revegetated. In 1996, elevated radiological readings w	Water	Mixed	3.07E+11 Liters	
PUREX/URP	The site received waste between April 1945 and May 1994. Prior to the construction of the 216-B-3A and 216-B-3B Expansion Ponds in 1983, an area directly west of the Main Pond served as an overflow area. The 216-B-3A and 216-B-3B Expansion Ponds were co	1945	1994	The main pond was backfilled and surface stabilized in 1994.	Process Effluent	Mixed	2.4E+11 Liters	
PUREX/URP	Currently, the basin receives stormwater runoff from the 224-U Building and grounds. The outlet was plugged so that the basins would serve as an evaporation pond for the stormwater it receives. During the Uranium Trioxide (UO3) facility deactivation, the	1952		Between April 15 and May 20, 1997, an interim stabilization project was conducted to consolidate and stabilize the soil contamination around the basin perimeter and change the posting to "Underground Radioactive Material" or to no posting. The project wa	Steam Condensate	Radioactive	13016 Liters	
PUREX/URP	The 216-U-14 ditch was excavated in 1944 and was the original effluent route to the 216-U-10 Pond. It received powerhouse waste water, laundry waste water (until 1981) via 200-W-102 Pipeline, and steam condensate and cooling water from 221-U, 224-U and t	1944	1995	Deactivation and stabilization for this site occurred in stages, beginning with the northern portion in 1984. The majority of the ditch had been backfilled and stabilized by 1995. The last portion to be eliminated was the portion located west of Cooper Av	Process Effluent	Mixed	1220000000 Liters	

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
PUREX/URP	This site received liquid wastes from a counting box floor drain during the metal recovery program at the 221-U Building.	1952	1957	In 1998, the contaminated areas on the east side of the 221-U building were surface stabilized with material from the 200 Area Ash Pit. The area was reposted to Underground Radioactive Material. (see UPR-200-W-138 and UPR-200-W-162)	Process Effluent	Mixed	7000	Liters
PUREX/URP	When operating, the three cells of the 207-A South Basins were filled alternately, sampled, and discharged to the 216-A-37-1 Crib after meeting release specifications. The 242-A Evaporator could retrieve the liquid waste for reprocessing or storage in th	1977	1989	The basins were pumped out and radiologically surveyed. The basins remain posted as a Contamination Area due to low levels of fixed contamination in the sump areas. A concern was expressed that oxidizing paint could create removable contamination over t	Steam Condensate	Mixed		
REDOX	The site started receiving waste from 202-S in August 1951. In February 1954, it became apparent that the 216-S-10 Chemical Sewer needed a larger leaching area. Thus four leaching ponds (fingers) were dug southwest of the 216-S-10 Ditch, adding approxim	1951	1991	The southern portion of the ditch was backfilled and surface stabilized in 1984. The stabilized portion is posted as Underground Radioactive Material. The remaining open section of the ditch has no radiological posting, except for a small Surface Contam	Process Effluent	Mixed	4660000000	Liters
REDOX	In February 1954, it became apparent that the 216-S-10 Chemical Sewer need more leaching area, so four leaching ponds (fingers) were dug off the southwest end of the 216-S-10 Ditch. The fingers added approximately 3 acres of leaching surface. By May 195	1952	1984	The pond was backfilled and surface stabilized in 1984. It is posted with Underground Radioactive Material signs. □ □ A borehole (B8817) was drilled adjacent to the pond in 1999. In November 2002, four test pits were dug with a back hoe into the pond lob	Process Effluent	Mixed	32642	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The site received waste between March 1970 and February 1992. The ditch received effluent from 221-B, 225-B and 271-B. The ditch was not connected to the B Pond system. The ditch terminated south of the 218-E-12B Burial Ground. It was designed to rec	1970	1992	The site was backfilled with clean fill and downposted from Surface Contamination Area (SCA) to Underground Radioactive Material (URM) status in November 1994 (GM-94-334). The site was permanently isolated by filing the weir box at the head end of the di	Process Effluent	Mixed	7780000000	Liters
Z Plant Complex		1949	1959		Steam Condensate	Mixed		
Z Plant Complex	The area used for 90 Day accumulation area was part of a larger laydown area enclosed by the chain link fence, located in the northeast corner of the pipe yard. It was used to store 17 drums of mixed and radioactive waste from well maintenance activities	1995	1998	All the waste has been removed. Closure of the 90-day accumulation area was conducted to meet the closure performance standards of WAC 173-303-610 (2). All personnel interviewed for the closure plan indicated that to their direct or indirect knowledge,	Barrels/Drums/Buckets/Cans	Mixed		
<u>Moderate Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate	Process effluent from B-Plant was routed to the 207-B Retention Basin. Effluent was released from the 207-B Retention Basin to the 216-B-2-1 ditch that connected to the 216-B-3-1 ditch and terminated in the 216-B-3 Pond. The 216-B-2-1 ditch was closed a	1945	1963	The contaminated section of the ditch (300 meters/1000 feet) was backfilled in 1964. The remainder of the ditch was reused and became part of the 216-B-2-2 ditch. In 1970, contaminated tumbleweeds were found growing on the backfilled contaminated portio	Process Effluent	Mixed	1.49E+11	Liters
Bismuth Phosphate	The ditch received cooling water and steam condensate discharge from 221-T and 271-T.	1944	1995	The 216-T-1 ditch was backfilled and stabilized in April 1995 by Tank Farm Operations (work package GM-95-00013). The ditch was permanently isolated by filling the manholes with concrete and cutting and capping the discharge pipes. The site is now inac	Steam Condensate	Radioactive	178000000	Liters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
Facilities	The Laundry Waste Crib began receiving effluent in 1981 from the Laundry Complex which included the 2724-W, 2724-WA, 2724-WB, MO-406 and 2723-W (Old Laundry). In 1984 mask washing was moved from 2723-W to MO-412 which was placed adjacent to the 2724-W L	1981	1994		Water	Radioactive	1200000000	Liters
Facilities	This site provided disposal of dangerous waste generated from process operations, research and development laboratories, maintenance activities, and transportation functions throughout the Hanford Site.	1975	1985		Abandoned Chemicals	Hazardous/ Dangerous AND Nondangerous/ nonradioactive		
Facilities	The site received miscellaneous trash and debris from the Hanford Site.	1973	1973		Misc. Trash and Debris	Mixed		
Facilities	This site provided subsurface liquid disposal for steam condensate, decontamination waste, and miscellaneous waste from the 221-T and 221-U Buildings. It also received decontamination waste from the 2706-T Building.	1967	1973	In July 2000, the vent risers on the crib were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioactive emissions. In November 2000, a bio-barrier and a layer of clean gravel was placed over the Contamination Area on the pipeline east of the cri	Process Effluent	Mixed	522000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The site received effluents from various facilities at various times. It received steam condensate from 231-Z, 234-5Z Buildings and 231-Z Laboratory wastes via 216-Z-1, 216-Z-11 and 216-Z-19 Ditches. It received 284-W Powerhouse process cooling water, wa	1944	1985	The pond was backfilled and surface stabilized in 1985.	Process Effluent	Mixed	1.65E+11	Liters
PUREX/URP	The underground, encased pipeline was used to transfer waste from 241-ER-151 to the 241-C Tank Farm and the 244-AR Vault.			The growing contaminated vegetation was removed from the posted Contamination Area over the Y Junction (east of Hot Semi Works area) and disposed of, but the posted area still remains. In October 2000, a bio-barrier and a layer of clean gravel was placed	Process Effluent	Radioactive		
PUREX/URP	The pipeline was constructed in 1995 to convey tank waste to 200 East Area and will support the tank waste vitrification project.	1995			Process Effluent	Mixed		
PUREX/URP	The cross site transfer line was originally constructed in 1952 to support the Uranium Metal Recovery operations. Various process and tank farm waste has been transported between 200 East and 200 West areas through this concrete encased, underground pipe	1988		The site was originally surface stabilized in 1994 and posted Underground Radioactive Material. Surface soil contamination was scraped into mounds at several locations along the length of the transfer line. The mounds were covered with clean dirt and po	Process Effluent	Mixed		
PUREX/URP	Approximately 26,500 liters (7000 gallons) of material was discharged via an overground pipeline. The hole was backfilled and the piping was removed after the transfer was completed.□ □ HW-50584 indicates conflicting information. The May 1957 monthly re	1957	1957		Chemicals	Mixed	7000	Gallons
PUREX/URP	The unit has an associated drain field consisting of five 10-centimeter (4 inch) diameter perforated, fiberglass-reinforced pipes evenly spaced across the width. At the bottom is 1.7 meters (5.5 feet) of clean rock, 8 to 13 centimeters (3 to 5 inches) in	1987	1991		Process Effluent	Radioactive	103000000	Liters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
PUREX/URP	The crib was built to replace the 216-U-12 cribs. The crib received effluent from the 224-U building process condensate from the conversion of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (UNH) to Uranium Tri-oxide (UO3) through the calcining operations. Effluent flow w	1988	1994	In July 2000, the vent risers were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioactive emissions.	Process Effluent	Mixed	2110000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The crib was built as a replacement for the 216-A-30 crib. The crib received PUREX steam condensate waste. There are two steel drain pipes. One is perforated and runs the length of the unit, and the other is unperforated and runs from west to east only t	1983	1995	The unit was permanently isolated on April 24, 1995 by filling the distribution box with concrete. The work was performed under work package 2E-94-01538. In July 2000, the vent risers were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioacti	Steam Condensate	Radioactive	1290000000	Liters
REDOX	The site received liquid waste from the 222-S Building and 300 Area laboratory waste via truck that was unloaded into the "manhole". The manhole unloading structure is located approximately 7.6 meters (25 feet) south of the 216-S-20 radiologically posted	1952	1972		Process Effluent	Mixed	135000000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The site received chemical process sewer effluent from B Plant and its support facilities. The construction of the 216-B-2-2 ditch reused 762 meters (2500 feet) of the 216-B-2-1 ditch. Approximately 330 meters (1100 feet) of new ditch was dug. When acti	1963	1970	When the Unplanned Release UPR-200-E-138 occurred on 3-22-70, three earthen dams were constructed at intervals across the first 183 meters (600 feet) of the ditch to contain the contamination and act as settling ponds. The entire ditch was backfilled in	Process Effluent	Mixed	49700000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The 221-C facility excavation was divided into sections with dikes. Piping was arranged to provide three discharge points, one to each section.	1953	1985	The area was backfilled and interim stabilized in 1989 with material from the 200 East Powerhouse ash pile. The site name designation was changed to 218-C-9 to reflect the dry waste inventory added to the pit from the Hot Semiworks decommissioning activi	Water	Radioactive	1030000000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The burial pit portion is located at the east end of the dried 216-C-9 Pond excavation. The excavated area was originally intended to be the foundation for the 221-C Canyon Facility that was never built. In 1953 the facility excavation began to be used	1985	1989	The site was backfilled and interim stabilized in 1989 with material from the 200 East Powerhouse ash pile.	Demolition and Inert Waste AND Chemicals	Radioactive AND Mixed	2265	Cubic Meters
Z Plant Complex	The site is an unlined seepage basin that was constructed to receive Z-Plant non-contact condensate and stormwater run off.	1980	1995		Steam Condensate	Nondangerous/ nonradioactive		
Z Plant Complex	The silica storage tank supernate overflowed into the 216-Z-8 French Drain from 1955 to 1962. Approximately 9,590 liters (2,530 gallons) of neutral-basic waste overflowed from the tank during that time.	1955	1962		Process Effluent	Mixed	9590	Liters
Z Plant Complex		1986			Misc. Trash and Debris	Mixed	36310	Cubic Meters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations High Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
Bismuth Phosphate	In order to provide the tank space needed to support the fuel separations operations in 200 East and West Areas, first cycle supernate stored in the single shell tanks was intentionally discharged to specific retention trenches during 1953 and 1954. Spec	1954	1954	The 216-B-35 through 216-B-42 trenches were surface stabilized in October 1982. The area was covered with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of topsoil that had been treated with herbicides. The area was seeded with Thickspike, Crested and Siberian wheatgrasses.	Process Effluent	Mixed	1430000	Liters
Bismuth Phosphate	The 216-B-7A and 216-B-7B site consists of two wooden cribs, placed side by side, connected by underground piping. Effluent drained into 216-B-7A and 216-B-7B simultaneously through a T-fitting in the pipeline from the 201-B settling tanks (241-B-201, 24	1946	1967	In 1992, a large Surface Contamination Area (UPR-200-E-144) was scraped and consolidated into a smaller area along the north side of the 241-B Tank Farm. At its largest extent, UPR-200-E-144 encompassed approximately 10 hectares (25 acres) of soil contam	Process Effluent	Mixed	43600000	Liters
PUREX/URP	Although the crib was built in 1956, it did not receive contaminated waste until 1961. Early discharge reports list effluent volumes for the 216-A-10 crib that did not contain any plutonium or beta/gamma values. A 1980 telephone conference documentation	1956	1987		Process Effluent	Mixed	3210000000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The 216-A-36A portion of the crib was activated in September 1965 to receive ammonia scrubber waste from PUREX. A new annular dissolver was installed in A cell in October 1965. Shortly after the start up of the new dissolver system, it was noted that si	1965	1966		Process Effluent	Mixed	1070000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The 216-A-36B Crib was built to replace the 216-A-36A Crib, that had been terminated due to the large amounts of fission products discharged to it. The 216-A-36B Crib was constructed by extending the pipeline from the 216-A-36A Crib in March of 1966. A	1966	1987		Process Effluent	Mixed	317000000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The cribs received overflow from the 241-U-361 Settling Tank. The tank received cell drainage from the 5-6 tank in 221-U and waste from the 224-U Building until the Uranium Recovery process operations shut down in 1957. From July 1957 through May 1967,	1951	1967	The 216-U-1&2 Cribs and the 241-U-361 Settling Tank are located within a common radiologically controlled area. In 1992, the area was surface stabilized by scraping the contaminated surface soil and consolidating it near the 241-U-361 Tank. The contamin	Process Effluent	Mixed	46200000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The 216-U-12 Crib was built in 1960 to replace the 216-U-8 Crib when it showed signs of cave-in potential. 216-U-12 was operational until 1988, when the pipeline was cut and capped. The 216-U-12 Crib was replaced by the 216-U-17 Crib.	1960	1988	In July 2000, the vent risers were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioactive emissions.	Process Effluent	Mixed	150000000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The cribs received acidic process condensate from the 221-U and 224-U buildings along with drainage from the 291-U stack via an underground vitrified clay pipeline.	1952	1960	The crib surface and adjacent Surface Contamination Area (UPR-200-W-163) were interim stabilized in 1995. Contaminated soil from UPR-200-W-163 was scraped and consolidated onto the surface of the 216-U-8 Crib. The contaminated soil was covered with 0.3 t	Process Effluent	Mixed	379000000	Liters
PUREX/URP	The crib was built to receive condensate waste from the 241-A, 241-AX, 241-AY and 241-AZ tank farms. The installation of surface condensers greatly reduced the volume of liquid being discharged to the cribs.	1958	1966	A corrective action backfill was done in 1981 following a contamination spread. The entire crib was surface stabilized in 1988. The site was permanently isolated in 1995 when the 216-A-508 Diversion Box, located at the 216-A-8 Crib, was filled with concr	Process Effluent	Mixed	820000000	Liters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
PUREX/URP	The burial ground received waste from 200 East Area facilities. It was designed to receive a variety of container types and a broad spectrum of waste types. Only thirty six trenches were filled completely. Two trenches were partially filled. Fifty six	1967		In January 2000, two contaminated tumbleweeds were removed from the site. The tumbleweeds read from 29,000 to 59,000 dpm/100 square centimeters beta/gamma, less than 20 dpm alpha. In addition, 13 tumbleweed fragments read from 2,500 to 399,000 dpm/100 s	Equipment AND Chemicals	Mixed	73398	Cubic Meters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1954	1954	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated onto the adjacent 216-B-43 through 50 cribs, the area was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill.	Process Effluent	Mixed	2100000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1954	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated onto the adjacent 216-B-43 through 50 cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the unit was valved	Process Effluent	Mixed	5600000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1955	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated in the low area between adjacent cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the unit was valved out wh	Process Effluent	Mixed	4900000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1955	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated in the low area between adjacent cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the unit was valved out wh	Process Effluent	Mixed	6700000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1955	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated onto the adjacent 216-B-43 through 50 cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the unit was valved	Process Effluent	Mixed	3700000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1955	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated in the low area between adjacent cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the unit was valved out wh	Process Effluent	Mixed	4100000	Liters
PUREX/URP	From 1952 through 1958, Bismuth Phosphate process waste stored in 241-T, TX, 241-B, BX, BY, 241-C and 241-U tank farms was transferred to 221-U to recover the uranium from the waste after the tank sludge had been thinned with nitric acid. The uranium wa	1955	1955	In 1991, after the surface contamination from the surrounding area (UPR-200-E-89) was consolidated onto the low area between adjacent 216-B-43 through 50 cribs, the site was interim stabilized with 0.61 meters (2 feet) of clean fill. The pipeline to the	Process Effluent	Mixed	6700000	Liters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
PUREX/URP	The site provided subsurface liquid disposal for first-cycle scavenged supernatant waste from 221-T via an underground pipeline and the 216-TY-201 Flush Tank after cascading through the 241-TY-101, 241-TY-103, and 241-TY-104 tanks. □ □ In 1955, in order t	1955	1956	This site was surface stabilized on May 21, 1990.	Process Effluent	Mixed	12000000	Liters
REDOX	This unit was used as a subsurface liquid distribution system that received cell drainage and process condensate from the REDOX facility. The waste had a pH of 2.1. The waste was discharged to the cribs in batches. Each batch was approximately 19,000 l	1952	1956	The site was surface stabilized in 1994.	Process Effluent	Mixed	160000000	Liters
REDOX	The crib was built to replace the 216-S-1 & 2 cribs. It received REDOX cell drainage and process condensate waste.	1956	1965	The Radiation Monitoring Monthly Report for August 1975 states the above ground piping was removed. The remaining piping was blanked below ground level. Sink holes were filled, and the ground surface was leveled above the crib. The site was surface sta	Process Effluent	Mixed	390000000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	Liquid waste from the 300 Area laboratory facilities was sent to the 340 facility via the process sewer. Waste that was above the release limits for the 300 Area Process Ponds was sent by tanker truck to the 200 Area for disposal.	1962	1963	The BC Cribs and Trenches area was stabilized with gravel and weed growth controlled by a sterilant in 1969. The area was surface stabilized again in 1982.	Process Effluent	Mixed	15100	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The underground pipeline from the 241-TY Tank Farm to the 216-T-26 crib was isolated with a blank flange in 1956. An underground pipeline from the 241-T Tank Farm was used to transfer waste from T Plant (after it cascaded through tanks 241-T-110, 241-T-1	1965	1965	This site was surface stabilized on May 21, 1990.	Process Effluent	Mixed	7190000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The underground pipeline from the 241-TY Tank Farm to the 216-T-26 crib was isolated in 1956. The 216-T-27 and 216-T-28 Cribs were active from February 1960 to December 1966. An underground pipeline from the 241-T Tank Farm was used to transfer waste fr	1960	1966	This site was surface stabilized on May 21, 1990.	Process Effluent	Mixed	42300000	Liters
Sr/Cs Operations	The crib originally received 221-U and 224-U condensate waste pumped from 200 West Area. Later, the crib received condensate waste from 221-B Plant. □ □ The unit consists of a series of 3 cascading, 4.9 by 4.9 by 3.0-meter (16 by 16 by 10-foot) high wood	1952	1973	The inlet and transfer lines were deactivated in March 1974. The vent risers were sealed off below grade in April 1974. A cap was cemented on the fiberglass fill line and a concrete plug was poured around the end of the line. Permanent concrete marker	Process Effluent	Mixed	520000000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-11 Ditch was installed to replace the 216-Z-1D ditch. The 216-Z-11 ditch received liquid waste from Plutonium Finishing Plant process sewer, 291-Z and 231-Z until it was deactivated in 1971. The 216-Z-11 was replaced by the 216-Z-19 Ditch. □ □ Du	1959	1971	The 216-Z-1, 216-Z-11 and 216-Z-19 ditches were surface stabilized in 1981 after they were replaced with the 216-Z-20 Crib. All three backfilled ditches are currently located within a large, common Underground Radioactive Material area.	Process Effluent	Radioactive		

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Process Description</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>Cleanup Activities</u>	<u>Material Type</u>	<u>Type Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Units</u>
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-1D Ditch was used to transfer liquid waste from 231-Z, 234-5Z, and 291-Z Buildings to the 216-U-10 Pond.	1944	1959	Characterization boreholes were drilled in 1982 to assess the hydrology, geology and radioactive contaminants at the 216-Z-1, 11 and 19 ditches 216-Z-20 crib, 216-Z-21 pond and the UPR-200-W-110 (alias UN-216-W-20) site. Approximately 200 samples were	Process Effluent	Radioactive	1000000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	The crib was build to receive effluent from the Plutonium Finishing Plant facilities and the 231-Z building. It was built to replace the 216-Z-19 ditch. The crib structure has varied depths of 2.7 to 8.8 meters (9 to 29 feet) below ground surface. Th	1981	1995		Steam Condensate	Radioactive	3800000000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	Crib 216-Z-7 received process waste from the 231-Z Building from 1947 to 1967. The crib was built to replace Crib 216-Z-5. A riser on the west side of the crib received 300 Area liquid waste from tanker trucks.	1947	1967	The site was interim stabilized in 1990.	Process Effluent	Mixed	79900000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	The site provided subsurface liquid disposal for process condensate from the waste evaporator in 242-T, cell drainage from Tank 5-6, second-cycle supernatant waste from 221-T, and waste from the 224-T Building.	1951	1980	The site surface was interim stabilized in 1991. In July 2000, the vent risers were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioactive emissions.	Process Effluent	Mixed	455000000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	These cribs were designed to dispose of aqueous and organic wastes in the soil column. The unit received waste from the 234-5Z, the 236-Z, and the 242-Z Buildings.	1949	1969		Process Effluent	Mixed	38900000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	This unit received wastes via the 241-Z-361 Settling Tank. The crib disposed of solvent and acidic aqueous waste from the Plutonium Reclamation Facility in the 236-Z Building.	1969	1973	In July 2000, the vent risers were sealed as a preventative measure for potential passive radioactive emissions.	Process Effluent	Mixed	3860000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	The site received waste from the Z Plant 234-5Z, 236-Z and 242-Z facility operations. The tile field was originally constructed to receive liquid waste overflow from the 216-Z-1 and the 216-Z-2 Cribs. Later the cribs were bypassed and the waste was rout	1949	1969	The pipeline has been plugged.	Process Effluent	Mixed	6200000	Liters
Z Plant Complex	The trench was active during October and November 1965. The site received waste from a liquid release at the Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor (PRTR) in the 300 Area. Contaminated liquid was transported to the 200 Area via tanker trucks. Use of the trench	1965	1965	The BC Cribs and Trenches area was stabilized in 1969 with gravel and weed growth controlled by a sterilant. The area was surface stabilized again in 1982. The BC Cribs and Trenches are located inside a radiologically controlled area known as UPR-200-E-	Process Effluent	Mixed	549000	Liters
Z Plant Complex		1978			Equipment AND Chemicals	Mixed	15666	Cubic Meters

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories						
<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
<u>Presumed No Action Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	The release consisted of 18,925 liters (5000 gallons) of B Plant cell wash water from the 5-9 tank. The maximum dose rate was 1.7 rads/hour. Approximately, 2.8 square meters (30 square feet) of soil was contaminated by this release.					
Facilities	Prior to the appearance of West Pond, this area was used as a disposal site for sewage sludge from the early Hanford construction camp. High alkaline and phosphate levels, as well as elevated pH values, may be attributed to this use of the pond area. Han					
Facilities	The site is the cement foundation of the contaminated laundry facility.					
Facilities	Sanitary sewage from 2727-E Safeguards and Security Building Reported Date: August 16, 1995					
Facilities	The 2607-W3 septic system has been abandoned in place. This system has been redirected to the 2607-W1 system. Prior to this, the 2607-W3 septic system received sanitary sewer effluent at an estimated rate of 501 cubic feet (14.2 cubic meters) per day.					
PUREX/URP	216-B-3A received overflow from the 216-B-3 Main Pond. Potential sources include 221-B steam condensate and process cooling water, 284-E Powerhouse water, 244-CR, 244-AR and 242-A cooling water, 202-A process, condenser, and air sampler vacuum pump cooli	479	4283	1/1/1958 AND 1/9/1984		
PUREX/URP	With the exception of the 216-B-3A dike failure incident, the 216-B-3B Pond Lobe was never used.	542	4284	1/9/1984	1/8/1984	5/18/1984
PUREX/URP	The 216-B-3C received effluent from the 216-B-3A Overflow Pond from 1985 to 1994. In 1994, the effluent from the 216-B-3-3 Ditch was routed directly to the 216-B-3C. Effluent included water from the 200 East Powerhouse Ditch. The flow to 216-B-3C was pe					
PUREX/URP	From April 1960 to May 1967, the pipeline received waste from the 291-U-1 Stack drainage, 241-WR Vault waste, and 224-U process condensate via C-5 Tank. Disposal of contaminated water from 241-WR Vault was accomplished in October 1965 and included 3.14 k	352	3829	7/25/1996	Mar-55	

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
PUREX/URP	The waste in the pipeline consisted of process condensate from the 224-U Building. The waste was acidic.					
PUREX/URP	Contaminated soil reading 300,000 disintegrations per minute of beta/gamma was found in an excavation, above a buried vitrified clay pipeline. The pipeline carried waste from the 216-A-8 Proportional Sample Pit #2 to the 216-A-34 crib. The contaminated s					
REDOX	Waste processed and stored in this area included contaminated UNH from REDOX and PUREX, Thorium Nitrate from PUREX, 100-N Reactor decontamination waste and 300 Area Laboratory waste. Radiological contaminants may be present in and around the remaining co	585	3746	1952		
Sr/Cs Operations	The drain received steam condensate from the 212-B building.					
Sr/Cs Operations	The contamination found in the soil and ant hills consisted predominantly of cesium-137 and strontium-90, with readings to 60,000 counts per minute. Several sources of contamination have been suggested. A swab riser on an underground pipeline appears to					
Z Plant Complex	This french drain received emergency condensate from the turbine of the ET-8 exhaust fan, and 291-Z building steam condensate and floor drainage. Due to the french drain's location low levels of vadose zone contamination are assumed.					
Z Plant Complex	The site used to receive the drainage from the 291-Z building S-12 Evaporator Cooler. That source was eliminated in May 1997. Low levels of contamination are assumed, due to the possibility of accidents or unusual events in nearby areas.					
<u>Low Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	The unit received potentially low-level radioactive waste from T Plant process cooling and ventilation steam condensate, which was discharged to the 216-T-4-1 and 214-T-4-2 Ditches. From 11/44 to the 1950's, the site received process cooling water from p					
Bismuth Phosphate	The site received steam condensate and condenser cooling water from the 242-T Evaporator and nonradioactive wastewater from 221-T air conditioning filter units and floor drains. Total Pu is 1.41 g (3.1E-3 lb) for this unit according to the Hanford Defens					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories						
<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
Facilities	The ditch received cooling water, boiler blowdown, floor drain discharge, softener regeneration effluents, filter backwash, and sedimentation basin cleanout from 282-E, 283-E and 284-E. After 1997 a small amount of water from the Johnson Controls package	476	282	5/2/1985 AND 12/15/1990		
Facilities	The site received coal ash from the 200 West Area Powerhouse operation.	537	287			
Facilities	The unit waste includes lead, chromium and cadmium. It was assumed to be dried, yellow paint.					
Facilities	Petroleum contaminated soil.					
PUREX/URP	The unit received waste from 202-A Chemical Sewer, acid fractionator condensate and condenser cooling water that flow to 216-B-3 Pond. Until December 1957, the site received process cooling water and chemical sewer waste from 202-A. From December 1957 t	393	353	5/25/1971	5/15/1974 AND 10/2/1984	7/7/1986
PUREX/URP	Until May 1958, the unit received the process cooling water from 202-A Building (Plutonium Uranium Extraction [PUREX] Plant). From May 1958 to 1960, the unit received the above plus cooling water from the contact condenser in the 241-A-431 Building. In	34	348	6/12/1964	1964	1964
PUREX/URP	Waste streams flowed from the 216-A-29 and 216-B-3-3 Ditches into the 216-B-3 Pond. Discharges to 216-B-3 via 216-B-3-3 included: 221-B Building steam condensate and process cooling water; 284-E Powerhouse water; 244-CR Vault cooling water; 244-AR Vault	480	402		11/7/1963 AND 6/12/1964 AND 5/15/1977 AND 3/22/1970	
PUREX/URP	Until 1972, the unit received steam condensate and cooling water from 224-U Building and chemical sewer waste from the 221-U Building. After 1972, the unit has received only cooling water from 224-U Building. The basin was temporarily replaced by 216-U-	29	318	1/1/1960 AND 8/6/1986		
PUREX/URP	From 7/44 to 9/44, the site received wastewater from the 284-W Powerhouse. From 9/44 to 1/50, the same plus waste from 2723-W (original laundry and mask cleaning station). From 1/50 to 3/52, received wastewater from 284-W and 2724-W Laundry Building (ne	538	541		8/6/1986	

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
PUREX/URP	The site received liquid wastes from a counting box floor drain during the metal recovery program. The site waste contains nitrate. Due to UPR-200-W-138, it is assumed that 13 kilograms (30 pounds) of uranium in uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (UNH) solution	49	551	1953		
PUREX/URP	The unit was used for the interim storage of the 242-A Evaporator process condensate to allow for sampling and analysis prior to being discharged to the 216-A-37-1 Crib.					
REDOX	In the past, 420 liters (110 gallons) of hazardous waste salts including sodium nitrite (NaNO ₂) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) were discharged to the unit. Until 1965, the site received chemical sewer waste from 202-S and overflow from the high water tower.	39	472	5/1/1954 AND 5/1/1955	5/1/1955	5/1/1955
REDOX	Until 1965, the site received the chemical sewer waste from 202-S and overflow from the high water tower via the 216-S-10 Ditch. From 1960's, the site received the bearing cooling water from 202-S. RHO-CD-673 documents two releases of radioactive liquid	41	473	May, 1954		
Sr/Cs Operations	The site has received effluent from the 221-B, 225-B, and 271-B Building floor drains and chemical sewer wastes. Waste included corrosive (acidic and caustic) dangerous waste from the regeneration of demineralizer columns at B Plant. Radiological discharg					
Z Plant Complex	The site received potentially contaminated waste. Steam condensate and cooling water, via the D-3 piping system, was sent to this holding facility then released to the 216-Z-1 and 216-Z-11 Ditches.					
Z Plant Complex	Seventeen drums of mixed and radioactive waste from 200 West Area well drilling activities (generated between 1993 and 1996) were stored at the site. The groundwater in 200 West Area is contaminated with carbon tetrachloride. The drums contained a mixtu					
<u>Moderate Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>						
Bismuth Phosphate	Until March 1952, the site transported steam condensate, process cooling water, and chemical sewer from 221-B waste and water from the 284-E Powerhouse toward 216-B-3 Pond. After March 1952, the site transported the streams identified above in addition t	391	389		7-Nov-63	
Bismuth Phosphate	From 1944 until 6/56, the site received miscellaneous waste from pilot plant experimental work, intermittent decontamination waste, and waste from the head end of the 221-T Building. From 6/56 to 1/64 the ditch was inactive due to the production operatio					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
Facilities	The site received all the process wastewater from the contaminated laundry facility (2724-W/WA) and mask cleaning station (MO-412). The waste included radioactive residue from the contaminated laundry and detergents. Bleach and flame retardant chemicals					
Facilities	This waste consisted of small quantity laboratory chemicals, bulk organic waste, solvent waste, paints, paint thinners, waste oils and empty containers. Trenches 19N, 26, 28, 31, 33, and 34 were used for the above described chemicals. AND The bulk of th					
Facilities	This site contains general office wastes, some glass, electrical wastes, and minimal metal wastes. Radioactive contamination was found at this site in 1988 during investigative activities.					
Facilities	The site waste contained sodium hydroxide.					
PUREX/URP	The large volumes of low-level wastewater and occasional isolated releases of considerably higher level, non-routine discharges have resulted in the accumulation of transuranic, fission product and activation product inventories. It is estimated that 90%	44	537	1950 AND 1952-1957		
PUREX/URP	The pipeline transported liquid effluent from the 241-ER-151 Diversion Box to the tank farms. Some adjacent soil has been contaminated from pipeline leaks.	644	4446	2/25/1971		
PUREX/URP	The underground encased line transfers tank farm liquid waste between 200 West Area and 200 East Area.					
PUREX/URP	The surface of the buried waste transfer line became contaminated through biological transport of radioactive materials that leaked in the pipeline encasement and windblown particulates from the vent station. The contaminated soil contained cesium-137, pl	608	1619	6/22/1993		
PUREX/URP	This site received 26,500 liters (7,000 gallons) of waste from the 388-U Tank in the 276-U Solvent Building. The waste consisted of interface crud, activated charcoal, and diatomaceous earth containing approximately 1 curie of fission products. □ HW-50584					
PUREX/URP	The unit received process condensate from the 202-A Building (PUREX). Discharge to this crib was discontinued in mid-1989 and the waste stream was routed to storage tanks (WHC-EP-0367). TPA milestone M-17-20A required all discharge to the 216-A-45 Crib					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
PUREX/URP	The unit received 224-U process condensate. A neutralization system was placed into operation before startup of this crib to preclude the discharge of process condensate outside the range of 2.0 to 12.5 pH.					
PUREX/URP	The site received steam condensate from PUREX (parallel operation of this unit and 216-A-30). The PUREX steam condensate stream was shut down in June 1992 (DOE/RL-82-28). TPA milestone M-17-22A required that PUREX steam condensate discharge to 216-A-37-					
REDOX	From January 1952 to July 1953, the site received miscellaneous waste from lab hoods and decontamination sinks in the 222-S Building via the 219-S Retention Building. From July 1953 to September 1963, the site received the above effluent via the 207-SL R					
Sr/Cs Operations	Until January 1965, the site transported and percolated the 284-E Powerhouse waste, 241-CR Vault cooling water, 221-B cooling water and steam condensate (replacing 216-B-2-1), and chemical sewer toward 216-B-3 Pond. From January 1965 to November 1967, th	36	390	3/22/1970	3/22/1970	3/22/1970
Sr/Cs Operations	Until August 1960, the site received process cooling water from the 201-C Building; 201-C, 215-C, 271-C, and 276-C Building floor drains; and miscellaneous water from the 209-E Building and the Hot Semiworks facilities. From August 1960 to October 1969,					
Sr/Cs Operations	The waste consists of radiologically contaminated concrete rubble, large equipment (pulsers), roofing material, metal scrap and other demolition debris from the decommissioning of the 201-C and other Hot Semiworks facilities. Contaminated soil from adjace					
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-21 basin received effluent from various sources within Z-Plant, including High Tank overflow, storm drain run off, ventilation steam condensate, dry air compressor cooling water and ventilation air wash spray pans. These sources will not contai					
Z Plant Complex	The site received overflow from the Recuplex Silica Tank (neutral to basic Recuplex waste). As of June 30 1978 the calculated radionuclide content included 48.4 grams (0.1 pounds) of plutonium. The adjacent well (#299-W15-202) shows a maximum of 4,400 p					
Z Plant Complex	This unit is designed to store non-TRU waste and retrievable TRU waste. There are five distinct storage and disposal areas within the expansion: However, its current use includes only low level radiological soild waste and low level mixed waste.					

<u>Process/ Operations High Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories</u>			<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
		<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>		
Bismuth Phosphate	The site received first-cycle supernatant waste from 221-B Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic.					
Bismuth Phosphate	The site received the liquid waste from 221-B and 224-B via overflow of 201-B Settling Tanks. From September 1946 through October 1947, the cribs received waste from 224-B. From October 1947 to August 1948, the site received the 224-B waste stream plus	573	449			
PUREX/URP	During 1956, the site was used only for testing purposes using nonradioactive water. From 1956 to November 1961, the site was inactive. From November 1961 to January 1978, the site received process condensate from the 202-A Building. From January 1978					
PUREX/URP	The site received the ammonia scrubber waste from the 202-A Building. The waste is low in salt and is neutral to basic. The site was deactivated because of a large discharge of fission products. In December 1965, it was calculated (from bore hole soil					
PUREX/URP	Until October 1972, the site received the ammonia scrubber waste from the 202-A Building (Plutonium Uranium Extraction [PUREX]). The site was retired in October 1972 when the PUREX plant shut down. In November 1982, the site was reactivated to receive t					
PUREX/URP	From March 1952 to June 1957, the site received cell drainage from Tank 5-6 (221-U Building) and waste from the 224-U Building via the overflow from the 241-U-361 Settling Tank. From June 1957 to July 1957, the site received waste from the 224-U Buildin	43	536	3/4/1985	1984	1985
PUREX/URP	From April 1960 to May 1967, the site received 291-U-1 Stack drainage, 244-WR Vault waste, and 224-U process condensate via the C-5 Tank. Contaminated water from the 241-WR Vault was discharged to the crib in October 1965 that included 3.14 kilograms (6.					
PUREX/URP	The site received process condensate from 221-U and 224-U Buildings and the 291-U Stack drainage. The waste is acidic.	583	552			
PUREX/URP	The site received condensed vapors from the waste storage tanks in the 241-A and 241-AX Tank Farms via the 241-E-411 and 241-E-412 Contact Condensers from 1958 through the early 1960's and until 1966, via the 241-A-401 and A-417 Tank. This crib was const	32	347	6/13/1979 AND 10/10/1979	6/13/1979	6/13/1979

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
PUREX/URP	All are orientated in a north-south direction except for Trench 94, which is orientated in an east-west direction. This burial ground has been used primarily for low-level waste generated mostly from facilities located in the 200 East Area. A special buri	57	581	5/1/1995		
PUREX/URP	The site received the scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (active in November 1954)	565	423	9/15/1955		
PUREX/URP	The site received scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (active December 1954 - March 19	567	424			
PUREX/URP	The site received the scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (active April - June 1955)					
PUREX/URP	The site received scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (active September - December 19					
PUREX/URP	The site received scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (Active September 1955)					
PUREX/URP	The site received scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate (active November 1955 through Fe					
PUREX/URP	The site received scavenged tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernatant waste from 221-U Building. The waste is high in salt and is neutral to basic. It included inorganic compounds such as ferrocyanide, nitrate and phosphate. (Active November-December 1955)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories						
<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
PUREX/URP	The site received first-cycle scavenged supernatant waste from T Plant containing ferrocyanide, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, phosphate, sodium, sodium aluminate, sodium hydroxide, sodium silicate and sulfate.					
REDOX	The site received cell drainage from the D-1 Receiver Tank and process condensate from the D-2 Receiver Tank in the 202-S Building. The inorganics disposed of at the site were nitrate, aluminum nitrate, nitric acid, and sodium.	580	471	8/2/1955		
REDOX	From January 12, 1956 to April 12, 1959, the unit received REDOX cell drainage from the D-1 Receiver Tank, process condensate from the D-2 Receiver Tank, and condensate from the H-6 Condenser in 202-S Building. A buildup of beta activity in this crib pro					
Sr/Cs Operations	The site received liquid waste from the 300 Area Hanford Laboratory Operations. The waste is low in salt and is neutral to basic.	563	435	5/3/1958		
Sr/Cs Operations	The site received 300 Area lab waste containing nitrates, 221-T steam condensate and process decontamination waste and equipment decontamination waste from 2706-T. A page of typed, unsigned notes was found that documents the transport of "round the clock					
Sr/Cs Operations	From February 1960 through February 1963, the crib received steam condensate and process decontamination waste via the 241-T-112 tank in the 241-T Tank Farm. In 1963, 2607-T equipment decontamination waste was added to the waste stream. In 1964, 300 Are					
Sr/Cs Operations	From November 1952 to December 1957, the site received the process condensate waste from the tributyl phosphate uranium recovery processes at the 221-U and 224-U Buildings as well as B Plant condensate. From December 1957 to May 1967, the site was inacti					
Z Plant Complex	The total volume discharged to this ditch is unknown. The ditch received process cooling water and steam condensate from the 234-5Z Building, cooling and seal water from the 291-Z Stack, and laboratory waste from 231-Z. It also received storm water from					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Event Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Reported Date</u>	<u>Occurrence Begin Date</u>	<u>Release End Date</u>
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-1D Ditch received process cooling water, steam condensate, and pump sealant waters from the 231-Z, 234-5Z, and 291-Z Buildings. It is classified as a transuranic contaminated soil site. Plutonium and americium are the dominant radionuclides pr					
Z Plant Complex	The site has received cooling water, steam condensate, storm sewer, building drains, HEDL RADTU cooling water, and chemical drains waste from the 234-5Z Building; cooling water steam condensate and laboratory drains from the 231-Z Building; and miscellane		52	568 12/20/1984 AND 1/11/1985 AND 9/26/1984		
Z Plant Complex	From 1947 to 1953 this crib received process waste from the 231-Z Building via the 231-Z-151 Sump. Beginning in 1953, the site received Hanford laboratory waste from the 231-Z Building, until 1965. From 1965 to 1967, the site received laboratory waste g					
Z Plant Complex	The site received waste containing nitrate, sodium, ammonium nitrate, sulfate, and phosphate.					
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-1 and 2 Cribs received liquid process waste from the 234-5Z Building. The cribs received aqueous and organic wastes from the Plutonium Reclamation Facility, Americium Recovery Line wastes from the 236-Z and 242-Z Buildings, and uranium wastes					
Z Plant Complex	The crib received solvent and acidic aqueous waste from the Plutonium Reclamation Facility in the 236-Z Building. The crib received high salt, acidic, and organic liquid waste. Wastes disposed of at the site include carbon tetrachloride, tributyl phosph	594	564			
Z Plant Complex	The 216-Z-1A Tile Field originally received overflow from the 216-Z-1 and the 216-Z-2 Cribs. The cribs received aqueous and organic wastes from the Plutonium Reclamation Facility, americium recovery line wastes from the 236-Z and the 242-Z Buildings, and u					
Z Plant Complex	The site received waste from the Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor in the 300 Area. The waste is neutral to basic. This trench received 100 grams of plutonium.	562	434	5/3/1958		
Z Plant Complex	The Navy Reactor Core Trench (NC) contains a number of core barrels from Bettis Naval Station, located near Seattle, WA. Trench #1, 4, 7, 20, 24 and 29 contain retrievably stored, suspect TRU waste. Trench #19 contains one drum of CH-TRU that is mixed wi					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
<u>Presumed No Action Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP	In 1958, the dike on the east side of the 216-B-3 Pond broke and flooded into a ravine on the east side of the pond. The area was released from radiological controls in 1970. The area where the release occurred was later used to create the 216-B-3A Lobe		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP	On January 9, 1984, Operations discovered a 15 to 21 meter (50 to 70 foot) breach in the dike between 216-B-3A lobe and 216-B-3B lobe of B Pond in the vicinity of the overflow channel. The channel and the supporting area had been washed away. The water		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP	During the excavation work for the Replacement Cross Site Transfer Line (Project W058), it was necessary to cross the existing vitrified clay pipeline that lead from 224-U to the 216-U-12 Crib. While attempting to excavate under the VCP line, large crac		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)	3829	1476	Within Remediation Layback Area	200-W-42	200-W-42
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
REDOX	In the summer of 1952, the ground around the 203-S Uranium Nitrate Hexahydrate storage tanks was contaminated with uranium. A maximum of 10,000 counts per minute at 25 centimeters (1 inch) was found in this area. The contaminated area was covered with b		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations				216/218				
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
<u>Low Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Bismuth Phosphate			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories								
<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
Facilities	Identification of contamination specks near 244-AR Lift Station. AND Contaminated animal feces identified near 216-A-40.		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facilities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facilities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facilities								
PUREX/URP	BHI-00178 states that many chemical releases to the ditch occurred. No specific Occurrence Report numbers were identified: October 2, 1984: Hydrazine - 127 kilograms (280 pounds), Hydroxylamine nitrate - 185 kilograms (407 pounds); December 2, 1984: Pot		Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	The F-15 Process Waste Inventory Tank at Plutonium Uranium Extraction (PUREX) developed a coil leak that released highly radioactive waste into the cooling water stream. Approximately 10,000 curies of fission products were released. Three quarters of th		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	In the 1960's, sludge was removed from the bottom of the south basin and buried in a trench 12.2 meters (40 feet) by 3 meters (10 feet), 2.4 meters (8 feet) deep located adjacent to the south edge of the basin. The trench was covered with clean dirt. AND		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP	August 6, 1986, 2365 liters (625 gallons) of recovered nitric acid, containing 39 kilograms (86 pounds) of uranium was discharged through the chemical sewer to the 207-U Retention Basin. Prior to the discovery of the release, the outlet valves on the ret		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
PUREX/URP	In June 1953, 140 kilograms (300 pounds) of uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (UNH) solution containing 13 kilograms (30 pounds) of uranium, overflowed to the 221-U Building vessel vent blower pit, then into the ground through a french drain. It should be noted		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
REDOX	The Radiation Monitoring Monthly Report for May 1954 stated that a radiological survey found the chemical sewer south of 200 West Area to be contaminated up to a maximum of 800 millirad/hour. The area was roped off until further disposition of the contam		Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
REDOX	A survey of the chemical sewer south of 200 West area showed contamination up to 800 millirad/hour.		Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
Sr/Cs Operations			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
<u>Moderate Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping Categories</u>								
Bismuth Phosphate	UPR-200-E-32: On November 7, 1963, a coil leak developed in the 221-B Building 6-1 Tank (utilized for storing the cerium-rare earth fraction of the fission product stream) which resulted in gross contamination of the 207-B Water Retention Basin and the h		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Bismuth Phosphate			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
Facities			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Facities			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP	Excavation of the leach trench (northeast corner of 216-U-10) near the 216-U-10 Pond showed some contamination present from an unknown source. This occurred during the mid 1950's. The area was covered with clean fill. AND This was an overflow zone off o		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP	Routine line (leak detection) monitoring equipment detected a leak in the vicinity of transfer line number 812. The line was being used to transfer process waste (containing approximately 25,000 curies of cesium-137) from the 244-AR Vault to the 241-C							
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	In 1993, an area adjacent to, but outside the Surface Contamination Area (SCA) associated with the cross-site transfer system and 241-ER-151 Diversion Box was discovered to be contaminated. This newly-discovered Surface Contamination Area was located wes	UPR-600-20	RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
REDOX			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations	Approximately 1,000 curies of strontium-90 was released to the ditch when an attempt to measure the liquid level in the Strontium-90 Product Storage Tank 8-1 inside 221-B allowed contaminated solution to be pumped into a floor drain. A contaminant breakd		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u> <u>High Radiological/ Chemical Concentration Grouping</u> <u>Categories</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
Bismuth Phosphate			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Bismuth Phosphate	UPR-200-E-144 encompassed approximately 10 hectares (25 acres) of soil contamination north and east of the 241-B Tank Farm. The contamination is assumed to have migrated out of the tank farm over years of operation. In 1992, the contaminated soil was scr		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	Unusual Occurrence 85-17 states that groundwater samples taken in January 1985 from wells 299-W19-03 and 299-W19-11 indicated 60,000 and 85,000 picocuries/liter of uranium. Previous routine samples averaged less than 500 picocuries/liter. An investigat		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	The release consisted of radiologically contaminated vegetation growing above the underground pipeline to the 216-U-8 crib.		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
PUREX/URP	Radiation Occurrence Report (79-19): Radiation Monitoring was informed that moisture was noticed in the excavation (east of the 200 East Area Perimeter Fence) where fill dirt was being obtained and transported to the 241-AN Tank Farm for fill around the		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
PUREX/URP	15 gal diesel oil spilled to soil in trench 94. Site remediated and soil removed to Hanford Central Landfill. □ Reported Date: May 1, 1995		Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					
PUREX/URP	On September 15, 1955 approximately 41,600 liters (11,000 gallons) of tributyl phosphate (TBP) supernate waste overflowed from the 241-BY-201 flush tank. It flowed across the nearby 216-B-43 crib. Most of the contamination was pushed into a shallow are		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP	The site was a large Surface Contamination Area located north of 241-BY Tank Farm and south of 12th Street. The exact date of the release is unknown. It is believed the contamination occurred over time due to operations in the BY Tank Farm. contaminat		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

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<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
PUREX/URP			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
REDOX	On August 2, 1955, process vapors were smelled near the 216-S-1 & 2 cribs. A Radiation Monitor investigated the area and found the well cap on test well 207-S-11 (alias 299-W22-3) to have a dose rate of 4 rad per hour on the well cap. A water sample was		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
REDOX			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations	A large area was found to be contaminated with radioactive rabbit feces. A burrow in Trench 28 at the BC Trenches is believed to be the source of the material ingested by the rabbits.		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Sr/Cs Operations			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					

Selected Sites per Each Process/Operation for Each Radiological/Chemical Concentration Grouping and Presumed No Action Categories

<u>Process/ Operations</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Referencing Site Code</u>	<u>Unit Category</u>	<u>Site Identification Number</u>	<u>Site Associated With A Parent Site</u>	<u>Reason For Consolidation</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>	<u>Sitecode</u>
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex	On December 20, 1984, a sample collected at the 2904-ZA sample station showed levels of 1.07 micro curies/liter of unknown radionuclides had been released from 234-5Z. The cooling jacket on Tank 120 was the suspected source of contamination. As a result		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex	In April 1971, the 216-Z-18 Crib line from the 234-5 complex broke at the southwest corner of the 236-Z Building. An excavation of the area uncovered gross alpha contamination in the soil.		CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex			CERCLA Past Practice (CPP)					
Z Plant Complex	A large area was found to be contaminated with radioactive rabbit feces. A burrow in Trench 28 at the BC Trenches is believed to be the source of the material ingested by the rabbits. The area continues to be radiologically posted. The size and shape of		RCRA Past Practice (RPP)					
Z Plant Complex			Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD)					